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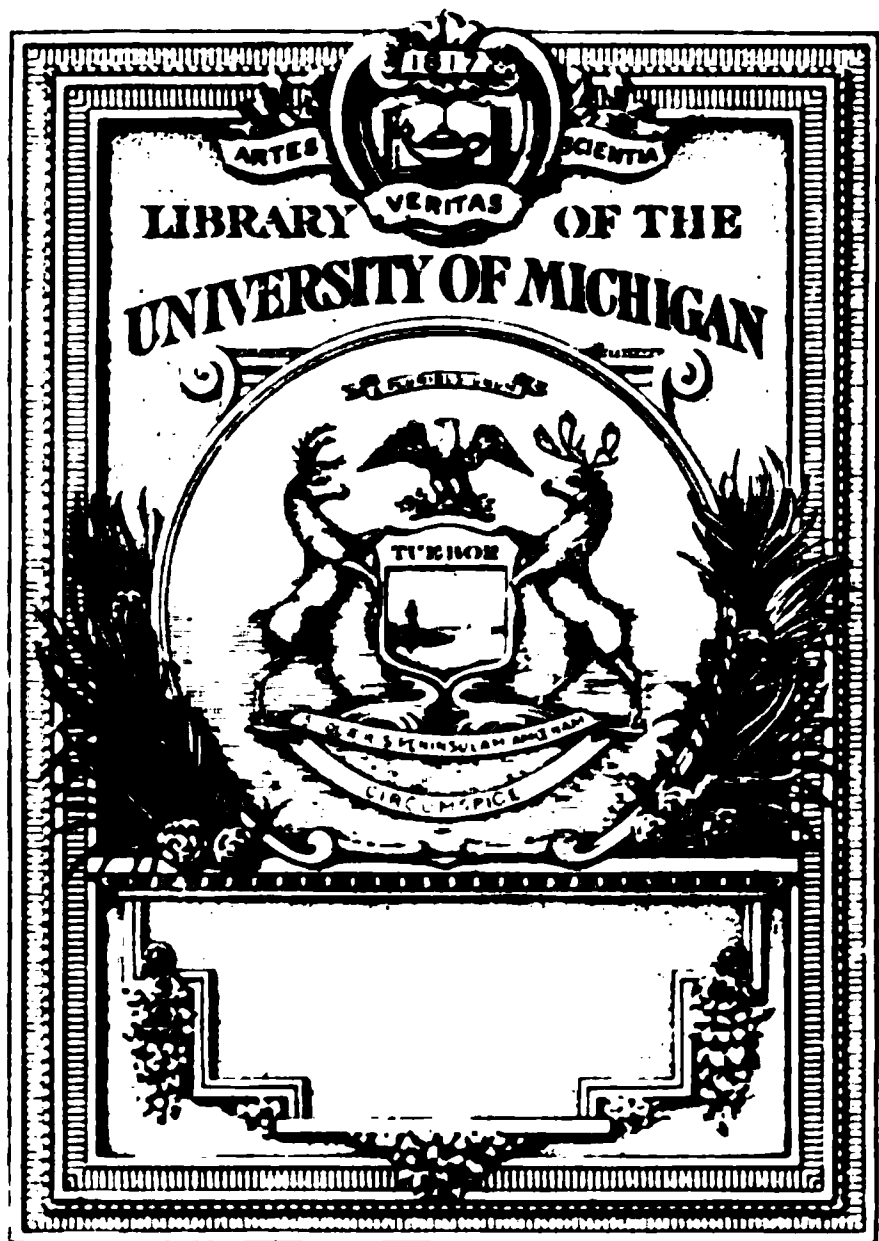
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SIR HUMPHRY DAVY, BART

PRES. R. S. &c. &c.

*London. Published by Henry Colburn, & Co. Strand Street, April 2<sup>nd</sup> 1821*



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MEMOIR OF SIR HUMPHRY DAVY, BART. LL. D.  
PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY, &c.

THE life of a votary of science affords but scanty materials for the species of biography most interesting to the majority of readers. It presents no "hair-breadth 'scapes," no marvellous adventures—none of those brilliant "sketches of life," which evince a lamentable knowledge of the world; nothing, in short, which is calculated to satiate the thirst of irrational curiosity, or suspend the ennui of indolence and apathy. It is a history of the march of intellect, developing a concatenation of ideas, in natural order and succession; and the interest it is capable of exciting, can only be experienced by those who are qualified, by their own attainments, to participate in the triumphs of reason.

Of the sciences, which have been advanced by the discoveries and improvements of modern times, chemistry stands first; and so extensive, rapid, and important have been the late acquisitions in that branch of human knowledge, that the present age is almost entitled to claim it as its own exclusive discovery. These attainments are chiefly to be attributed to the substitution of the analytical for the synthetical method of philosophizing; and, in the next place, to the profound judgment and indefatigable ardour, with which the subject of this memoir has availed himself of that great improvement, in developing the mysterious constitution of the infinitely diversified matter, amongst which we are destined to exist. When we consider that by chemistry we are taught to combine and adapt to our use or pleasure the elements which surround us, and that every discovery in this infinite field of inquiry, confers new powers on man, we have a faint glimpse of a possible futurity, in which the human mind may find a far more extensive scope, for the employment of its energies, than we are now able to conceive. Such anticipations may impress us with a just estimation of this science, and of those eminent professors, to whose labours we are indebted for its present improved state.

The discoveries of Black, Priestley, and Cavendish, Lavoisier, Franklin, and Bergman, had already introduced into chemical science the long neglected requisites of close investigation and logical deduction; but it was reserved for Sir Humphry Davy to demonstrate the vast superiority of modern principles, by the most brilliant career of discovery, which, since the days of Newton, has graced the annals of science.

Sir Humphry Davy was born December 17, 1779, at Penzance in Cornwall. His family is ancient, and above the middle class; his paternal great grandfather had considerable landed property

in the parish of Budgwin, and his father possessed a small paternal estate opposite St. Michael's Mount, called Farfel, on which he died in 1795, after having injured his fortune by expending considerable sums in attempting agricultural improvements. Sir Humphry received the first rudiments of his education at the grammar-schools of Penzance and Truro: at the former place he resided with Mr. John Tonkin, surgeon, a benevolent and intelligent man, who had been intimately connected with his maternal grandfather, and treated him with a degree of kindness little less than parental.

He was always considered as a distinguished boy; and there are many natives of Penzance, who remember his poems and verses written at the early age of nine years. At that period, his mind seems 'to have received a bias in favour of poetry, which he continued to cultivate till his fifteenth year, when he became the pupil of Mr. (since Dr.) Borlase, of Penzance, a very ingenious surgeon and accomplished man, intending to prepare himself for graduating as a physician at Edinburgh. Conscious of uncommon powers, and resolved to attempt a nobler career than circumstances appeared to promise, or his friends could expect, Mr. Davy laid down for himself a plan of education, which embraced the circle of the sciences. By his eighteenth year, he had acquired the rudiments of botany, anatomy, and physiology, the simpler mathematics, metaphysics, natural philosophy, and chemistry. But chemistry soon arrested his whole attention, for he at once saw that this science offered the best unexplored field for the exertion of talent. Having made some experiments on the air disengaged by sea-weeds from the water of the ocean, which convinced him that these vegetables performed the same part in purifying the air dissolved in water, which land vegetables act in the atmosphere; he communicated them to Dr. Beddoes, who had at that time circulated proposals for publishing a journal of philosophical contributions from the west of England. This produced a correspondence between Dr. Beddoes and Mr. Davy; in which the Doctor proposed, that Mr. Davy, who at this time was only nineteen years of age, should suspend his plan of going to Edinburgh, and take a part in experiments, which were then about to be instituted at Bristol, for investigating the medical powers of factitious airs; to which proposal Mr. Davy consented, on condition that he should have the uncontrolled superintendence of these experiments. About this time, he became acquainted with Davies Gilbert, Esq. M. P., a gentleman of high scientific attainments, with whom he formed a friendship, which has always continued. Mr. Davy consulted with Mr. Gilbert on his plan of study, and his attachment to chemistry, when that gentleman judiciously advised him to pursue his career in this science. With Dr

Beddoes Mr. Davy resided for a considerable time, and was constantly occupied in new chemical investigations, being occasionally assisted by his friend Mr. W. Clayfield, a very respectable and amiable gentleman of Bristol, who was ardently attached to chemical pursuits. Here, he discovered the respirability of nitrous oxide, and made a number of laborious experiments on gaseous bodies, which he afterwards published in "*Researches Chemical and Philosophical*," a work that was universally well received by the chemical world, and created a high reputation for its author, at that time only twenty-one years of age. This led to his introduction to Count Rumford, and to his being elected Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institution, established in Albemarle-street, for the purpose of diffusing knowledge, of facilitating the general introduction of useful mechanical inventions and improvements, and of teaching, by courses of philosophical lectures and experiments, the application of science to the common purposes of life. Among the beneficial effects of this Institution, it is not to be accounted the least that it proved the means of removing Mr. Davy to a station which afforded scope and opportunity for the exercise of his talents. On obtaining this appointment, Mr. Davy gave up all his views of the medical profession, and devoted himself entirely to chemistry, with what success the "*Transactions of the Royal Society*," his "*Elements of Chemical Philosophy*," of "*Agricultural Chemistry*," and his work of "*Researches on Flame*," and on the "*Safety Lamp for Coal Mines*," will best shew.

His first experiments in the capacity of Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Institution, were made on the substances employed in the process of tanning, with others to which similar properties were ascribed, in consequence of the discovery made by M. Seguiet of Paris, of the peculiar vegetable matter, now called tannin; but after much investigation, Mr. Davy candidly declared, that practical experiments had already done so much for the art, that very little improvement could be expected from any known theory. He was, during the same period, frequently occupied in experiments on galvanism.

In 1802, he commenced his interesting course of lectures before the Board of Agriculture, which he continued for ten years. The dependence of agriculture upon chemical causes, had previously been noticed, but was first completely demonstrated in these lectures, which, at the same time, conveyed much practical information. But so rapid were the discoveries of the author, that, in preparing these discourses for publication a few years afterwards, he was under the necessity of making several alterations, to adapt them to the improved state of chemical knowledge, which his own labours had, in that short time, produced.

In 1803, he was elected F. R. S., and, in 1805, a Member of the Royal Irish Academy. He had already acquired, by his talents and urbanity, the friendship of most of the distinguished literary men and philosophers of the metropolis, and enumerated among his intimate friends, the late venerable President of the Royal Society, the celebrated philosophers Cavendish, Hatchett, Wollaston, Babington, Children, Tennant, and others equally eminent. At the same time he corresponded with the principal chemists of every part of Europe.

Being appointed in 1806 to deliver the Bakerian lecture of the Royal Society, he displayed some very interesting new agencies of electricity, by means of the well-known galvanic apparatus. Soon afterwards he made one of the most brilliant discoveries of modern times, in the decomposition of two fixed alkalies, which, in direct refutation of the hypothesis previously adopted, were found to consist of a peculiar metallic base united to a large quantity of oxygen. These alkalies were potash and soda, and the metals thus discovered were called potassium and sodium. Mr. Davy was equally successful in the application of galvanism to the decomposition of the earths. About this time he became secretary of the Royal Society.

In 1808 Mr. Davy received a prize from the French *Institute*, as a tribute to his indisputable merit, from which even national enmity could not withhold the meed of admiration.

In pursuing his experiments on the application of electricity to chemistry, and on the alkalies, phosphorus, sulphur, carbonaceous matter, and the acids which had not been decomposed, he succeeded in proving the simplicity of the oxymuriatic acid. During the greater part of 1810, Mr. Davy was employed on the combinations of oxymuriatic gas and oxygen, and their chemical relations to inflammable bodies; and his experiments were confirmed by those of several French chemists, and by Berzelius of Stockholm. But the inferences, drawn by them from these experiments, differed in some instances from those deduced by Mr. Davy. The partizans of Lavoisier would not allow that oxygen is one of the principles of alkalies; they denied the metalism of potash and soda as metallic oxides; and maintained that they were simple bodies, which in combining with hydrogen formed hydrurets.

Towards the latter end of 1810, Mr. Davy delivered a course of lectures before the Dublin Society, and in December received from the provost and senior fellows of Trinity college Dublin, the honorary degree of LL.D.

In the following year, although we believe Mr. Davy made few discoveries of great public interest, there is reason to believe that he effected one of the greatest importance to his own happiness; and it may fairly be questioned whether the success of

any of his former experiments gave him half the pleasure, which he experienced on the first dawn of the hope that he had excited some interest in the bosom of his present amiable lady, then Mrs. Apreece, widow of Shuckburgh Ashby Apreece, esq. and daughter and heiress of the late Charles Kerr, of Kelso, esq. By his union with this lady, in 1812, Sir Humphry acquired not only a considerable fortune, but the inestimable treasure of an affectionate and exemplary wife, and a congenial friend and companion, capable of appreciating his character and attainments. A few days previously to his marriage, he received the honour of knighthood from his Majesty, then Prince Regent, being the first person on whom he conferred that dignity.

The researches, which led to the invention of the safety-lamp for coal mines, which has been so generally and successfully adopted throughout Europe, may justly be considered as the most important of all Sir Humphry Davy's labours, since they enabled him to provide the means of preserving many valuable lives, and preventing horrible mutilations more dreadful even than death. The frequency of such accidents, arising from the explosion of the fire-damp, or inflammable gas of the coal mines, mixed with atmospherical air, occasioned the formation of a committee at Sunderland, for the purpose of investigating the causes of these calamities, and of endeavouring to discover and apply a preventive. Sir Humphry received an invitation, in 1815, from Dr. Gray, one of the members of the committee; in consequence of which he went to the North of England, and visiting some of the principal collieries in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, soon convinced himself that no improvement could be made in the mode of ventilation, but that the desired preventive must be sought in a new method of lighting the mines, free from danger, and which, by indicating the state of the air in the part of the mine where inflammable air was disengaged, so as to render the atmosphere explosive, should oblige the miners to retire till the workings were properly cleared. The common means then employed for lighting the dangerous part of the mines consisted of a steel wheel revolving in contact with flint, and affording a succession of sparks: but this apparatus always required a person to work it, and was not entirely free from danger. The fire-damp was known to be light carburetted hydrogen gas; but its relations to combustion had not been examined. It is chiefly produced from what are called blowers or fissures in the broken strata, near dykes. Sir Humphry made various experiments on its combustibility and explosive nature; and discovered, that the fire-damp requires a very strong heat for its inflammation; that azote and carbonic acid, even in very small proportions, diminished the velocity of the inflammation; that mixtures of the gas would not explode in metallic canals or troughs, where their



diameter was less than one seventh of an inch, and their depth considerable in proportion to their diameter; and that explosions could not be made to pass through such canals, or through very fine wire sieves, or wire gauze. The consideration of these facts led Sir Humphry to adopt a lamp, in which the flame, by being supplied with only a limited quantity of air, should produce such a quantity of azote and carbonic acid as to prevent the explosion of the fire-damp, and which, by the nature of its apertures for giving admittance and egress to the air, should be rendered incapable of communicating any explosion to the external air. These requisites were found to be afforded by air-tight lanterns, of various constructions, supplied with air from tubes or canals of small diameter, or from apertures covered with wire gauze, placed below the flame, through which explosions cannot be communicated; and having a chimney at the upper part, for carrying off the foul air. Sir Humphry soon afterwards found that a constant flame might be kept up from the explosive mixture issuing from the apertures of a wire-gauze sieve. He introduced a very small lamp in a cylinder, made of wire gauze, having six thousand four hundred apertures in the square inch. He closed all apertures except those of the gauze, and introduced the lamp, burning brightly within the cylinder, into a large jar, containing several quarts of the most explosive mixture of gas from the distillation of coal and air; the flame of the wick immediately disappeared, or rather was lost, for the whole of the interior of the cylinder became filled with a feeble but steady flame of a green colour, which burnt for some minutes, till it had entirely destroyed the explosive power of the atmosphere. This discovery led to a most important improvement in the lamp, divested the fire-damp of all its terrors, and applied its powers, formerly so destructive, to the production of an useful light. Some minor improvements, originating in Sir Humphry's researches into the nature of flame, were afterwards effected. Experiments of the most satisfactory nature were speedily made, and the invention was soon generally adopted. Some attempts were made to dispute the honour of this discovery with its author, but his claims were confirmed by the investigations of the first philosophers of the age. The coal owners of the Tyne and Wear evinced their sense of the benefits resulting from this invention, by presenting Sir Humphry with a service of plate worth two thousand pounds.

In 1813, Sir Humphry was elected a corresponding member of the Institute of France, and vice-president of the Royal Institution; in 1817 one of the eight associates of the Royal Academy; in 1818 created a baronet, and during the last ten years he has been elected a member of most of the learned bodies of Europe. We regret that our limits preclude us from entering into the in-

teresting details of Sir Humphry's travels in different parts of Europe for scientific purposes, particularly to investigate the causes of volcanic phenomena, to instruct the miners of the coal districts in the application of his safety-lamp, and to examine the state of the Herculanean manuscripts, and the remains of the chemical arts of the ancients. He analyzed the colours used in painting by the ancient Greek and Roman artists. His experiments were chiefly made on the paintings in the baths of Titus, the ruins called the baths of Livia, and in the remains of other palaces and baths of ancient Rome, and the ruins of Pompeii. By the kindness of his friend Canova, who is charged with the care of the works connected with ancient art in Rome, he was enabled to select with his own hand specimens of the different pigments, that had been found in vases discovered in the excavations, which had then been lately made beneath the ruins of the palace of Titus, and to compare them with the colours fixed on the walls, or detached in fragments of stucco. His delicacy in selecting only minute portions of the colour, and from places where the loss was imperceptible, was so much approved, that Signor Nelli, proprietor of the celebrated Nozze Aldobrandini, liberally permitted him to make similar experiments on the colours employed in that valuable antique painting. The results of these researches were published in the Transactions of the Royal Society for 1815, and are highly interesting. The concluding observations, in which he impresses on artists the superior importance of permanency to brilliancy in the colours used in painting, are particularly judicious, and worthy of attention.

Towards the end of 1818, and in the beginning of 1819, he examined at Naples the Herculanean manuscripts, and soon declared his opinion, that they had not been acted upon by fire so as to be completely carbonized, but that their leaves were cemented together by a substance formed during the fermentation, and chemical change produced in a long course of years. He invented a composition for the dissolution of this substance, but could not discover more than from 80 to 100 out of 1265 manuscripts, which presented any probability of success.

On his return to England in 1820, his respected friend, the late worthy professor of the Royal Society died. Many discussions took place amongst the members respecting a proper successor. Several individuals of high, and even very exalted rank, were named as candidates; but the scientific part of the society justly considered this honour, the highest that a scientific man can attain in Britain, not as a proper appendage to mere rank and fortune, but as a reward for scientific merit. Amongst the philosophers whose labours have enriched the Transactions of the Royal Society, two were most generally adverted to, Sir

Humphry Davy and Dr. Wollaston ; but Dr. Wollaston, whose modesty is only equalled by his profound knowledge and extraordinary sagacity, declined being a candidate after his friend had been nominated, and received from the council of the society the unanimous compliment of being placed in the chair of the Royal Society, till the election by the body in November. A trifling opposition was made to Sir Humphry Davy's election, by some unknown persons, who proposed Lord Colchester ; but Sir Humphry was placed in the chair by a majority of nearly 200 to 13. For this honour no man could be more completely qualified. Sir Humphry is perfectly independent, and in circumstances, which enable him to support his office with dignity. He is acquainted with foreign languages, and extensively connected with foreign men of science. He possesses that general knowledge necessary for justly estimating all the different branches of science, and his reputation, in his own particular pursuits, is such as to place him above all jealousy.

The first president of the Royal Society, Lord Brownlow, was a professed mathematician ; Sir Christopher Wren was a mathematician, a natural philosopher, and an architect : of Newton, the glory of his country and human nature, it would be difficult to say what he was not ; but the strength of his genius was applied to natural philosophy. Sir Hans Sloane and Sir Joseph Banks were general benefactors to science, but their own pursuits were in natural history. Chemistry may be considered as the science of this age, and it is but fair that it should have a representative among the presidents of the Royal Society ; nor can it be doubted that the dignity thus conferred on the science, in the person of its ablest professor, will have a beneficial effect in stimulating the researches of other philosophers in this most important branch of knowledge. There is ample scope for the most extensive genius and the most indefatigable labours, which will never fail of obtaining their reward, though they may not succeed so entirely or so rapidly as the exertions of Sir Humphry Davy. Few of those whose fame and fortune are their own creation, enjoy like him, in the meridian of life, the enviable consciousness of general esteem and respect, and the certainty of a distinguished place in history, among the illustrious names of their country.

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# THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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## HISTORICAL REGISTER.

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POLITICAL EVENTS.—JAN. 1, 1821.

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### GREAT BRITAIN.

THE great object of general attention, the "Bill of Pains and Penalties," being thrown out of the House of Lords, the high excitement of public feeling which prevailed during the uncertain state of that measure, naturally began to subside. It has been followed by few circumstances of interest under the head of domestic events. The unexpected prorogation of parliament, and the refusal of his Majesty, through the Earl of Liverpool, to assign one of the royal palaces as a place of residence for the Queen, were the last acts of Government in the drama which had so long engaged the public attention. Lord Liverpool, in conveying to her Majesty the King's refusal, stated also that until parliament should meet for the dispatch of business, the allowance which she had till then enjoyed, would be continued to her, and that when parliament met, it would determine the amount of the provision to be made for her in future. After this communication from the noble lord, the following letter from the Hon. Keppel Craven was forwarded as her Majesty's reply; the receipt of which Lord Liverpool acknowledged, but he also stated at the same time, that he had not received his Majesty's commands upon it.

VOL. III. NO. I.

*"Brandenburgh House, Nov. 18.*

"My Lord,—I have been honoured by her Majesty's commands to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's letter of yesterday, and to state that her Majesty cannot for a moment misunderstand its real purport.

"The Queen perceives that the King's ministers have resolved to prevent parliament from assembling for the dispatch of business at the time to which both Houses had adjourned. The justice and wisdom of the legislature would at that period, beyond all doubt, have restored her to the full enjoyment of those rights which the constitution has vested in the Queen-Consort. The ministers plainly shew that such is their belief, and they are determined, for some purposes of their own, to delay the redress to which she is entitled.

"In a measure thus alike contemptuous towards parliament and the nation, the Queen perceives a still deeper design. It is impossible to doubt that the authors of the late Bill have formed the project of trying in some other shape their baffled scheme of degrading her Majesty, and ruining the best interests of the august family to which she belongs. Defeated in their first attempt—disgraced in the eyes of the people—consigned

to the contempt of all Europe—deserted by the most rational and respected of their own adherents—they meditate a new attack on the honour of the Queen. Their speculation must be founded on the hope that the public sentiment, so loudly and universally expressed, will at length be wearied and exhausted, and that the Queen herself will no longer have patience to resist such cruel and endless persecutions. But her Majesty owes it to the British nation to declare, that she has the firmest reliance upon their support as long as she is the victim of oppression; and to herself she deems it due to add, that no harassing treatment on the part of the King's ministers will ever shake the duty she owes to this generous people. She has also the strongest conviction that the King's highest interests are at the present moment as much betrayed as those of the State, by the evil counsellors who are now once more plotting her destruction.

“To the offer of money with which Lord Liverpool has thought proper to accompany his notice of the intended prorogation of parliament, her Majesty has no answer to give but a direct refusal. Nearly ten months have elapsed since his late Majesty's death, and no parliamentary provision has been yet proposed for her. As long as the Bill was pending, the Queen saw the propriety of accepting the advances made for her accommodation; but she will not accept as a favour from the ministers, what a due regard for the honour of the Crown would induce parliament to grant as a right; and she is still more averse to impose upon the people the unnecessary burden of finding a palace for her, when the national munificence has already

provided royal residences for all the Princesses who fill her exalted station.

“The Queen expressly commands me to add, that her Majesty, as well as the King and the country, have reason deeply to regret that the persons who have involved all those parties in their present unhappy difficulties, should still have influence to prevent that adjustment of differences which the Queen regards as essential to their common interests. Her Majesty has never entertained a doubt that the King, if left to the guidance of his own sound judgment and honourable feelings, would at once listen to the Queen's claims upon his justice, and to the united prayers of his loyal people.

“I have, &c. &c. . . . .

“R. KEPPEL CRAVEN.”

Soon after the foregoing event, the Queen gave notice to the Lord Mayor, that she wished to attend divine service at St. Paul's, on Wednesday the 29th of November, to return thanks to God for her escape from the charges brought against her during the late proceedings. The Lord Mayor communicated her Majesty's wish to the Common Council, which was assembled to consider the propriety of voting to her an address of congratulation, in consequence of the rejection of the Bill. Notwithstanding an amendment expressive of regret at her Majesty's determination, moved by an Alderman present, it was decided by a majority of 119 out of 153 members, that it was the duty of the City to pay her due honour. The motion for an address of congratulation was then put and carried. On the day appointed, her Majesty left Brandenburg-house for St. Paul's, escorted by a numerous cavalcade



of gentlemen on horseback. The streets were crowded with people; and her carriage passed through them, at a slow pace, which indeed was only practicable without trampling on the multitude, towards Temple bar; there the city gates were thrown open, and the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and City Officers, joined in her suite. The whole procession then passed on to St. Paul's Cathedral, where prayers were read; after which her Majesty returned to Brandenburg-house in the same order as she had set out. On the following Friday, the City address was read to her Majesty by the Recorder; and numerous other addresses on the same subject were then, and have since been, presented to her from various parts of the kingdom.

At a Court of Common Council, held on the 1st ult. for the purpose of addressing his Majesty on the present state of public affairs, it was resolved,

“That a dutiful and loyal address and petition be presented to his Majesty, expressing our attachment to his person and family; representing the manifold evils which have resulted to the country from the pernicious measures of the present ministers, and especially from the unjust, oppressive, and unconstitutional proceedings adopted by them relative to her Majesty the Queen; humbly praying his Majesty to dismiss from his presence, for ever, those advisers, whose conduct has been productive only of calamity to the nation, and excited the general indignation of the people:”

and an address to the above effect was accordingly drawn up. On its being presented by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common

Council, his Majesty was pleased to return the following reply.

“It has been with the most painful feelings that I have heard the sentiments contained in the address and petition now presented to me by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London. Whatever may be the motives of those by whom it is brought forward, its evident tendency is to inflame the passions and mislead the judgment of the unwary and less enlightened part of my subjects, and thus to aggravate all the difficulties with which we have to contend.”

On the 5th ult. this address to his Majesty from the Court of Aldermen was agreed to:—

“Most gracious Sovereign!

“We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, approach your Royal presence with renewed assurances of our most inviolate attachment to your sacred person and government.

“Impressed as we are with veneration for your Majesty's crown and dignity, we view with horror and detestation the unprincipled efforts of the disaffected, in every direction which infatuated malice can devise, and a licentious press promote, to withdraw the unwary and timid from their allegiance to their Sovereign, and, in the result, to overwhelm this free and happy land with anarchy and confusion.

“For this base purpose, calumnies of the most mischievous tendency have been circulated against all the constituted authorities of the realm, with restless and unabated rancour: the parliament, the courts of judicature, the altar, and the throne, as established by our envied and glorious constitution, have

become the objects of the most profligate abuse and insulting derision.

"We feel, Sire, that, in order to avert the devastation threatened by such a torrent of impiety and sedition, it becomes the bounden duty of all the liege subjects of the realm to stand forward without delay, and avow their determination to support the principles of the British Constitution in the true spirit of British loyalty—to rally round the throne, and guard the religion and laws of the country from outrage and insult.

"The Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London are therefore most anxious, Sire, to testify to the country at large, in this evil hour, their resolution to defend the Monarchy, as well as the other branches of the constitution, against the attempts openly and industriously made by the instigators and abettors of sedition and infidelity; and to their utmost endeavour in their respective stations, as Magistrates, under the sanction of the laws, to transmit to their children's children the blessings they have derived from the wisdom and bravery of their ancestors, and which they enjoy under your Majesty's paternal sway.

"We beg to add our most fervent prayers to the Almighty Disposer of all events, that your Majesty's reign may be long, prosperous, and happy, in the affections of a faithful, grateful, and loyal people.

"Signed, by order of the Court,  
"HENRY WOODTHORPE."

On the presentation of the above, his Majesty returned the following answer:

"I return you my warmest thanks for this loyal and dutiful address. It is peculiarly gratify-

ing to me to receive, at this time, such an assurance of your unshaken attachment to my person and government, and of the feelings with which you regard the attempts so unceasingly made to extirpate all that has hitherto been held sacred amongst us, and to destroy all the sources of British freedom, prosperity, and power. A spirit similar to that by which you are actuated, happily predominates throughout the kingdom; and I well know the implicit confidence which is due to the virtue and loyalty of the great body of the nation, who are manifesting their just sense of the blessings they enjoy by the most decisive proofs of their zealous determination to defend and preserve them. You may rely on my constant support in the discharge of the duties which arise out of the present extraordinary conjuncture. We are engaged in a common cause; and I feel most deeply that the honour of my crown, and the happiness of my reign, are inseparably interwoven with the maintenance of our established constitution, and with the true interests and welfare of my people."

The infant Princess, daughter of the Duke of Clarence, (*see London Births*,) is named Elizabeth, at the express desire of the King. Should she ever ascend the throne of this realm, we pray most sincerely, in common with every well-wisher to our country, that she may emulate the glory of the queen from whom she is named, and be as much beloved at home, and respected abroad. Nay, that she may as much excel her great namesake, as the present age will afford her better experience, and more extensive and liberal views regarding the welfare of nations and the art of governing.

During the past month loyal addresses have been presented to his Majesty from the Universities, and from many different places in the United Kingdom.

One event of importance we have to record, which will be viewed by most persons with a true sense of the proper and honourable feeling which caused it,---we allude to the retirement of Mr. Canning from office. The delicate situa-

tion in which that gentleman was placed in respect to her Majesty, made it impossible for him to continue longer a member of the administration. Mr. Canning, from having once been her Majesty's confidential adviser, seems to have considered that he could not take a part against her, without violence to his feelings as a man and a gentleman. Mr. Peel is announced as his successor in office.

## THE COLONIES.

The latest accounts from the East Indies brought intelligence of a considerable stagnation of trade at Bombay, owing to the failure of the crops, and the large stock of European goods on hand. The latter were, for the most part, selling at prime cost. An expedition had sailed to the Red Sea for the purpose of making the English flag respected at Mocha, where some of our countrymen had been ill treated, and could obtain no redress.

Accounts from the Cape of Good Hope concur in commending highly the situations, fertility of soil, and advantages of the new settle-

ment, together with the measures which the Government at home has adopted for the comfort and convenience of the colonists.

Accounts have been received of a revolt in a company of the 3rd West India regiment, which had, as a temporary measure, been sent from Trinidad to Tobago. Sir F. Robinson embarked immediately from Barbadoes for that island, with two companies of fusileers; and the company of the 3rd West India regiment was sent back to Trinidad, after due example having been made of the instigators of the disturbance.

## FOREIGN STATES.

The measures about to be adopted by some of the foreign powers of Europe in respect to Naples, and the situation of several of the other States, are at this moment subjects of eager regard to politicians. For our own parts, we must acknowledge that we partake in the common anxiety felt so universally respecting the right of interference with the internal affairs of lesser states, which some of the more powerful governments insist upon lawfully possessing. We cannot conceal that we are little inclined to admit the principle for which Austria at this moment

contends, and, we think, would act upon too, if she were not restrained by weighty reasons; one of which, rumour has proclaimed to originate in a remonstrance from the British Cabinet and that of the Thuilleries. Her warlike preparations are designed for offensive operations; and there is no doubt but she has resolved upon the occupation of the kingdom of Naples, provided the other European powers can be brought to agree in her views. The conferences at Troppau between the Allied Powers, she had anticipated would be favourable to the coercive measures which she

had in contemplation, and for which a most formidable military force was assembled. The Congress having adjourned for three weeks, at the expiration of that time is to meet at Vienna; about which period an answer is expected from Naples to the proposals made from the conference, and sent from thence on the 20th of November. The renewed conference at Vienna will, it is supposed, be carried on by the ministers of the five great powers and a plenipotentiary from Naples. A place more to the south than Vienna, has been named for meeting and entering upon the arrangement of affairs after the 20th of December; and Laybach is presumed to be the city appointed for that purpose: most probably to facilitate the communications with the Neapolitan government. The hope may, therefore, be rationally indulged, that the miseries of war will not so soon desolate Europe again as there was reason to apprehend.

There have been several slight disturbances in Spain, caused principally by the conduct of individuals averse to the new order of things. A tumult took place in Valencia on the 10th Nov. directed against the Archbishop, who had published a letter, condemning the conduct of the Cortes. The Bishop of Cadiz too had published a pastoral letter, containing doctrines at variance with the principles of the constitution; which on being read in the churches, they were precipitately abandoned by the congregations, and a riot commenced in the streets: on this, the military were called forth; but tranquillity was speedily restored, through the exertions of the public authorities only. The Bishop, in the mean while, sought for safety

in flight. At Madrid, the absence of the King from the capital was viewed with fear and distrust, and the people demanded an extraordinary convocation of the Cortes; to which an answer was returned, "that no case had occurred which could, according to the constitution, authorize such a measure." Ferdinand returned to Madrid on the 21st of November, and his presence diffused the most lively satisfaction through all ranks of the people, who hailed him with tumultuous acclamations; the whole garrison and militia were drawn out to receive him. His continued absence had given rise to fears of treachery against the constitution, which his presence dissipated. On the 22d of November, the day after the King's return, the municipality printed and promulgated an address, which they presented to the King; wherein, after expressing to his Majesty their satisfaction at the measures which he had authorized to be enforced against all those who endanger, by their excesses, the public peace, they add---

"All the troubles which have taken place tend to prove incontrovertibly, that the inhabitants of this capital are firm in their dauntless resolution to die, rather than suffer any attack upon the social edifice, whose bases rest upon the sacred code which your Majesty has sworn to maintain: but the doubts which afflict and torment them, as to the true intentions of your Majesty, are the only and real cause of all these agitations."

After stating that agents are active in exciting distrust and hostility towards the Constitutional Government by proclaiming that the King is secretly averse from its measures, and that to defy its authority, and obstruct its course, is con-

formable to the wishes of his Majesty, the address continues—

“ This is the origin of the evil. The remedy is obvious. In your palace, in your chapel, in your stables, in the royal residences, exist those who shelter themselves under a false pretence of absolute devotion to your person; they are the authors of these commotions, at least the people accuse them as such; and, as long as facts do not prove that your Majesty regards as your personal enemies the enemies of the New Institutions, it will be impossible for the Authorities, however zealous they may be, to prevent disorders.

“ Finally, Sire, you must be informed, that on the day of your return to the capital, perverse agents distributed money to mislead the people, and to engage them to destroy the constitutional system, in invoking the name of your Majesty: we, therefore, supplicate that you will take prompt measures to undeceive those who disturb public tranquillity in the name of the King.”

In the latter end of November the Permanent Deputation of the Cortes represented to the King that an individual had abused his name at a foreign Court (St. Petersburg), and compromised the dignity of the Spanish name. The Deputation further represented the alarm caused by certain individuals in the kingdom, and prayed his Majesty to terminate these anxieties. The following was the King's answer:—

“ His Majesty, who always hears with pleasure the representations of the Permanent Deputation, and who knew how to appreciate the frankness and loyalty with which it expressed itself in its last, considering to what point foreign rela-

tions may be relied on, and convinced that he can find only in the love of his subjects his true support and real happiness, has ordered his Secretary of State to develop to the Deputation all the means which an impostor has employed to deceive the Emperor of Russia.

“ His Majesty, who even in the affairs that relate to his private person, has willingly yielded to the suggestions of the Permanent Deputation (alluding to the dismissal of his Confessor), will cause to be prosecuted by due course of justice, all individuals, who, by their declared enmity to the actual system, shall have subjected themselves thereto.

“ His Majesty will also deprive of their employments all who shall have lost the public confidence.

“ His Majesty demands of the Deputation its aid for the restoration of confidence, which malice or men's passions have endeavoured to destroy—his Majesty's proofs of adhesion to the new system, and his sincere desire for the good of the nation, not appearing sufficient to re-establish it.”

From Lisbon we learn that the Provisional Government has deemed it necessary to assemble the Cortes as early as possible, and that the 6th of the present month is the day fixed for their meeting. The election of Deputies is founded on the forms of the Spanish constitution: 100 members are to form the extraordinary Cortes, whose object is to be:

“ To frame a political constitution for the monarchy, maintaining the Catholic religion, and the dynasty of the most serene House of Braganza, and taking as the fundamental bases, those of the Constitution of the Spanish monarchy, with the alterations and modifica-

tions necessary to adapt the same to the different circumstances of Portugal, but these alterations and modifications are not to be less liberal."

The latest accounts from Sicily still represent that island as in a state of great commotion.

The French Chamber of Deputies met on the 21st ult. and the assembling of the Peers took place on the 26th, to hear the report of the law-officers regarding the alleged conspiracy of the 19th of August last.

A most important revolution has happened in St. Domingo; Christophe, the tyrant of Hayti, is no more, having destroyed himself in consequence of a revolt among his soldiers, arising out of an act of despotism on his own part. On the 8th of October he assembled his body guard, and offered them money and the pillage of the Cape; but they refused to take arms. Finding himself deserted, he retired to his room and shot himself. He was buried under one of the bastions without a coffin, and his palace plundered; while 4000 prisoners, victims of his tyranny, were set at liberty.

Dispatches were lately received in Spain, which announce the defeat of General Bolivar by the Spanish General Morillo. It appeared also that Bolivar had demanded a suspension of hostilities. Many things tended to this reverse on the part of the Independents; among others, Morillo, the moment he knew of the declaration of a free Constitution by Ferdinand, in Spain, promulgated the intelligence throughout the Carraccas, Columbia, and New Grenada. Many hearing this intelligence, who were attached to the Independent cause, deserted the army; others drew up

a petition to Bolivar, stating their disinclination to oppose their European brethren; and thus the latter was in some measure compelled to seek a truce, which his defeat alone did not compel him to do.

A revolt occurred lately at Copenhagen, and a number of persons were arrested; since which tranquillity had been re-established, and no apprehension is entertained of further disturbances. At Petersburg, by the last accounts, dated the 24th of November, it appeared that the Emperor Alexander had satisfied himself with disbanding a regiment of his guards, which had been refractory; the mildness of the sentence arose, most probably, from great part of the corps having consisted of persons of family, whose influence it was necessary to respect.

The American Congress met on the 14th of November, when the President of the United States delivered his annual Address. It contains nothing important respecting Great Britain, except announcing the continuance of amicable relations. The following are extracts:—

"The receipts into the Treasury, from every source, to the 30th of September last, have amounted to 16,794,107 dollars and 60 cents; whilst the public expenditures, to the same period, amounted to 16,871,534 dollars, and 72 cents; leaving in the Treasury on that day, a sum estimated at 1,950,000 dollars."

"The sum of three millions of dollars, authorised to be raised by loan by an Act of the last session of Congress, has been obtained upon terms advantageous to the Government, indicating not only an increased confidence in the faith of the nation, but the existence of a large amount of capital seeking



that mode of investment, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per cent. per annum.

"It is proper to add, that there is now due to the Treasury, for the sale of public lands, twenty-two millions nine hundred and ninety-six thousand five hundred and forty-five dollars. In bringing this subject to view, I consider it my duty to submit to Congress, whether it may not be advisable to extend to the purchasers of these lands, in consideration of the unfavourable change which has occurred since the sales, a reasonable indulgence. It is known that the purchases were made when the price of every article had risen to its greatest height, and that the instalments are becoming due at a period of great depression. It is presumed that some plan may be devised, by the wisdom of Congress, compatible with the public interest, which would afford great relief to these purchasers."

"Considerable progress has been made in the construction of

ships of war, some of which have been launched in the course of the present year.

"Our peace with the Powers on the coast of Barbary has been preserved; but we owe it altogether to the presence of our squadron in the Mediterranean. It has been found equally necessary to employ some of our vessels for the protection of our commerce in the Indian Sea, the Pacific, and along the Atlantic coast. The interests which we have depending in those quarters, which have been much improved of late, are of great extent, and of high importance to the nation, as well as to the parties concerned, and would undoubtedly suffer if such protection was not extended to them.

"In execution of the law of the last Session, for the suppression of the slave-trade, some of our public ships have also been employed on the coast of Africa, where several captures have already been made of vessels engaged in that disgraceful traffic."

## THE DRAMA.

### DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

THE management of this theatre has been conducted, during the last three months, with peculiar judgment and energy: we wish we could add that it has been rewarded with adequate success. In tragedy, if all the new performers have not among them half the genius of their great predecessor, they are able to achieve what of course was beyond his power, the consistent and harmonious representation of entire dramas. The actors about him were rarely better, and often worse, than automats, necessary to the effect of his performance, but wholly

unworthy of notice for their own qualities. All trace of illusion was thus destroyed by the very excellence of his acting; for his close approaches to nature served only to shew the miserable distance of his companions. Now, on the contrary, the spectator who can reduce the pitch of his expectations to the standard of Mr. Wallack, may enjoy an equable representation of a good play, and be half cheated into a belief in the reality of the picture. The want of a single actor of surpassing talent would not be of importance if the true theatrical enthusiasm were still in its freshness. Children do not

think or care whom they see, so that the play goes on. The desire to see a great actor in a particular part is quite a distinct feeling from the longing after tragedy. The first is scarcely more than curiosity to ascertain the compass of an individual's voice, the gracefulness of his attitudes, his taste in poetry or in rouge; the last is an earnest yearning after the ideal in beauty and in grandeur—a fond hope to realize a dim vision of the mind—a passion to share, for a short hour, in the fortitude, the joy, the anguish of the noblest spirits of the earth. We are afraid that, in our time, the former has almost taken the place of the latter; and thus the combination of highly respectable talents at Drury-Lane receives less support than its variety and its arrangement deserve.

In the play of *Lucius Junius Brutus*, Mr. Wallack and Mr. Cooper united their efforts with considerable success; for, if the first was inferior to Kean in the hero, the second rendered the character of Titus more prominent than we have seen it on any former occasion. Wallack has evidently formed himself on the model of Kemble; and has succeeded in copying much of his dignity of movement and majesty of action. Had we never seen that noblest Roman of all, we should have been exceedingly struck by Wallack's gestures and attitudes. He fails, however, to exhibit any of those intense recurrences to nature with which Kemble was wont to surprise the heart, in the midst of the most rigid of his personations of character. He has, indeed, little of fervid enthusiasm or touching pathos. In *Brutus*, therefore, which, according to the author's conception, should be full of quick transitions and gentle uprisings

of paternal love, he scarcely found scope for the happiest exertion of his powers. Cooper, in *Titus*, almost divided with him the applause and sympathy of the house, notwithstanding the comparative insignificance of the part. His struggle when importuned by Tarquinia to assist her—his parting from her when taken—his last cleavings to life—and his final assumption of his native heroism to endure an ignominious doom—were appropriately affecting and noble.

The revival of *Pizarro* afforded a yet more favourable opportunity for the efforts of the new tragedians. This play, if too warmly admired by the people, is perhaps rather undervalued by the critics. It is surely the most striking and gorgeous of melodramas. It treats probability and nature with a noble defiance, which is the next best thing to an entire harmony with them. It is pitched in the highest key of the romantic. Its strange mingling of inveterate foes—its marvellous changes of scene and of fortune—all its brilliant succession of impossibilities, keep the mind in a pleasurable intoxication of wonder. It is the best play in the world for a child to see; which assuredly is no mean praise. Well do we remember when first we gazed on the "wild and wondrous" spectacle. The descent of the fire in the Peruvian temple seemed to us a miracle, which we did not understand, but dared not question. While we looked on the exhibition of heroic daring—of strange escape—of bewildering variety of fortune—we believed that we saw some enchanted spot, shut far out from the dull world of sober reality, where fate played her "virgin fancies wild" in a high and



sportive mood. There is too about the character of Rolla a wild grace, and a kind of barbaric gentleness, which give it a place apart from all things else in the imagination and the affections. The representation of this part by Wallack was the most successful of his efforts. His delivery of the famous speech to the Peruvian army, indeed, was rather deficient in energy; but he rose progressively in the subsequent scenes, and triumphed in his death. His appearance was singularly picturesque and grand. We have scarcely ever seen attitudes, even in the acting of Kemble, more beautiful than those of Wallack, where he held the dagger over the trembling Pizarro—where he sunk before him on his knees—and where he seized the child with the one hand, and with the other dashed the swords from the opposing guards. Cooper did as much in the poor whining part of Alonzo, as the character admitted. Pizarro was, at first, played by Booth, who seemed to hold it in fitting disdain; and has since been performed by Thompson, who, with the exception of his Hibernian accent, did it justice. Booth has, subsequently, made the little part of Orozembo very impressive. Mrs. Glover was appropriately formidable in Elvira. Mrs. West, as Cora, gave a beautiful picture of that most beautiful affection on earth—a mother's love. This lady is not far from being a delightful actress. She has power to melt us into the sweetest tears, by exhibiting the loveliest and most heroic qualities of woman. But she injures the effect of her acting by a monotonous swell of voice, which, when she would be most impressive, borders on the vulgar. Her grief "bears too much em-

phasis." She will strive in vain to storm the heart, but she may touch it irresistibly by quiet gentleness whenever she pleases.

*Julius Cæsar* brought Mr. Wallack and Mr. Cooper again together before the public, and exhibited Mr. Booth in a character worthy of his powers. We did not, however, admire the first of these gentlemen more as the destroyer of Cæsar than as the expeller of the Tarquins. Brutus is a character which even the powers of Kemble failed, in our judgment, to make very interesting on the stage. History and Shakspeare represent him as a mild-hearted enthusiast, framed in nature's gentlest mould, and incited to perpetrate a fearful deed only by the holiest of human motives. He was the purest and most single-minded of assassins. This is scarcely a character for the stage, where the bloody knife necessarily predominates over the impalpable movements of the soul. Kemble was, we think, on the whole, too rigid and scornful, especially in the quarrel scene with Cassius, where indeed the Poet (with reverence be it spoken) seems to us to have almost aggravated the expressions of contempt too much for the sudden anger of an amiable mind. But yet in Kemble's performance there were breakings forth of human love which none could give like him; and there were fewer things more beautiful and touching than his gentle self-upbraiding at the sight of his weary page, and his violent suppression of conjugal sorrow as he hurried over the story of Portia's death. These Wallack could not give; and, in justice to him, we must add, did not attempt them. Indeed, though he has imitated Kemble largely, he has imitated him only in generals—in

bearing, gesture, and attitude—not in the way of giving particular passages. Cooper appeared to less advantage in Marc Antony than we have ever else seen him. He made a few points in the course of the celebrated oration over Cæsar's body, but as a whole it was singularly frigid: as delivered by him, the mighty movements which followed it, seemed utterly perverse and wilful. He appeared intent only to set off particular images and allusions by the plain ground of level speaking from which they started; forgetting that in all true oratory the very reverse is the fact—that the passion is all in all, and that metaphors only grow out of it, and receive their entire shapings from its plastic energy.—Booth's Cassius was, in truth, the vivifying soul of the tragedy. His performance was full of present excellence, and of promise for the future. Although it was occasionally rather too violent, and sometimes bordered too nearly on coarseness, it was on the whole an admirable piece of acting. Every expression appeared the “flash and outbreak of a fiery mind;” and in every movement and gesture might be discerned a choleric spirit fretting and wearing away the “pigmy body.” The fine way in which he dashed into the quarrel with Brutus—his impatient agony when scoffed at—and the tearful and passionate return of the old love to his heart, fully convinced us that he has noble capabilities in him, and that if he will study with diligence, he must secure a high and lasting rank in his profession.

The two original pieces produced this month, have not been so successful as the revivals. They were both melodramas in three acts; and both met with qualified

success from the same cause, the ambition of their authors, which violently stretched out into a play materials fit only for an afterpiece. The first, entitled *Justice, or the Caliph and the Cobbler*, embraced the old incidents of the caliph's visits in disguise—the transformation of the cobbler into the vizir—and the piety of a youth who attempted to sell himself as a slave to redeem his imprisoned father. It had neither the rapidity nor the splendour of an oriental romance; but was chiefly indebted for its degree of applause to a number of just and noble sentiments expressed in very felicitous language. There were also a few amusing jests, admirably given by Harley; and one or two songs executed with delightful simplicity by Madame Vestris; yet the piece as a whole had not sufficient spirit or interest to become attractive.—The other drama, unluckily named *Pochahontas*, lingered on for a few nights yet more feebly. It was founded on a true and interesting story of the deliverance of an Englishman, destined for sacrifice by Indians, through the intervention of their chieftain's daughter; and contained the striking situations which such a plot naturally involved; but sunk overloaded by sentiments, introduced without the least respect to nature or character. The most enlightened theories of toleration were supported by the Indian Princess, and the loftiest eulogies on romantic virtue dropped from the inspired lips of Captain Smith! The author, however, has no reason to despair—for there was a poetical flow in his language, and a dramatic skill in the arrangement of some of his scenes, which shew that he has elements of good in his mind, though they have not as yet been felicitously directed.

It would be ungrateful to close an account of the performances of this theatre for the month without particular notice of the dramatic exertions of its enterprising manager. His Tag, in *The Spoiled Child*, was "high fantastical," in his happiest style of farcical whim. His Walter in *The Children in the Wood*, on the other hand, was an admirable representation of rough honesty and manly sorrow. Nothing could be happier than his valorous resolution springing naturally out of his peasant manner—or the mingled humour and feeling of his triumph over the assassin—or his efforts to appear composed when the fate of the children was doubtful—or the broken accents of joy with which he folded them in his arms. In *Wild Oats* and *The Dramatist*, too, he has played as vivaciously and as whimsically as ever. The gentle stroller who goes about rejoicing to catch that pleasure which is "spread through the earth to be caught in stray gifts by whoever will find," and the enthusiastic playwright, seem, indeed, to touch answering chords within his own bosom. He is evidently born to none of this world's common business, but to his own imperial art. The stage to him "a kingdom is." In the arrangement of grotesque farces, of gloriously fleeting melodramas, and of majestic tragedies, he is in his right place, and fitly exercises the pleasantest of this world's dignities. He is worthy to sip the mantling cup of the town's applause, and to grow light of head and heart by its fumes. Let not the public desert him who loves it even as a personal friend! Let him long give happiness to crowded audiences, and receive it from them in return! Let him not in this his greatest enterprize, the keeping

alive antique revels in Old Drury, utterly fail! There Garrick spread the electrical sympathy from heart to heart in days of yore—there Siddons first "came sweeping by," tragedy's divine priestess—there Kemble first waved his majestic hand, and walked with the triumphant step of a Roman senator—there Jordan restored the world-wearied heart to its joyous spring-time, by a cordial laugh. It will be an undying disgrace to our age, if this spot, sacred to old joy, be deserted and silent!

#### COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

The only dramatic event of great interest which has occurred during the last month is the appearance of Mr. Vandenhoff, the long-expected tragedian. This gentleman has, for some time, enjoyed a large share of provincial renown, which excited considerable expectation in the London critics. He was also understood to have coquetted in rather a lofty style with the metropolitan public, and to have refused any appearance before it, unless allowed a fair opportunity of winning the first place in its favour. He has at last appeared; and if we cannot quite subscribe to all we had heard in his praise, we are happy to acknowledge that he is far from being an ordinary actor. We shall, at a future opportunity, enter more particularly into his claims on the public favour.

We regret that our limits will not allow us to praise as we could wish the interesting melodrama *The Warlock of the Glen*, or to celebrate the delicious acting of Mr. and Mrs. C. Kemble in *Catherine and Petruchio*—or to congratulate the OLYMPIC and ADELPHI theatres on their success. The last agreeable office we shall discharge next month.

## VARIETIES.

*Cambridge.*—The subject of the Norrisian essay for the present year is, *The Connexion between the Jewish and Christian dispensations.*

The subject of the English poem for the Chancellor's third gold medal for the ensuing year is, "*Evening.*"

The Rev. Wm. French, M.A. fellow and tutor of Pembroke hall, is appointed, by the Lord Bishop of Ely, Master of Jesus college, in the room of the late Dr. Pearce. He has also been admitted Doctor in Divinity by royal mandate.

*Cambridge, Dec. 15.*—The members of the Observatory Syndicate have made a report of their proceedings to the Senate, in which they state that after an attentive examination of every situation in the immediate neighbourhood of Cambridge, they have selected a field belonging to St. John's college, near the gravel pits on the north of the Madingley road, as furnishing the most eligible site for an Observatory: it unites the advantages of a view all round the horizon, not now obstructed, nor likely to be obstructed hereafter, in any direction, particularly in the essential one of the meridian; of sufficient elevation, of a clear air, never subject to be disturbed by the smoke of the town; of a dry soil; and of such a distance from the University, as, all circumstances considered, they judge the most desirable. The selection of the Syndicate was approved by the Senate at the congregation.—The Syndics are now engaged in collecting such information concerning the construction of the principal observatories in this kingdom and abroad, as may enable them to point out to architects all necessary precautions in the fabric of the new observatory. The present subscriptions amount to upwards of 6000*l.* exclusive of the 5000*l.* which was voted by the University.

A dutiful and loyal address to His Majesty has been agreed to by the Universities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*; and the presentation of both was very numerously attended.

## THE NORTHERN EXPEDITION.

As a copious and authentic account of the Polar expedition will shortly be laid before the public, we shall for the present content ourselves with offering our readers the following particulars.

It is certain, that the vessels having crossed the *Magnetic Meridian*, entered the *Polar Sea*. Owing to the intense cold, they endured great hardships; of which it was no small aggravation, that for the last nine months they were upon short allowance of bread, and during the summer months of other necessities, thus adding the cravings of hunger to the pinchings of frost.

It affords a gratifying instance of the right feeling and characteristic perseverance of British sailors, to tell that the men bore every deprivation, not merely with patience and equanimity, but with good humour. Frequently, when they had returned from a day of fatiguing and unproductive search for game, they wrapped themselves in their blankets, to try by sleep to forget their exhaustion, and that appetite which they durst not satisfy, lest they should, by encroaching on their next day's scanty allowance, or on their general stock, be in the end confined to these dreary regions starving and without subsistence. Notwithstanding this, never a murmur escaped them. Acting plays was one of the amusements devised to while away the long night of the Polar circle. A drama was written by Mr. Parry, solely to please the men, and called "*The North West Passage.*" The scenery was painted by Mr. Beechy, and the officers were the performers. The delight of the crews was so great that they not only clapped, but loudly cheered the actors on every favourable impression. One of the latter was so amused with this, that on making an exit he was induced to go *into the house*, to see how the thing looked. He happened to place himself immediately behind the boatswain and another man, who exclaimed with rapture, "Oh, it's beautiful! it's beautiful!" "Beautiful!

do you call it?" returned the boat-swain, "Beautiful! I say, by G—— it's philosophy!"

A curious circumstance has been mentioned. It is stated, that one of the she-wolves of the country where the vessels were laid up, formed an intimacy with a ship dog, and almost daily visited him for some time, as if he had belonged to the same species. At last the dog, a setter, belonging to one of the officers of the *Griper*, followed his wild companion, and was never seen more. Another dog from the *Hecla* also went off, but returned, though with his throat all mangled. The wolves were large, and were heard nightly howling in a most disagreeable manner. The other quadrupeds found, when the summer returned, were the musk-ox, of which several were killed, the deer, the fox, and the mouse: the latter remained through the winter, were numerous, and changed from brown to white. The fowls were chiefly the Arctic gull, the glaucus, the ptarmigan (which has been called the partridge), and a singularly beautiful duck, denominated the king-duck.

The expedition arrived at the entrance of Lancaster Sound, on the 1st of August, 1819. On the 7th, the ships were in the Regent's inlet, and there, in about 90 deg. of long. the variation of the needle was, we understand, about 120 deg. west. Stopped by ice, they left the inlet, which is supposed either to extend to Hudson's Bay, or trend along the northern shore of America, and resumed their progress up Barrow's Straits, leaving behind them Croker Bay, (the Croker mountains of Captain Ross.) They speedily discovered the group of islands, nine in number, and named them, the New Georgia Isles. Proceeding onward, they observed, when rather more than half way to the ultimate point at which they arrived, that the variation of the needle was above 120 deg. *east*: thus it appears that the magnetic meridian must lie between that degree and the degree of 90, which runs through the inlet, where the variation was towards the *west*. At sea the compass had been quite useless since the 7th August, and it

was only on land that the needle traversed. The greatest dip was above 88 deg.; and our scientific readers, putting these data together, will perhaps agree with us in supposing that the magnetic pole is situated somewhere on the American continent, between the longitudes we have mentioned, and below the latitude of 70 deg.

On the 7th of September, after encountering many dangers, the vessels were anchored in Winter Harbour, Melville Island. In the beginning of November their night began, and it lasted till the beginning of February 1820, when the sun was seen for a few minutes above the horizon. This luminary gradually prolonged the time during which it rose, till in June it became constantly visible, circling round and making changeless day. On the 1st of August, the vessels were released from the ice, nearly as suddenly as they had been overtaken by the winter; and our hardy countrymen were enabled to return homeward. Their furthest point was beyond 114 deg. west. The ice all around them in the Polar Sea was above 40 feet thick. The ships were roofed over during the winter, and the crews did not, as reported, erect huts on shore. Melville Island was however explored by hunting parties, and Capt. Parry crossed it, and was absent for three weeks together. It is reckoned about 150 miles long, and from 30 to 40 broad. It is also supposed, that the whole Sea north of the American continent is broken into Islands.

Natural history has not been much enriched by the objects obtained. Only one bear was seen during the stay at Melville Island: there were no fish, and no game of any kind till the summer came, when those birds and animals we have mentioned, made their appearance. Grass, saxafragium, and poppies, formed the herbage, in patches and tufts, which looked green and gay at a distance, but was very thinly scattered over the marly surface of the earth. In geology, limestone, sandstone, and slate, were most prominent; coarse granite was found in round detached pieces in the ravines



and other mineral specimens were picked up. Some of the isles were amazingly precipitous, rising from 3 to 800 feet above the water. From the entrance of Lancaster's Sound to Melville Island, the land gradually declined, till, from towering and pointed rocks, it became gently undulated. The distance between Winter Harbour and Copper-mine River may be about 150 or 200 miles. The whole distance which the expedition went from the mouth of Lancaster's Sound, was about 500 miles. There were traces of old Esquimaux huts on Melville Island. The owl, in full beauty of feather, seemed to inhabit this inhospitable place throughout the year. The lowest temperature was  $55\frac{1}{2}$  deg. below zero.—*Literary Gazette.*

*Welsh Literature.*—The members of Jesus college, Oxford, have offered the under-mentioned prizes, for compositions on the following subjects:—For the best essay in the Welsh language, on "the advantages likely to accrue to the principality from a national biography," 20*l.*—For the best translation into the Welsh language of the first of the sermons on the sacrament, by the Rev. John Jones, M. A. of Jesus college, archdeacon of Merioneth, Bampton lecturer for the present year, 10*l.*—For the best six Englynion on the words of Taliesin, "Cymru fu, Cymru fydd," 2*l.*—To the best Welsh reader in Jesus college Chapel, 6*l.*—To the second best Welsh reader, 4*l.*

Sir Walter Scott, Bart. has been unanimously elected President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, on the resignation of Sir James Hall.

*Discoveries in Galvanism.*—*Royal Society, Nov. 10.*—A most interesting paper has been read to the Royal Society, by Sir Humphry Davy, on the magnetising influence of galvanism, in which various new and curious experiments on this subject were detailed, which clearly establish the fact, that *the galvanic fluid, directed in a proper manner, is capable of communicating magnetic properties to bars of steel.* If steel bars or rods be exposed to the galvanic current, placed in the direction of the magnetic axis, no

effect follows; but if they be placed parallel with the magnetic equator, they become magnetic—the end placed to the west becoming N. of the pole of the new magnet, and that towards the E. becoming the S. pole. And so great is the galvanic influence in producing this effect, that it exerts its power at a distance of some inches (even 10 or 12); so that if the steel bar be moved in a circle round the course of the galvanic current, but always kept parallel to the magnetic equator, it becomes magnetic. If we rightly heard the paper, it is necessary to the success of these experiments that the galvanic current be sent, not along the bar, but at right angles to it, across its middle; that is, while the direction of the bar is east and west, that of the galvanic current must be north and south. These experiments were made in the laboratory of the Royal Institution, and also at the London Institution.

At the second meeting, last year, of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, several new members were elected Fellows. Afterwards a paper was read by the professor of mineralogy, Dr. E. D. Clarke, upon a remarkable formation of *Native Natron*, in Devonshire. The professor also communicated to the Society a discovery which he had made respecting the supposed alabaster Soros, brought by Mr. Belzoni from Upper Egypt; and which he had found to consist of one integral mass of *Arragonite*. The Rev. Mr. Cecil, of Magdalene college, also read a very important paper on the application of hydrogen gas to produce moving force in machinery; giving at the same time a description of an engine for that purpose; which was exhibited to the Society.

*Organic Remains.*—The subjoined is an extract of a letter from Dr. Tytler, dated the 9th instant.

"I forget whether I mentioned to you, that in my late expedition to Kallingur, I picked up a fossil oyster-shell on the summit of a high hill above the village of Bheeamow: strange to say, this organic remain was in union with granite and basalt rocks. Along with many other circumstances, this proves that these hills were formerly

all under water. In the bed of a river near Russur, I also found the fossil remain of the first joint of a human finger. It is evidently the first phalanx of a finger, and I think the first finger of the right hand, but it is more than twice the size of the joint of an ordinary man; *ergo*, the person it belonged to must at least have been twelve feet high. These two singular curiosities will shortly be dispatched to the Asiatic Society."—*Cal. Gov. Gaz. March 23.*

Mr. Jeffrey has been elected Rector of the University of Glasgow, by great majorities in each of the four nations. Mr. Finlay was the other candidate.

*Ornithology.*—A woodman engaged in splitting timber for rail-posts, in the woods close by the lake at Haming, a seat of Mr. Pringle's in Selkirkshire, lately discovered in the centre of a large wild cherry-tree, a living bat, of a bright scarlet colour; which he foolishly suffered to escape, from fear, being fully persuaded it was (with the characteristic superstition of the inhabitants of that part of the country) a "being not of this world." The tree presents a small cavity in the centre, where the bat was enclosed; but is perfectly sound and solid on each side.

The election of a successor to the late Sir J. Banks, as President of the Royal Society, took place on the 30th Nov. at Somerset-house. The two candidates were Lord Colchester and Sir H. Davy. The latter was elected by a great majority of votes. After the ballot for the President and other officers, the Society dined together at the Crown and Anchor Tavern; Sir Humphry Davy in the chair.

The Conway, Capt. Basil Hall, has reached Rio Janeiro. This is the ship sent from England, by the Admiralty, farther to explore the new antarctic land recently discovered, and of which we have given an account as far as has yet been ascertained.

*Oliver Goldsmith.*—The birth-day of Oliver Goldsmith was celebrated on the 6th inst. at Ballymahon, in Ireland, near which place this fine genius was born on 29th November, 1728. An annual observance of the

day in the capital is projected, and a monument is about to be erected to this—one of Hibernia's greatest sons.

*North-West Passage.*—The following extract is from a scarce work, entitled "Observations on a North-Western Passage, by William Goldson, esq. of Portsmouth, published in the year 1793." If the authority stated be not questionable, the passage from Lancaster's Sound to the Pacific Ocean has been made:

"A voyage is said to have been made in the year 1598. The only account we have of it is from a memoir read at a meeting of the Academy of Sciences, at Paris, Nov. 13, 1720, by M. Buachi, Geographer to the French King.—The substance of this memoir is, that M. de Mendoza, a captain in the Spanish navy, employed to form a collection for the use of that service, having searched various archives, found an account of this voyage, which was made under the command of Lorenzo Ferrer de Maldonado. From an inspection of this Journal it appears, that when he arrived in latitude 60 deg. north, and longitude 325 deg. east, from *Ferro*, he steered to the westward, leaving Hudson's Bay to the south, and Baffin's Bay to the north; and in the latitude 65 deg. north, and longitude 297 deg. east from *Ferro*, (from which meridian the longitude is reckoned through the whole journal,) he altered his course to the northward, sailing through what he calls the Straits of Labrador, until he found himself in latitude 76 deg. north, and longitude 278 deg. east, in the frozen ocean; he then held his course southwest, and passed through the Strait which separates Asia from America. In latitude 60 deg. north, and longitude 235 east, he entered the South Sea, naming the Strait through which he had passed, Anian, but which M. Buachi would have called Ferrer's Strait, in memory of its discoverer."

#### RURAL ECONOMY.

A mammoth gourd has been cut in the garden of H. P. Tozer Aubrey, Esq. of Broomhall, near Oswestry, which, through the peculiar management of its cultivator, attained the weight of 113lbs.

Three turnips of the white Norfolk species, weighing 28, 25½, and 22lb. were lately taken up indiscriminately, on Splott farm, Cardiff, from the field to which the Agricultural Society's premium of ten guineas has recently been awarded.

*Manure.*—Benjamin Baker, Esq. of Maldon-hall, Essex, thus speaks of salt as a manure:—"As much has been said respecting salt as manure, I beg to present you with the result of an experiment I made last year on a field of wheat. The land is a rich light loam. As soon as the seed was drilled and harrowed, I sowed as much compost as contained twelve bushels of salt, on one acre of land. After the first shower, it had the appearance of being rolled, and the earth turned to a light clay colour: as good a plant of wheat came up as on the other part of the field, but did not look so well all the winter, and the land looked wet, as though it required under-draining. As soon as the dry weather commenced in the month of March, the surface caked so hard, that a loaded waggon might have been driven over it without making any impression. I took advantage of a shower of rain, and had the land well hoed, notwithstanding which the plants did not appear so luxuriant as on the other part of the field, till near harvest, when no difference could be perceived. I was very careful at harvest that no mistakes should occur, and had half an acre from each side of that salted taken to the thrashing machine, and when dressed, took the salted acre: the result was, that I had five pecks on the part covered with salt, more than on the acre adjoining; the whole field was a little hurt by mildew, and the acre salted equally so with the rest, as the corn weighed one pound per sack less than that grown on the acre not hoed or covered with salt. The expense of the compost, carting, sowing, and hoeing the land, was forty shillings."—The salt compost will also eradicate coltsfoot.

*Russian Knoll, or bulbous-rooted Celery; Rothen or Red Celery.*—The knoll-celery has a bulbous, irregular, contracted-looking root, resembling in some slight degree that of a dwarf-

ish ill-grown turnip. The roots are cut away as soon as the plant is completely ripe, when they are preserved in sand for winter consumption. They are at times taken to sea by the Russian, Danish, and foreign men of war, as sea store; and, when cut down, make an excellent strong-flavoured soup, during the whole winter. They are also used in considerable quantity by private families, and form an important and valuable addition to the winter stock of vegetables. Both these two species of celery are cultivated in considerable quantity in Germany, Russia, and various other parts of the continent. The introduction of them into this country is an object much to be wished for.

*Good Farming.*—A lieutenant in the navy, who has turned his sword into a ploughshare, in his native county of Wilts, has recently drawn from ten acres of land, a gross produce, in one year, of potatoes, turnips, and wheat, to the amount of 300*l.*, or 30*l.* an acre: from one of these, he thinks, his produce was 45*l.* in the year!! The same diligent cultivator, from two breeding sows, had, in one year, a produce which brought in pork, 125*l.*; the cost of the food for this stock was 48*l.* So much may be done by a careful attention, with a proper spirit, skill, and economy of process. His maxim is, to give the land labour, manure, and variety; freely; production will be returned in proportion.

*Russian Receipt for preventing Mildew on Fruit Trees.*—Take one quart of watty, (a Russian spirit, prepared from the distillation of rye, and resembling in every respect the whisky of Scotland,) two pounds of powdered sulphur, two ounces of copperas, and a small quantity of camphor. Dissolve first the camphor, reduced to powder, gradually in the spirit; then dissolve also the copperas in it; then gradually rub the powdered sulphur into the solution, when the whole will form a mixture of a thickish consistence. The fruit-trees in the spring of the year, immediately after being cleansed and tied up, are to have their trunks and all their branches completely covered with this mixture, by means of a large painter's brush.



*Destruction of the Turnip-fly or Beetle.*—Sir John Sinclair strongly recommends the following plan for the destruction of the fly or beetle, which attacks the turnip crop in its infant state:—As soon as the ground is completely prepared for sowing the seed, let a quantity of stubble, straw, furze, heath, or any thing that will burn, be spread upon the surface, and burnt upon the ground. This is easily done in dry seasons, when alone the fly is to be dreaded. As soon as that operation is completed, the seed should be sown without a moment's delay. The flame and smoke either kill the insects, or compel them to take shelter in the soil, where they remain until the crop is out of danger. The heat also thus applied, and the ashes thus produced, are of use to the crop; nor does it require such a quantity of combustibles as at first sight might be apprehended,

but merely that an adequate quantity of smoke and flame to destroy the insects may pass over the surface of the field. It is probable that a ton of dry stubble or straw would be sufficient; and if it is said, how can a farmer suffer any proportion of his straw to be thus employed? the answer is obvious, that by sacrificing a ton of straw (even if that valuable article were made use of), he would ensure, perhaps, thirty tons of turnips, and all the manure thence to be obtained. Can any farmer of common sense, if both were at his option, a ton of straw or thirty tons of turnips, hesitate which to prefer? The practice of burning straw or furze has long been practised in Norfolk and Lincolnshire: it manures the soil, and utterly destroys all insects. Sir John recommends from 2½ to 3 pounds of turnip-seed to be sown on an acre.

## FOREIGN VARIETIES.

### FRANCE.

Jean Lambert Tallien died at Paris on the 16th ult., aged 54. He was originally a porter, then a steward. He became a clerk under government, and was employed in the *Moniteur Newspaper* in 1791. He was a secretary-general of the commune of Paris, and a member of the council of five hundred. In Egypt, he was editor of the "*Decade Egyptienne*," and a commissioner of taxes. His last office was commissioner of commerce at Alicante, under Napoleon. The arrest and destruction of Robespierre were owing to Tallien. He rushed to the tribune, expatiated upon the crimes of the revolutionary government, drew forth a dagger, and, turning towards the bust of Brutus, swore that he would plunge it in the heart of the tyrant, if his colleagues refused to break the chains of their enslaved country. Robespierre desired to reply, but in vain. They would not hear him; but passed on to the decree which sentenced him to the scaffold. Tallien married Madame de Fontenay, the present Princess of Chimay. He was one of the regicides, and was included in the law of perpetual banish-

ment; but permitted by the king, on the plea of ill health, to remain in France. He died in a state of penury.

The flock of 175 Cashemire goats, which was imported into France in 1819, and placed at the north-east of Toulon, has been removed to a more congenial climate at St. Ouen, near Paris. The kids born in France from this flock are abundantly covered with the magnificent down of which the Cashemire shawls are manufactured; and they are superior in strength and appearance to the indigenous kids of the same age, which leaves no doubt of success from the naturalization.

On the 17th of Nov. the objects furnished by the "Society of the Friends of Art" were exhibited in one of the galleries of the *Hotel des Menus Plaisirs du Roy*. The exhibition consisted of forty pictures, on various subjects. *Heloise and Abeilard surprised by the canon Fullert*, and a scene from the history of the Spanish war, are among the most remarkable pictures. The gallery also contains a beautiful plaster model of *Leda and Jupiter* in the form of a swan. The exhibition has been much thronged with visitors.

Le Vicomte Chateaubriand, so well known to the literary circles, has been appointed French Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of Prussia.

*Gymnastics.*—There is to be established in Paris an institution for gymnastic education, to be called the *Gymnase civil normal*. The pupils of all the royal colleges will be admitted gratuitously to this establishment, which is to be under the superintendence of M. Amoros. The Gymnasium will also receive the pupils of other public schools, whose parents may think proper to send them.

*Important Discovery.*—The celebrated French chemist, Mr. Gay Lussac, is stated to have made a very valuable discovery of a means to render the most inflammable substances combustible without flame and without fire. These bodies are consumed without properly catching fire; or, in other words, without feeding or propagating the fire. Muslin prepared after the process of the inventor, has been exposed to the flames, and was consumed without producing even a spark. This discovery, though now first publicly announced, is said not to be of recent date.

*Purifying Salt-water.*—By processes now in use, for the distillation and purifying of sea-water, means have been found to deprive it of its salt taste, but not of its empyreumatic smell. M. Nicole, a pharmacist, of Dieppe, professes to have realized this desirable object, by means of a filtre, charged with a layer of coal, which the vapour, in its ascension, has to pass through. The details he has given to the Medical Society of Dieppe.

#### GERMANY.

*Göttingen.*—His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence has presented to the Library a fine collection of maritime charts, in a hundred and eighty-two sheets. They are the charts published by the Hydrographical Office, and marked with its stamp, which do not come into the hands of the trade, but are designed entirely for the use of the Royal Navy. The collection includes not only the European Seas, but the greater part of the coasts of Africa, America, and the East and

West Indies. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex has also made some presents.

*Berlin Academy of the Fine Arts.*—The exhibition of the Berlin Academy of the Fine Arts, for 1820, gives ample proof of the rapid progress made by the pupils of the Professors of that Academy; the greater part of whom, after having spent several years in France and Italy, have come back to adorn, with the works of their art, the metropolis of Prussia. Amongst the young painters, Mons. Schadow (son of the famous sculptor of that name) and Wach deserve to be named first. Mr. Wach's Portrait of a young Peasant Girl of Velletri, near Rome, unites the suffrages of all, by the brilliancy of its colours, and by the delicacy of execution. The pictures done by the late Mr. Zimmerman could not be beheld but with a feeling of regret for the loss of that young man, who was, unfortunately, drowned last summer. Mr. Rauch, the famous sculptor (whose marble statues of Generals Bülow and Scharnhorst will soon be finished), enriched the exhibition with a fine bust of his Majesty our King, and with that of her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Prussia. A model of a statue of Prince Blücher, which is to be placed in one of the squares of Berlin, by the same artist, was generally admired. The hero is represented as having placed one foot on a gun, while he is looking towards the other side, holding his sword, and as if giving orders.

*Instrument for making Perspective Drawings.*—M. J. Auracher d'Aurach, Major-general in the Austrian service, has invented a very ingenious instrument, which he calls a *Quereographe*; by means of which, a person is able to draw in perspective with the greatest accuracy, and apply the various tints according to the rules of *chiaro-scuro*. In the first part of a work which he has published on the subject, he gives a description of the instrument, which is of very simple construction; in the second he shews its use, and how it is to be applied to every kind of perspective.

*Lithography.*—The progress which this art has made at Hamburgh ex-

ceeds, in neatness, elegance, and finish of execution, those of all the other Lithographical establishments in Germany. We would merely point out some very superior productions, chiefly by Grogers and Aldenrath. A Landscape with Cattle, from a painting by Herterich; a Holy Family, from another by Haysdorff; a whole-length portrait of Luther; and several landscapes, executed in a particular style, and possessing great elegance and force: these are by Benedixen, who has employed both lines and dots. Bunsden, of Altona, has produced many subjects of Gothic architecture. But the most admirable of all are three heads of Christ: one after Carlo Dolce, by Herterich; another by Grogers, from a design of his own; the third from Albert Durer, by Benedixen.

M. Doebereiner, of Jena, professes to have discovered a method of fabricating gaseous water out of the carbonic acid which is disengaged from substances in fermentation, by adapting a process of sulphur to the tubs that hold them, similar to what is done in laboratories. The above project is to be realized in a magnificent brewery, which is intended to be raised at a country-seat of the Grand Duke in High Weimar. M. D. maintains that twenty times more gaseous water than beer may be extracted, without any additional expense. This water will serve both for drinking, and bathing in, in a number of distempored cases.

*Curious Manuscripts in the Imperial Library at Vienna.* (From the Literary Gazette.)—"I have visited (says a traveller) "the Imperial Library at Vienna, where I have seen many curious manuscripts: for instance—

1. *Senatus-Consultum de Bacchanalibus coercendis.* An ordinance of the police, on a metal plate, relative to the prohibition of the Baccchanalia, written and hung up in Rome, in the year of the city 567; that is, 186 years before the birth of Christ.

2. The Map of the Itinerary of Theodosius the Great, on parchment; of the *fourth century*: the whole of the known world is represented upon it, stretched out like a long zone. They had not, at that time, the slight-

est notion of the true position of countries: the Mediterranean Sea is drawn like a narrow river, and Italy like a thin stripe. The far more correct notions of the Greeks in earlier times were wholly forgotten at this barbarous period.—N. B. Pompeii and Herculaneum are marked on this map.

3. Twenty-six quarto leaves of parchment of the first Book of Moses, adorned with many pictures. Written in large letters, in the Greek language; of the *fourth century*.

4. Latin fragments of the four Evangelists; of the *fourth century*.

5. *Herbarium Dioscoridis*, in Greek, on parchment, with coloured plants; of the *fifth century*. The plants (excepting the want of shade) are well and elegantly designed. The learned Hungarian, Angerius Busbeck, who was internuncio (or envoy) at Constantinople for the Emperor Ferdinand I., brought this book to Vienna in the tenth century.

6. The last five Books of Livy; of the *fifth century*.

7. Fragments of the Gospel of St. Luke: of the *sixth century*.

8. An *Horarium*, or Prayer-Book, which formerly belonged to Hildegard, consort of the Emperor Charlemagne, who died A. D. 783. The book is on parchment, with golden letters.

9. A parchment Codex, St. Paul's Epistles to the Romans, with Origen's Paraphrases: copied in the eighth century, by one Windhar, and, as the writer says in some Latin verses, corrected by the Emperor Charlemagne with his own hand. Here, therefore, I have seen the hand-writing of Charlemagne; if it is really his, he wrote a good hand.

10. Mexican Hieroglyphics, painted in Mexico, upon buck-leather, and presented by Ferdinand Cortez to the Emperor Charles V. These hieroglyphics are now as little understood as those of Egypt. Cortez thought they must be devilish emblems, or magic images. I have obtained an impression of them on copper. Humboldt has brought similar things with him, which he shewed me at Berlin in 1806.

tioned pillars weighs, in its present state, 13,000 poods (calculating 36 lbs. English per pood). They are polished by the aid of a steam-engine.

Princess Anna Narischkin, who died about half a year ago at a very advanced age, left in her will the sum of 150,000 roubles for the benefit of

the establishments for the education of youth, viz. the Academy for the Education of Noble Ladies; the schools of the order of St. Catherine at St. Petersburg and Moscow; the Girl's School of the Military Orphan-house, and the School for the Deaf and Dumb.

## FINE ARTS.

### ENGRAVINGS IN LITERARY PUBLICATIONS.

DURING the intervals of our periodical exhibitions of individual pictures of importance, we shall invite our readers to the pleasing and useful consideration of the best engraved publications which have recently issued from the press, including single prints, and those which confer a visible grace on literary and scientific thought, and give a body of beauty to the imaginativeness of the poet, the speculations and discoveries of the philosopher, and the narrations of the historian and traveller. We much regret that the extreme hazard of bringing out works which, from their union of size and subject, constitute the noblest class of Engravings, such as WOOLLET'S Landscapes, SHARPE'S Historical, and SCOTT'S Hunting subjects, will rarely afford us the satisfaction of having such under our review; but we shall not be without a rich mass of sculptural wealth, dug out by the ingenious and elaborate hand of the engraver from his own and the Muse's mine.

A taste for book embellishments, which, in the beginning of the last reign, began to extend from individuals to the public, by means of the unfinished efforts of GRIGNION, who has been called the father of English Engraving, and the charming graver of BARTOLOZZI, was decisively established by the tasteful enthusiasm of BELL, in his edition of the "Poets," and of HARRISON, in his "Novelist's Magazine," in which STOTHARD and MORTIMER, as designers, and SHARPE and HEATH, as engravers, surprised and delighted by the precocity and power of their inventive and executive faculties. Since that bright morning of British art, a noon-day effulgence of taste in the public, and of ability in the engraver, has been constantly appearing; and England now has her sculptural powers nourished to a manly and matured growth. Besides the two last named engravers, she is at present honoured by the labours of Messrs. BROM-

LEY, COOKE, ENGLEHEART, FINDEN, HOLLOWAY, LANDSEER, LE KEUX, MIDDLETON, MILTON, MOSES, NEAGLE, PYE, RAIMBACH, RHODES, SANDS, SCOTT, SCRIVEN, WARREN, WEDGWOOD, &c.; whose engraved translations of the works of our elegant book-designers have enriched a succession of numerous and valuable publications, and sent in from their store-house of taste a continued feast of intellect to our firesides and studies. The painters who have assisted most in the supply of this pleasure are Messrs. ARNOLD, CHALON, COOPER, CORBOULD, DEVIS, FUSELI, HOWARD, HILTON, HOFLAND, NASH, NEALE, OWEN, PUGIN, REINAGLE, SINGLETON, SMIRKE, STOTHARD, THURSTON, TURNER, UWINS, WARD, WESTALL, WILD; of whom, Messrs. CHALON and COOPER in animals, Messrs. OWEN and TURNER in marine painting, Mr. TURNER in landscape, and Messrs. CORBOULD, FUSELI, SMIRKE, STOTHARD, THURSTON, UWINS, and WESTALL, have been most frequent and conspicuous contributors. Latterly, Messrs. STOTHARD, WESTALL, UWINS, and THURSTON, have been almost the exclusive designers for literary works; so that, when we take up a newly embellished book or number, we scarcely think of seeing engravings from any others of our esteemed artists.

Waverley is the last valuable work of our best writers that has been illustrated by Prints. We wish we could say that the designs from which these have been engraved are worthy of the author, and that we were not doubly disappointed, in their being from the hand of Mr. W. ALLAN; most of whose former productions have led us to expect a feeling more adequate, in power of conception and design, to the highly wrought and very animated scenes described by his Author. Looking at Mr. ALLAN'S power of embodying thought and passion here, after seeing them so nobly brought out by his pencil, in his *Sale of a Circassian Captive*, his *Press-gang*,

and his *Tartar Robbers dividing their Spoil*, we are regretfully reminded of the adage, that "No man is the same at all hours." To the genius of the writer of the Novels and Tales may be well applied the power which DRYDEN attributes to music, in the line—

"What passions may not Music raise and quell," so intensely are our feelings wrought upon by the writer's descriptions and scenes. The comparative tameness, therefore, of Mr. ALLAN's designs comes as insipidly upon the mental palate as slices of a sleepy apple would after eating a nonpareil. Thus, in *Old Mortality*, the refined and earnest feeling which prompted the sentiment, that "he considered himself as fulfilling a sacred duty while renewing to the eye of posterity the decaying emblems of the zeal and sufferings of their forefathers," the painter has expressed by the old gentleman carelessly reclining on a tomb-stone, in a half-sitting and half-lying posture; the mallet and chisel, with which he is restoring the decayed emblems, appearing as if in the hand of a mere hired workman, rather than of one who was engaged in the business by strenuous and kindly emotions. Simplicity is a comprehensive term often dwelt upon by critics to express genuineness and truth of nature as opposed to every thing that is meretricious: but there is another kind of simplicity, which shews that nature has been very niggardly of her gifts to the possessor, and excites not the most pleasant feelings in those who behold it. We leave to our readers to imagine which of these two kinds of simplicity it is that we perceive in the Engraved Illustrations, where *Lucy Ashton* and the *Master of Ravenswood* are pledging their love at the Mermaid's fountain, when we say that we do not know whether it is the representation of what is most woe-begone or lackadaisical. The best design is that where the *Laird of Monkburns* is arming himself on the alarm of invasion. It is all fermentation, and bustle of mind and body. Messrs. HEATH, WARREN, ENGLEHEART, &c. have, by the masterly play and brilliancy of their gravers, added a lively effect to the moderate degree of interest the painter has conferred upon his subjects. It is sunshine over a district but partially cultivated.

One of the best works now in a course of publication is *An Engraved Series of Picturesque Views in Paris and its environs*, from original Drawings by Mr. F. NASH; the literary department by Mr. J. SCOTT, &c. This work has a brief but very

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relishing mixture of narrative, sentiment, and picturesque description, the result of reading, reflection, sensibility to the objects, individuals, and circumstances described, and of tasteful and personal inspection of the scenes. It is rendered in English and in French, the latter by M. De LA BOISSIERE; and we can hardly conceive that any other local choice could be made, so well calculated to please the imagination, while it conveys information upon matters of Art, Science, Biographical, and Historical facts, which have transpired during the momentous period of the last thirty years, relative to persons and places that excited the deepest interest throughout the world, coming home in their results to our very bosoms, and affecting our personal and political condition and interests. The sudden elevation and as sudden decline of the French arms and empire; the alternations of fortune in the various characters who figured on the stage of publicity; the beauty of the Parisian gardens, and fountains; the elegance and grandeur of the public, and the striking appearance of the private edifices; the dreary solemnity of the catacombs; the pensive beauty of the extensive cemetery of Paris, and its other various attractions to the tasteful and moral contemplatist, unite in conferring on the French Metropolis, and on the work that describes it, an unusual excitation to curiosity, that will not be disappointed on the inspection of it. Four Parts have appeared out of the ten which are to complete the publication; each Part containing six Views, with descriptive letter-press to every Print. The Prints are all well engraved, some of them in a masterly style by MIDDIMAN, SCOTT, PYE, &c.—We can from personal knowledge attest the faithfulness with which Mr. NASH has drawn the objects engraved. The following are among the most striking:—*View from Pont Notre Dame*, engraved by Mr. W. R. SMITH, where the light striking brightly on the right side of the river and the river itself, and from a summer-illuminated and light cloud-floating sky, leaves the bridge and the city on the left side in shade, forming one of those pleasing, because well-arranged effects, which are so justly and universally esteemed from Mr. NASH's pencil. The large size and impressive style of the Parisian buildings, and the thronged appearance on the bridge and on the broad thoroughfare along the front of the houses that line the sides of the Seine, are true to the realities.—The *View of Paris from the cemetery of Pere Le Chaise* describes a portion of the elegant tombs

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and monuments of that sadly-pleasing place, intermixed with the trees and shrubs which affection and taste have planted and preserved there; forming a rich foreground, over which the city is distantly seen; while the mild lustre of the sun about to decline below the horizon, is at once a contrast to, and an emblem of, the life that has departed from the frail remains of what it once animated: which remains are seen carried to their final destination in the earth, by friends bending mournfully and moving with steps slow and respectful. The engraver, Mr. PYE, has felt and displayed the beauty of his original, and of the greater original, Nature; and the mind dwells on this scene as it does on its archetype, with a charmed melancholy.—*The Facade of the Louvre*, one of the most beautiful structures in Paris, and which is like a lively and beautiful young woman who is not without her faults, all must admire. "The design was given by PERRAULT, the wretched physician and excellent architect, as he was termed by BOILEAU. After numerous intrigues, the objects of which were the artists LEVAU, LE BRUN, and PERRAULT, COLBERT secured the preference to the latter, by pretending to praise very highly the design offered by Leveau. The King, to show the independence of his taste, immediately gave the work to PERRAULT. It is of the Corinthian order, and the details though magnificent are florid."—*The Catacombs*. These are chambers and avenues extending two miles round, and were originally quarries that supplied the stones for the building of the city, but are now the depository of a vast accumulation of bones that took place on the demolition of churches at the period of the Revolution. The bones of more than three millions of human beings are neatly and closely piled along the walls.—*Entrance to Paris by Menil-Montant*, engraved by Mr. MIDDIMAN, with a

fine day-light effect, is a highly picturesque scene, shewing the magnificent city through a beautiful vista of trees.—*The Garden of the Palais Royal*. "This famous emporium of pleasure and business is named by the Parisians the capital of the capital." The garden, in which is a graceful *jet d'eau*, is surrounded by a noble square building. Its principal part is of the Corinthian order.—*Place Vendôme and its Column*. This beautiful square is ornamented with Corinthian pillars, and its centre by a noble column, exactly imitated from the celebrated Trajan column at Rome, except that it is one-twelfth larger. It is one hundred and forty feet high, is built of stone, and is incased in a bronze exterior, formed out of the cannon taken in the Austrian war. Two hundred and seventy-four plates of bronze bear a set of beautiful bas-reliefs ascending in a spiral line, and representing the most famous actions of the campaigns of the North. (*To be continued.*)

*Royal Academy*.—On the 10th ult. the anniversary of this foundation, the officers of the last year were re-elected, and silver medals distributed as prizes to Mr. Watts, for the best copy of an Ostade, in the school of painting; to Mr. Sharp, for the second best, a copy from the infant Bacchus of Poussin; to Mr. A. Morton, for the best drawing from the living model; to Mr. Pitts, for the best model from the same; to Mr. Wood, for the best drawing from an antique figure, one of the dying sons of Niobe; to Mr. R. Williams, for the best model from the same; and to Mr. George Allen, for the best architectural drawing, the plan and elevation of Surgeons College, Lincoln's Inn Square.

Sir T. Lawrence presided. We hear nothing of the academy's going out of the circumscribed bounds to which it has too long limited its operations for the advancement of art.

## USEFUL ARTS.

### NEW INVENTIONS.

*Reduction of Muriate of Silver*.—The use of nitrate of silver in laboratories, as a test for the muriates, causes a quantity of muriate of silver to be collected, which is usually reduced to the metallic state by fusion with potash. But generally much silver is lost in this way, which may be called the dry mode to distinguish it from the moist; and it is therefore prefer-

able to mix it with lime and charcoal, in the following proportions:

	Parts.
Muriate of silver, in powder .	1000
Dry quick-lime . . . . .	198
Charcoal . . . . .	42

These should all be in powder, and thoroughly mixed.

Take a clean zinc or iron vessel, or else a glass vessel, with pieces of clean iron or zinc in it; cover it with

water, and add the muriate of silver with a little sulphuric or muriatic acid. The reduction soon begins, and offers a very curious sight, particularly when the muriate is in lumps; it begins on the surface, and extends over the whole in the form of ramifications, and penetrates the inner part, so that in less than an hour considerable lumps of the muriate of silver are reduced. Some heat is generated in the process which assists the reduction; or if it goes on slowly, the mixture may be warmed.—*From the French.*

*Larch Bark in Tanning.*—From an experiment made by Mr. P. Martin, of Haddington, upon the use of larch bark in tanning instead of oak, we learn that as far as respects the durability of leather so tanned, on a comparative experiment with oak, the two sorts of leather, used as soles to each of a pair of shoes, were found to wear equally well. Were we to estimate *à priori* the relative value of the bark of oak, larch, and Leicester willow, from the proportion of tannin afforded in the experiments of Sir H. Davy, the willow bark would excel that of the two others; but it seems probable that the inferiority of the larch bark, in his experiments, arose from the trees being cut down in autumn; a period when the sap, and its constituents of tannin and extractive, are greatly exhausted, from the previous formation of the young wood, in which they are easily detected; indeed, the proportion of extractive and tannin, in the succulent and newly-condensed wood, is in some cases nearly treble the quantity existing in the old external layers of bark, especially in autumn; and from this it is probable that the annual pruning of trees abounding with these constituents, might with profit be applied to the purposes of the tanner.

*New Kind of Cord.*—M. Magling, privy councillor of Wurtemberg, (but lately deceased) invented a new kind of cord, the threads of which are not convolved, like common cord, but combined in a parallel and straight-forward direction. M. Maschenbrock has found, after repeated trials, that threads, not twined round one another, are much

stronger than those which are, but he had not complete success in fitting them parallel. Messrs. Landauer, brothers, of Stuttgart, have recently obtained from the King of Wurtemberg a patent (brevet of invention) for their improvements in this species of cord. Agreeably to experiments made, a cord an inch and three quarters in circumference, with its hairs (threads) arranged parallel, sustained a load of thirteen quintals without breaking, and when it broke on the application of greater weight, the ruptured threads were as even as if cut with a pair of scissors, which shews that all the threads were equal in their force and tension. A cord of 504 threads, with a circumference of three inches and three-sixteenths, and a length of 111 feet, plaited in this manner, weighed only nineteen pounds; while an ordinary cord of the same length and circumference, and as many threads, weighed 51½ pounds.

#### NEW PATENTS.

JOHN LEBBRIGHT STEINHAUSER, of City Road, Middlesex, for an Improvement on Portable Lanthorns or Lamps applicable to various Purposes.—Jan. 15, 1820.

This invention consists principally in fitting a tube or shade to slide over the lanthorn, in order to darken it when used for a night or chimney lamp; or, when the shade is drawn up, it may be suspended by a ring, and carried as a lanthorn. It is well adapted for the purpose intended.

ARCHIBALD KENRICK, of West Bromwich, Stafford, Iron Founder; for Improvements in Mills for grinding Coffee, &c.—May 23, 1815.

The first improvement is the method of fixing the mill against a post or wall, by forming a flanch or flat surface projecting from the box or case, so as that it may be nailed, screwed, or otherwise fastened to a post, wall, table, bench, or other fixed support. Secondly, the box of the mill may be supported by means of a flanch, at the end of a stem or pillar projecting from the side of the box, which may be formed of the same metal as the box, cast in the same piece, or be screwed to it.

## MONTHLY REGISTER.

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Observations on the Construction and fitting up of Meeting-houses for public Worship, illustrated with Plans, Sections, and Descriptions; including one lately erected in the City of York, embracing in particular, the Method of Warming and Ventilating. By Wm. Alexander. 4to. 9s.

Plans, Elevations, Sections, and Description of the Pauper Lunatic Asylum, lately erected at Wakefield. By Watson and Pritchett, Architects, York. 2l. 12s. 6d.

## BIOGRAPHY.

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## EDUCATION.

A Letter to Henry Brougham, Esq. M. P. on certain clauses of the Education Bills, now before Parliament. By S. Butler, D. D. F. A. S.

The author of this Letter is the head master of Shrewsbury school; and the experience of twenty-two years in the laborious and responsible office of a teacher of youth ought to entitle his remarks to a certain degree of respect, which will be increased by the temperate language in which they are conveyed. He strongly insists that Mr. Brougham's proposed alterations will degrade Grammar-schools, which were meant to be the seminaries of learning for those in the middle ranks who had not the means of otherwise obtaining it, into mere Parish-schools, at emoluments so scanty that no person above the rank or ambition of a parish-clerk will be induced to undertake the charge of them. If the masters of all endowed schools had been governed by the same conscientious and liberal feelings that seem to influence Dr. Butler, the

enquiry into the intentions of the founders would never have been instituted: it is the short-sighted and crooked policy of so many of the heads of these venerable institutions, in endeavouring to get rid entirely of the foundation boys for the more genteel and more lucrative reception of private boarders, that has drawn down upon them what the worthy Doctor calls the "radical besom of destruction," but which, we hope, will prove nothing more than the wholesome birch of correction.

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These pretty little volumes are the first of a series intended to describe the peculiar manners, customs, and character of the different nations of the globe. They are ornamented with thirty-two engravings, so spirited and yet so faithful to truth of character, that they cannot fail to attract the eye of youth, and detain that of maturer years. The descriptions that accompany them are pleasingly written, and, along with the plates, fully answer the design of the work, which is professedly meant as a delineation of the characteristic varieties of the great family of Man, as it is scattered over the whole face of the earth.

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This is one of the good old-fashioned books which it has not often been our lot to meet with of late, and which, perhaps for that very reason, we are disposed to appreciate favourably, whenever we may be fortunate enough to find them before us. In the first place, it has the good old-fashioned honesty of giving matter enough for the money asked for it; containing nearly seven hundred closely printed pages. In the second, the information comprised in these pages is all of a good old-fashioned kind, free from modernegotism and flippancy, and well calculated both to please and to instruct. And, in the third place, the feeling that runs throughout them is likewise of that good old-fashioned sort which lingers, with amiable enthusiasm, on the days of romantic heroism and thrilling legends, long since gone by, at the same time that it gratefully acknowledges all the blessings attendant upon the more civilized habits and peaceful pursuits of later periods. It is, indeed, a pleasing subject of contemplation to contrast the annals of rapine and bloodshed, which form the subject of the first part of this volume, with the recent improvements and present state of the city and county of Armagh, with which it concludes. There is not a nation in the world whose history abounds with more striking incidents and peculiar traits of character than that of the ancient Irish. There is not a nation in the world at this moment more singularly situated, with regard to the relations in which they stand with their conquerors, than the modern Irish; and it is equally impossible to look back on the struggles of such a people for liberty, and the sufferings under which they have laboured, without compassion; or to consider their present state without fervently desiring that every wise and salutary measure may take place respecting them, which shall secure their obedience and affection to the existing government on the surest of any basis that can be proposed, which is, their reasonable participation in all its advantages. Our limits will not allow us to make the extracts which the crowded and interesting contents of these pages would tempt us to; and yet it is scarcely possible to refrain from giving some of the striking traits which distinguish the O'Nials, that heroic race from whom most of the royal families in Europe have descended; but our short tribute shall be paid to one of their latest lineal representatives, who was living a very few years ago at Banville.—“He was a man,” says this unassuming and pleasing writer, “of princely aspect, noble deportment, majestic stature, and almost preternatural strength. In him was exhibited a lively instance of the mutability of fortune, and the instability of human

greatness. This representative of an illustrious branch of the noble family of O'Nial, from which have descended many of the most powerful sovereigns in Europe, was the unambitious proprietor of a bleach-green. Glory did not, indeed, gild his name, but contentment was the inmate of his cot, and happiness his companion through life. His sister and representative, a dignified and venerable lady, has not yet paid the great debt of nature.” P. 139.

This volume contains abundant proofs of Mr. Stuart's abilities as a scholar and an antiquary, as well as an historian. The eagerness with which he occasionally endeavours to establish some controverted point of legendary lore, and the fondness with which he dwells on the most doubtful traditions of past ages, may perhaps create a smile in those who, involved in the cares and anxieties of commercial life, find their whole attention absorbed in the present moment; but we venerate the sources of his ready belief, and had far rather share in the feelings with which he has lingered, whilst it yet existed, over “Nial's Mound,” as the simple mound of earth which covered the remains of one of the most valiant of Ireland's sovereigns was, from generation to generation, denominated, than we would take part in the cold, unfeeling, and paltry search after trifles not worth finding, that has induced those who ought to have known better, to level that, and almost every similar monument that they had the means of destroying; tempting the poor peasantry, by holding out to them the delusive hope of bringing the long-buried treasures of former greatness to the light of day, to assist them, against their better feelings, in thus effacing the memories of their ancestors, and native heroes, and robbing the face of the country of those objects which are as interesting to the traveller, from their novelty, as they are dear to the inhabitants, from the still more powerful charm of habit, and long-associated trains of feeling.

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of thorough-bass; and, with the exception of the articles on the above important chords in Dr. Callcott's *Musical Grammar*, Mr. Kollmann's elucidation is unquestionably the clearest we have hitherto had the good fortune to meet with. In Lesson III. Mr. Kollmann gives the diatonic scale, fingered for a keyed instrument, in every key, both major and minor, with specimens of variations and transposition. The subsequent lessons consist of the rule of octave and the harmonical circle, both in the major and minor scales, together with numerous examples of every variety of modulation, briefly and clearly explained. Every musical student and teacher will, we are convinced, derive advantage from a perusal of the work.

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*Stranzas, written on a Summer's Evening, with other Poems.* By George Milner, Jun. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

*Amarynthus the Nympholept, and other Poems.*

*Hofer, and other Poems,* by Charles Edwards. 12mo. 4s.

*Campaspe, an Historical Tale; and other Poems.* 8vo. 1s. 6d.

*A Wild-Goose Chase: a Farce,* performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, with great applause. By H. Jameson, Esq. 2s.

*Wallace, a Tragedy,* performed at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden. By C. E. Walker, Esq. 3s.

*John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, an Historical Play, in Five Acts.* 8vo. 2s.

#### RELIGION AND MORALS.

*The Scripture Testimonies to the Divinity of Christ, collected and illustrated.* By the Rev. George Holden, M.A. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

*An Attempt toward an improved Translation of the Proverbs of Solomon from the original Hebrew, with Notes, &c.* By the same Author. 8vo. 16s.

*Sermons at Bampton's Lecture.* By Godfrey Fausset, M.A. late Fellow of Magdalen College. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

*Sermons by the Rev. Joseph Bretland; to which are prefixed, Memoirs of his Life, with an Appendix containing five Letters, relating to Mr. Farmer's Hypothesis of the Temptation of Christ.* In 2 vols. 8vo. 1l.

*An Answer to a Pamphlet entitled An Apology for Deism.* 8vo. 3s. sewed.

*Reflections on Mr. Wall's History of Infant Baptism.* By John Gale. 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

*Lectures on the Philosophy of the Human Mind.* By the late Thomas Brown, M.D. Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. 4 vols. 8vo. 2l. 12s. 6d.

*Bibliographia Sacra; or an Introduction to the Literary and Ecclesiastical History of the Sacred Scriptures, and the Translations of them into different Languages.* By the Rev. James Townley, Author of *Biblical Anecdotes*. In 3 vols. 8vo, with Plates.

#### TRAVELS.

*Narrative of a Journey to New Britain,* By Mr. Ellis. 8vo. 9s. boards.

*The Personal Narrative of M. de Humboldt's Travels to the Equinoctial Regions of the New Continent, during the Years 1799-1804.* Translated by Helen Maria Williams, under the immediate inspection of the Author. Vol. V.

*A Narrative of the Operations and recent Discoveries within the Pyramids, Temples, Tombs, and Excavations, in Egypt and Nubia; and of a Journey to the Coast of the Red Sea, in search of the ancient Berenice, and another to the Oasis of Jupiter Ammon.* By G. Belzoni, 2l. 2s. 4to. — Also Plates illustrative of ditto, 6l. 6s. boards.

## LITERARY REPORT.

It has been known for some time in the literary circles, that a Tragedy by Lord BYRON will be shortly published. Its story is founded on the Conspiracy of Falieri, a Doge of Venice, whose history is well narrated in Sismondi's *Italian Republics*. Among his Lordship's forthcoming labours are also Translations from the Italian and from Ovid's Epistles, two other Cantos of Juan, &c. &c.

BARRY CORNWALL has, we learn with pleasure, finished a Tragedy entitled *Mirandola*, and presented it for representation at Covent-garden. It would be injurious to say how highly report speaks of it.

Capt. PARRY's Account of his interesting Voyage of Discovery to the North Polar Sea, will be published in a few weeks.

Sir CHARLES MORGAN, M. D. author of "*The Philosophy of Life*," is employed on a work in which he applies the physiological principles of that publication to the developement of a theory of morals. The authority of Bacon, he observes, has banished the false logic of the ancients from almost every other branch of science. In morals alone, *a priori* methods have been preserved. Hence, Education, Legislation, and all practical systems of morals, have been too exclusively directed to the hopeless consideration of what man *ought to be*; and reproach, invective, and penal enactment, are the sole means contemplated for bettering the condition of the species. The views to which the physiologic system points, are directed to what man *can* and *must* be, and therefore to the investigation of the causes which determine his moral and social peculiarities. Whatever lights natural and medical science, political economy, or general experience, may throw on the moral constitution of the individual, or of society at large, will thus become available to improvement; while to the old systems they are wholly inapplicable. The labours of the Howards, the Bentham's, the Romillys, the Lancasters, and the Pestalozzis, are breaking through the routine of ancient prejudices; and a system capable of amalgamating and concentrating the results of their labours into a body of doctrine, belongs especially to the existing period of European civilization.

A new and very useful little work is forthcoming, under the title of *Practical Economy, or Hints for the Application of Modern Discoveries to the purposes of Domestic Life*.

A new Edition of Mr. HARRIS's Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Insti-

tution, considerably enlarged and improved, is nearly ready for publication.

A Memoir of the Operations of the British Army in India, during the Mahratta War of 1817, 1818, and 1819, illustrated by Maps and Topographical Plans, is preparing for publication, by Lieut-Col. BLACKER, Companion of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Quartermaster-General of the Army of Fort St. George. In 1 vol. 4to. and a separate vol. of Maps and Plans.

Mr. BUCKE's Beauties, Harmonies, and Sublimities, of Nature, will be published in February.

The Reverend JOHN HUGHES, Author of *Horæ Britannicæ*, is arranging Materials for a Supplemental Volume, which will contain a Translation of the Welsh Historical Triads, with Two Essays presented to the Cambrian Society, &c. &c.

*The Philosophy of Painting*. By WOLSTENHOLME PARR, will very shortly be published.

## WORKS PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION.

*Machin; or the Discovery of Madeira; a Poem*. By James Bird, author of *The Vale of Slaughter*. 8vo.

*The Celt's Paradise; a Poem*. By John Banim. Foolscap 8vo.

*Essays on Character*. By W. Hazlitt.

*Such is the World; a Novel*, in 3 vols.

*The Life of a Boy; a Tale*, in 2 vols.

*Happiness; a Tale for the Grave and the Gay*, in 2 vols. post 8vo.

A new and improved Edition of *The Hermit in London; or Sketches of English Manners*. Comprised in 3 vols. and printed uniformly with the *British Essayists*.

A new Edition of *George the Third, his Court, and Family; with important Additions*. In 2 vols. 8vo. with 16 portraits.

*Favourite of Nature; a Novel*. 3 vols.

*Universal Science; or, the Cabinet of Nature and Art; by Alexander Jamieson: comprising above one thousand entertaining and instructive Facts and Experiments, selected from various departments of Natural Philosophy, and the useful Discoveries in the Arts*. 2 vols. 12mo.

*A Series of Questions and Answers in the Practice of Physic, Materia Medica, Chemistry, Botany, &c. &c.* Written expressly for the Use of Gentlemen preparing for their Examination at Apothecaries' Hall; in which the Chemical Decompositions of the London Pharmacopœia are clearly explained. By Charles Mingay Syder, Surgeon Licentiate of the Hon. Society of Apothecaries, &c.

## AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The winter solstice, though uniformly dull and uncheerful in a rural life, generally affords, in anticipation at least, a brighter prospect in the distance.—The grazier surveys with pleasure and satisfaction, his cattle preparing for the shambles; the farmer watches the operations of the barn, in hopes of obtaining a remuneration for his last year's labour; and the housewife calculates on the Christmas market, for her poultry to recruit her exhausted finances in the domestic economy of the house.

But, alas! the provincial papers exhibit evidence of an opposite character—assignments, executions, and distress for rent, make up the melancholy catalogue: and although a salvo is offered by some considerate landlords, in the shape of deduction, yet twenty per cent. is but a poor relief, where the remaining eighty must be taken from the capital, or obtained by loan. Such is literally the case, for it is quite certain, that at the present price of grain, *a large amount of the rent is a dead loss to the occupier.*

The *titlle* that is doing on the farm (for the spirit of improvement is annihilated) has been greatly facilitated by open weather—the stubbles are nearly all ploughed, and some manure has been carted for the next year's fallows.

Wheats have planted kindly, and are secure from the depredations of the feathered tribe. Turnips too have improved materially, but are still far short of a crop; nevertheless, the few that stood from the first sowing, are as perfect in quality and acreable quantity, as any season has ever produced, which, together with the relief afforded by pastures and grazing-grounds in consequence of the mildness of the season, will make the deficiency less severely felt.

The hop duty for the year 1820, distinguishing the old from the new growth, is as follows:—

*Old Duty.*

At 1d. 12-20ths per lb. 138,890L. 9s. 6½d. 8-20ths.

*New Duty.*

At ½d. 8-20ths per lb. 102,244L. 5s. 8½d. 12-20ths.

Total ... L240,574 14 10

## METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from November 21 to December 20, 1820.

1820.	Wind.	Ther.	Baro.	Gen. Rem.	1820.	Wind.	Ther.	Baro.	Gen. Rem.
Nov. 21	S.	43	30,07	Cloudy	Dec. 6	S.W.	42	30,11	Cloudy
	S.E.	52	30,01	Sunshine		S.W.	49	30,21	Cloudy
22	S.E.	40	29,97	Rain	7	S.W.	44	30,18	Cloudy
	S.E.	48	29,87	Rain		S.W.	56	30,24	Clear
23	E.S.	40	29,87	Cloudy	8	S.W.	46	30,24	Cloudy
	E.S.	47	29,89	Rain		W.S.	52	30,37	Cloudy
24	S.W.	22	29,88	Frost	9	S.W.	44	30,38	Cloudy
	W.N.W.	43	29,83	Rain		S.W.	51	30,28	Clear
25	S.E.	41	29,76	Cloudy	10	S.W.	45	30,21	Cloudy
	S.E.	49	29,76	Sunshine		S.W.	54	30,13	Cloudy
26	S.E.	39	29,94	Cloudy	11	S.W.	47	30,08	Cloudy
	S.E.	52	30,09	Sunshine		S.W.	54	30,00	Rain
27	S.S.	38	30,09	Cloudy	12	S.W.	45	29,80	Cloudy
	S.S.	50	30,15	Clear		S.W.	53	29,72	Rain
28	N.E.	34	30,25	Cloudy	13	S.W.	48	29,68	Rain
	N.E.	47	30,36	Cloudy		N.E.	56	29,79	Clear
29	N.E.	35	30,43	Cloudy	14	N.	29	30,08	Clear
	N.E.	48	30,46	Cloudy		N.E.	41	30,13	Rain
30	N.	37	30,41	Cloudy	15	S.E.	30	30,18	Cloudy
	N.W.	42	30,35	Clear		E.S.	34	30,08	Sunshine
Dec. 1	N.E.	29	30,32	Cloudy	16	E.S.	26	29,89	Cloudy
	W.	41	30,22	Cloudy		E.S.	34	29,72	Snow
2	S.W.	36	30,19	Cloudy	17	E.N.	28	29,78	Foggy
	S.W.	45	30,10	Clear		N.E.	39	30,00	Snow
3	S.W.	30	30,29	Cloudy	18	E.N.	35	30,22	Cloudy
	S.W.	49	30,18	Rain		E.N.	41	30,36	Rain
4	S.W.	44	30,15	Cloudy	19	E.S.	40	30,32	Cloudy
	S.W.	53	30,12	Rain		S.W.W.	47	30,49	Foggy
5	S.W.	45	30,09	Cloudy	20	S.E.	35	30,54	Foggy
	S.W.	52	30,00	Sunshine		S.E.	49	30,41	Cloudy



Mr. EDITOR,

In the 49th vol. of the Phil. Magazine, p. 182, I find an article upon the solar spots of 1816, by Mr. Mosely, of Wintadyne House, Worcestershire, upon which and his method of observing them, I have to make a few remarks.

He states that the sun's image was received upon a paper screen, on which was drawn a circle of the same diameter as that produced by the sun's rays, when falling upon it with the focus of the eyeglass properly adjusted; and that across the circle were drawn three lines, one exactly perpendicular to the horizon, another inclining 8 deg. westward, representing the axis of the sun, and a third at right angles to the axis, representing the equator, &c. &c. Now, as the sun's axis, when he is on the meridian, will only coincide with that meridian twice a year, viz. about the beginning of September, when his long. is from 5 s. 8 deg. to 5 s. 12 deg. and in the latter end of February and beginning of March, when his long. is from 11 s. 8 deg. to 11 s. 12 deg. and will twice a year decline from it the greatest possible quantity; being when his long. is 2 s. 10 deg. and 8 s. 10 deg. or in the beginning of June and December, in the first case to the west, and in the second to the east; I should conceive that in such observations, a new projection of the sun's disc, axis, &c. is highly necessary for at least every week or ten days, as in that time there will be a sensible difference in the inclination. I also conceive, that as we cannot always be sure of an observation when he is on the meridian, a telescope mounted on a polar axis will be found a proper instrument, as by following the sun's motion in the parallel he describes on any particular day, the projection will, if rightly constructed, be correct at any distance from the meridian, provided the motions of the instrument are good, and it is exceedingly well mounted. I may also further observe, that during the period of observations in question from September to November, the sun's axis declined from about 0 deg. 10 min. W. to about 3 deg. 45 min. E. supposing him upon the meridian, instead of being constantly 8 deg. westward, as stated by Mr. M.; and consequently those observations are absolutely wrong, if the tables are right, as to the position of the axis, and direction of the spots.

I recommend to such as speculate upon these curious phenomena, after observing the sun's image upon paper for the purpose of tracing the places and directions of the spots, to examine them by

means of a dark glass applied to their telescope, before they describe *their shape*, as I am convinced from long and repeated observations, that their true appearance is much better seen that way than the other. They would also do well to remember, that a telescope which produces erect vision, when looking in it, inverts the images when received upon paper, and that if inverted vision is produced by looking in the instrument, erect objects will be seen upon the paper, but the right and left edges of an object will change places, when the observer's back is turned upon it, as it must be in such observations.

I prefer a dark glass, or what is much better, a green and a red one united in one cell, because the penumbra or lighter side of a spot is seen perfectly defined, and smaller spots which are nearly invisible by the other method, may be distinctly seen and counted if necessary by this. Indeed in a favourable atmosphere with no larger instrument than Mr. M.'s, and a very moderate power, I have not only done so, but have seen also the brighter spots, or faculae, or bright lumps, behind which the dark ones seem to lie when near the limb, as well as the innumerable small dark points which cover the whole face of the sun, when by receiving the image on paper I could not see them at all.

The conversion of dark spots containing nuclei, into bright ones called faculae, seems to consist in their being hidden behind the bright spots or lumps of shining matter I have before mentioned, when going off the western limb, and the contrary takes place when entering on the eastern limb, while in the middle of the disc there are rarely, if ever, seen any bright spots or lumps of shining matter, probably from the more intense light of the sun's centre then rendering them invisible.

It is somewhat curious, that although the author quotes Mr Adams, upon the variable paths of the spots, he has not discovered, in his observations, that these varied paths arise partly from the different inclination of the sun's axis to an azimuth circle, at different hours of the day, on account of the earth's diurnal motion, and partly from the variable inclination of the sun's axis to an azimuth circle, arising from the earth's annual motion: even under the influence of both these causes, the same spot which at sunrise appears to advance from the southern to the northern limb, will in consequence of the sun's apparent motion, appear to ad-

vance from the *northern* to the *southern* limb at sunset: but if we confine ourselves to observations upon the meridian, that part of the phenomena depending upon the earth's annual motion, alone remains, and the spot will travel *northward* when the axis inclines *eastward*, and *southward* when it inclines *westward*. When observed out of the meridian, their path is, in strictness, influenced by both these causes. Their curvilinear direction results from our alternately seeing a little

more of the sun's northern, or southern polar regions, when the axis is least inclined, by which means they are convex to the sun's north and south poles by turns, in spring and autumn; this curvature is, therefore, a consequence of the earth's annual motion. The Author's remark, that "*these irregularities are of rare occurrence*," is, therefore, the result of a very slender acquaintance with these subjects.

A CORRESPONDENT.

## COMMERCIAL REPORT.

*Lloyd's Coffee-house, Dec. 20, 1820.*

Nothing could be better timed at this moment than a powerful discourse on the advantages of a *circulating* medium; for nothing is more difficult than to meet with what is usually understood by the phrase, "*After the dividends*,"—is the regular and almost the universal answer to an application for money, in whatever shape, throughout the city of London.

In fact, the Commercial Report for the present month might be given in a single word—**EXPECTATION**. Of real business there is very little; but all are alert in looking forwards.

Nor is this a state greatly to be regretted; since the few days lately passed have seen houses thought to enjoy very flattering prospects, unable to realize those prospects, and forced to confess that their hopes and expectations are exhausted.

In defiance of this pressure for money, and the uncertainty of whose turn may be next, the stocks have continued to rise, during the month, and from 65 or 66, have reached 70 or 71, for account. Now, this is demonstration enough to those who understand the mechanism of the money market, that there is plenty of money in the country. In fact, there is a prodigious and progressive accumulation of wealth; and wealth it really is, though it may assume very different shapes from what was acknowledged under that title by our grandfathers and great-grandfathers.

Even that accession of goods which is now finding its way into the warehouses of our extensive dealers, is wealth; it has been created by the wealth of individuals, and they will expect it to return, in proper time, not merely what it has cost, but also a profit, which future exertions may employ for renewed operations and progressive benefits. It follows, that however truth may compel us to de-

scribe the state of things, at this moment, as rather hope and expectation than vivacity and briskness, yet the issue may prove profitable and prosperous.

Not only do the public securities look upwards, which is one good sign—but the prices of the precious metals look downwards, which is another good sign. Gold is no longer the object of that unnatural craving, which it once was; and greater quantities of gold and silver are now brought into this country than are carried out of it; the natural consequence is a gradual accumulation with a proportionate decrease in value.

The cotton market continues without much resort: the quantity sold has been very limited, for the last week or two; and what has changed hands has been for exportation. The demand for home consumption has been languid from the Port of London; owing, no doubt, among other causes, to the season of the year, since the dealers are aware that before the article could arrive at its destination, the chances of the navigable canals being frozen, are much against them. This has given Liverpool an advantage over London for the season; and prices have actually risen at Liverpool for cottons of the same kinds as have suffered a depression in London. The business done, also, has been more extensive and more lively; especially for superior qualities.

SUGAR has been sold by those who must sell, on terms rather below the currency of the market; but the main body of the holders kept firmly to their valuation: in consequence, no great deal of business has been done; some former contracts of large amount have been realized, which has occasioned larger deliveries at the warehouses than usual; but it is generally understood that these are prudential operations, rendered necessary by the failures which have lately agitated the connexions of the market.

COFFEE has been all but standing still; the export is suspended for the present; the home consumption is principally attached to certain sorts, and is far from general, or from a settled state. We believe, that for some time past, neither buyers nor sellers have known well what to do: and the fluctuation of the market has given occasion to many complaints and to much disappointment and vexation.

The India Company's quarterly sale of TEA has met with a steady attention. The better sorts have experienced the effects of competition among the buyers, and have risen in price accordingly. The inferior sorts have not been equally regarded, and have declined.

We stated lately, that our manufacturers were busily employed, and very generally; as a proof of this, we report, with pleasure, in confirmation of our statements, the rising price of INDIGO, as a dyeing drug. The purchasers at the last sale realize with ease a premium of 6d. or 8d. or more, per lb. and not a few are asking a premium of 1s. for those qualities which will bear examination. The quantity in the warehouses of the

East India Company, is thought to be inconsiderable—some say insufficient; and if a sale should be declared, it is expected to be a very small one.

SPICES.—The India Company have declared for sale 12th February:—Cinnamon 130,000 lbs.; Cloves 31,000; Nutmegs 100,000; Mace 34,000; Oil of Mace 1,000; Saltpetre 1,000 tons. The demand for Pepper has increased, there being no declaration of Company's Pepper. Cloves have also been in more request, as the quantity declared is very limited, and reported to be the whole stock of the Company in England: the quantity usually declared in former years being 100,000 lbs. latterly 50,000 lbs. and now reduced to 31,000 lbs.

This is the time for the arrivals of FRUIT; but, for the last two weeks they have been extensive beyond precedent; the quality uncommonly fine. This reminds us of the duty of consumption, also; and as Fruit is both plentiful and excellent, we cannot but congratulate our good housewives, and give our voice for evidence demonstrative of this fact—on the Christmas table.

#### Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 25th Nov. to 22d Dec. 1830.

Days. 1830.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	5 per Ct. Navy	Long Annuit.	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	4 p Ct. Ind. Bnd.	Ex. Bills, 2d pt. Day
Nov. 25	—	58½	69½	80½	105½	17½	—	—	—	23 pm.	2 pm. par.
27	219½	58½	69½	80½	105½	17½	—	224½	—	23 pm.	1 3 pm.
28	219	58½	69½	80½	105½	17½	—	224½	—	23 pm.	3 1 pm.
29	219	58½	69½	80½	105½	17½	—	—	—	23 pm.	3 1 pm.
30	—	59	69½	80½	105½	17½	—	—	—	—	1 2 pm.
Dec. 1	219	59	69½	80½	106	17½	—	—	—	23 pm.	par. 1 pm.
2	219½	59	69½	80½	—	17½	—	—	—	24 pm.	1 2 pm.
4	219½	58½	69½	80½	—	17½	67½	—	—	26 pm.	2 pm. par.
5	219	58½	69½	80½	70 84½	17½	—	224½	—	26 pm.	2 pm. 1 dis.
6	—	59½	—	86½	7½	17½	67½	—	—	26 pm.	par 2 pm.
7	221	59½	70	87½	—	18	—	—	—	26 pm.	1 par. 2 dis.
8	223½	70½	69½	88½	7½	18	—	—	—	24 pm.	3 1 dis.
9	—	59½	—	87½	—	18½	68½	—	—	25 pm.	1 3 dis.
11	223	59½	—	87½	—	18	—	—	—	23 pm.	3 dis. 1 pm.
12	222½	59½	—	87½	—	17½	—	—	—	24 pm.	1 3 dis.
13	223	59½	—	87½	—	18	68	—	—	25 pm.	1 pm. 2 dis.
14	222½	59½	—	87½	—	14	—	—	—	25 pm.	3 dis. par.
15	222½	59½	—	87½	7	17½	67½	—	—	26 pm.	par. 2 dis.
16	221½	59½	—	87½	—	14	—	—	—	25 pm.	par. 2 dis.
18	220	59½	—	87½	7	17½	—	—	—	26 pm.	par. 1 dis.
19	—	59½	—	87	—	18	—	—	—	24 pm.	par. 1 dis.
20	221	59½	—	87½	—	18	68	—	—	25 pm.	par. 2 dis.
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	221	59½	—	87½	—	18	68½	—	—	26 pm.	par. 2 dis.

•• All Exchequer Bills dated prior to April 1819, have been advertised to be paid off.



## BANKRUPTS,

FROM NOVEMBER 21 TO DECEMBER 19, 1850, INCLUSIVE.

*N.B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London; and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.*

*The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.*

- ABRAHAM, M. and D. Levy, Bath, goldsmiths. (Wil-  
more, Lincoln's Inn)
- Adams, J. Trinking-square, merchant. (Hicks  
Adlington, J. Tacham, builder. (Pope, Old  
Bath)
- Allen, J. Warwick, innkeeper. (Collins, Chancery-  
Lane)
- Arnett, J. H. Chelsea, coal-merchant. (Clutton,  
Borough)
- Ayres, J. V. Kent, farmer. (Young, Temple  
Buller, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Lowe, Southamp-  
ton buildings)
- Baker, J. and J. Hudson, Stratford, Essex, brewers.  
(Fisher, Furnival's Inn)
- Baldwin, L. St. Albans, Hartford, cooper. (Starcher,  
Boswell court)
- Bellamy, J. City road, timber-merchant. (Millward  
Bickford, C. Huddersfield, vaccinator. (Fisher,  
Thames Inn)
- Bond, J. Buckman street, innkeeper. (Barnet,  
Smith's Lane)
- Bracewell, J. Liverpool, ship-chandler. (Wason, New  
Bridge-street)
- Bray, G. Leeds, pocket book-maker. (Makinson, Temple  
Brenkworth, G. Bath, victualler. (Mabeson, Temple  
Bromley, J. New road, ironmonger. (Knight & Co.  
Brown, J. Hackney road timber merchant. Baker & Co.  
Brown, H. Sheffield, draper. (Young, Charlotten-  
Buckley, J. Huddersfield, dyer. (Haines, Chancery Lane  
Budge, J. H. Baker St. Michael. Adlington, Bedford-  
row)
- Burn, J. Exeter, factor. (Duke, Red Lion-square  
Burgess, W. and J. H. Miles Lane, watchmakers.  
(Dunne & Co.)
- Buller, J. and C. Dauntington. (Walker, New Inn  
Byrne, W. Finsbury-street, broker. (Henson  
Carter, W. Hammer-smith, slop-seller. (Richardson,  
New Inn)
- Clark, T. Nottingham, lace-maker. (Taylor, Farn-  
thorpe-buildings)
- Carr, J. Weymouth-street, painter. (Hamilton  
Carp, M. Blackmore-street, soda-water maker. (Com-  
mence, Chancery-lane)
- Deary, E. Lincoln's Inn-fields, coal-merchant. (Olt-  
well, Capital-court)
- Edmonds, E. Coventry, scrivener. (Edmonds, Lin-  
coln's Inn)
- Edwards, J. Westminster, coal-merchant. (Williams,  
Red Lion-square)
- Ellis, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Barber, Fetter-lane  
Fogg, S. T. Essex, spirit-dealer. (Strutton, Old  
Broad-street)
- Forsman, J. Keston, Suffolk, landholder. (Hill,  
Temple)
- Fox, R. Great Queen-street, wine-merchant. (Hunt  
Framson, J. N. Neppars, money-advancer. (Adlington,  
Bedford-row)
- Gibson, J. Plymouth Dock, butcher. (Makinson,  
Temple)
- Gray, J. Bishopsgate-street, grocer. (Armory  
Green, J. Haden, merchant. (Lyra, Gray's Inn  
Granger, R. Liverpool, merchant. (Taylor, Temple  
Hartley, R. Ripon, weaver. (Spence, Threadneedle-st.  
Hay, J. Woodworth, builder. (Long, Gray's Inn  
Hicks, J. Leeds, linen-draper. (Makinson, Temple  
Hobson, J. Portsmouth, coal-merchant. (Forsman,  
Staple's Inn)
- Housman, W. Bridge-street, merchant. (Richardson  
Hutch, R. Huddersfield, grocer. (Fogg, Gray's Inn  
Hut, H. Liverpool, haberdasher. (Wheeler, Castle-  
street, Holborn)
- Hunter, J. A. Aston. (Clarke, Chancery-lane  
Hutch, C. Barton-street, watchmaker. (Bain  
Hutchinson, J. Manchester, joiner. (Hurd, Temple  
Hutchins, T. Leeds, bookseller. (Hart, Chancery-lane  
Hutchins, T. Great Pinner-street, merchant. (Thompson  
Hutchins, J. Coventry, ribbon-maker. (Long, Gray's Inn  
Jelliffe, T. Warrley, innkeeper. (Adlington, Bed-  
ford-row)
- Johnson, A. Palace Village, Westminster, bricklayer.  
(Dunne)
- Kingsmill, G. Blackwall, painter and plumber. (Fisher,  
Furnival's Inn)
- Leach, J. Birmingham, saddler's ironmonger. (Clarke,  
Chancery-lane)
- Leathbridge, W. Walcot, victualler. (Stephens, Broad-  
street-buildings)
- Lawrence, W. M. Bath, linen-draper. (Adlington, Bed-  
ford-row)
- Laycock, J. and G. Brucka, Minorca, slop-sellers.  
(Lowe)
- Leeson, E. West-court, ribbon-manufacturer. (Long  
Leesley, W. A. New Market. (Dixon, Gray's Inn  
Lloyd, T. W. Epsom. (A. Duckett, Broad-street,  
Golden-square)
- Martins, J. Birmingham, coal-dealer. (Almonder,  
New Inn)
- Mendelcraft, T. Liverpool, merchant. (North, Farn-  
thorpe)
- Milnes, J. Chappin, linen-draper. (Barfoot  
Mintz, W. Prospect-place, Southwark, auctioneer.  
(Farnmore)
- Moore, W. Thorne Constantine, cheese-fitter. (Almon-  
der, New Inn)
- Myatt the younger, and J. Pugh, Strand, cabinet-  
makers. (Bower, Took's-court)
- Nicholls, R. and M. Woodstock, milliners. (Lowth,  
Clomont's Inn)
- Oldaker, E. Ipswich, grocer. (Taylor, Bedford-row  
Oldaker, J. Longford, farmer. (King, Magdalen's Inn  
Page, J. Linton-on-Ore, tanner. (Patt, Lincoln's Inn  
Paine, R. Coventry, wine-merchant. (Lowe, South-  
ampton-buildings)
- Phillips, Post. E. Carmarthen, druggist. (Edmonds,  
Lincoln's Inn)
- Phillip, Eben, Marketh, linen-draper. (Jenkins, New  
Inn)
- Phillips, G. Bradford, cabinet-maker. (French  
Pinks, N. Colne, grocer. (Edmonds, Lincoln's Inn  
Pierce, W. Holborn, wax-merchant. (Lowe  
Pierce, J. A. Clapham, jeweller. (Tucker  
Potts, H. Bromley, tobacconist. (Williams  
Poulton, H. Romsey, brewer. (Gillman, Col-  
man-street)
- Pratt, W. Walmley, retailer of wines. (Hall, Bed-  
ford-row)
- Pratt, M. Bristol, leather-dealer. (Clark, Chan-  
cery-lane)
- Prentiss, W. High-street, Southwark, ironmonger.  
(H. Adley)
- Price, J. D. Holwell street, butcher. (Gray  
Quinton, J. and W. Eastford, timber-dealer. (Knowles,  
New Inn)
- Radcliffe, J. Bathwick, dairyman. (Young, Poultry  
Ranson, J. Linton-street, grocer. (Carlin  
Raymond, J. Highworth, draper. (Clarke, Chancery-lane  
Rogers, R. Gutter-lane, house. (Bower  
Rose, A. and J. Murray, Ludlow-street, merchants.  
(Farnmore)
- Rocher, I. Old South Sea House, merchant. (Tom  
Lyon)
- Sellows, R. Haddingh, grocer. (Bridges, Red Lion-sq.  
Seal, S. Leeds, stuff manufacturer. (Long, Gray's Inn  
Sharpe, R. Davis street, china-dealer. (Mabeson  
Sheard, Levi, Epsom, coal-merchant. (Fisher,  
Thames Inn)
- Shuttleworth, A. and J. Robinson, boat builders, Lin-  
coln. (Ellis, Chancery-lane)
- Shute, J. M. Liverpool, merchant. (Buckled, Farnthorpe  
Simpson, W. Clapham, spirit-manufacturer. (Phillips  
Slater, J. Wolverhampton, maltster. (Long, Gray's Inn  
Smyth, C. Manchester, brush maker. (Haw, F. Lane  
Smyth, R. Exeter, clothier. (Duke, Red Lion-square  
Sweet, C. N. Chilton, tanner. (Hut on, Old Broad-st.  
Symonds, C. and W. Taylor, Watling-street, warehouse-  
man. (Bowl)
- Talbot, G. Warwick-court, merchant. (Anson,  
Ladbury)
- Taylor, A. Kent-road, salt-water. (Wooten  
Thompson, G. Finsbury, champagne. (Blacklock,  
Serjeant's Inn)
- Thompson, J. Liverpool, factor. (Chester, Staple's Inn  
Thompson, T. Chancery-street, merchant. (Knight  
Typer, J. E. Remford, stationer. (Watkins, Lin-  
coln's Inn)
- Thurley, H. and R. Liverpool, chemist. (Blacklock,  
Temple)
- Took, W. Marlborough, carpenter. (White, Fetter-  
Lane)
- Tucker, T. Stock Exchange, broker. (Dunne  
Underwood, A. Basington, carpenter. (Barfoot,  
King's Bench-walk)
- Varey, J. Lin Green, clock-maker. (Smithers, Farn-  
thorpe)
- Wadham, R. Poole, grocer. (Almonder, New Inn  
Warwick, J. St. Alban's, draper. (Forsman, Old Jewry  
Webb, W. and H. Bristol, linen-draper. (Jenkins,  
New Inn)
- Webster, J. and G. M. Simpson, Tenter-street, mer-  
chant. (Farnmore)
- Weyman, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Blacklock, Temple  
Welford, J. C. Admire-court, merchant. (Patt  
Whelan, W. Kent-road, blacksmith. (Newcomb  
Wilson, W. Liverpool, merchant. (Hill, Temple  
Wilson, T. and G. Wagh, Aldersgate-street, hatters.  
(Allman)
- Williams, J. Bishopsgate-street, linen-draper. (James  
Wiseman, E. J. Hargreaves, and T. Fyfe, Norwich, bot-  
tom-makers. (Taylor, Temple  
Woolley, R. Epsom, iron-ore. (Hunt, Surrey-st.  
Worby, J. Essex, farmer. (Strutton, Old Broad-street)



building, next to Guildhall, will be erected new Courts of Law, the plans of which have long since been decided upon, and the necessity for which has been very much felt.

*Two Warriors of the Island of Owyhee.*—Two natives of the Island of Owyhee, in the Pacific Ocean, where Captain Cook lost his life, were lately brought before the Lord Mayor. They were the sons of Chiefs of the Sandwich Isles. Their names are Booze-oh-Hoo and Tuano, and they are the first people of those barbarous nations that ever set foot on English ground. With some difficulty an interpreter was found. The following circumstances came out in the course of the examination:—The clergyman who officiated on board the floating chapel on the River Thames, observed two foreigners in the apparel of seamen, who were very attentive during the performance of Divine Service, but who gave evident symptoms of never having seen any thing of the kind before. The Rev. gentleman made diligent inquiries, and found that they were natives of Owyhee, that they had been brought to this country in an American ship, and had no friend but a Mr. John Tudgay, sail-maker, in Wapping High-street, who had been supporting them about two months. Through the medium of the interpreter it was stated, that the two warriors had been fishing at some distance from the shore, in a canoe, with three others, and that an American schooner, which had touched at the island for some of their valuable produce, bore down upon them, and took them all prisoners, and sailed towards Europe. In the Gulf of California a Spanish privateer captured the schooner, and took the prize and crew into San Josef, where the Spaniards murdered two of the warriors' countrymen, and made slaves of the warriors themselves. The remaining poor stranger contrived to get possession of a small Spanish canoe with paddles, rowed into the ocean, and was never heard of more. After some time, during which they had worked as slaves, an American Captain, who wanted hands, was accommodated with the two warriors. He promised to land them at Valparaiso, from whence they could procure a passage home, but he did not keep his word. He sailed on to England, and in London he left them at the house of the person above-mentioned, who acted with great humanity. Means were immediately taken to provide for them.

*Execution.*—On the 6th December six individuals forfeited their lives to the laws

of their country. When the Recorder's Report was made to his Majesty, eight were doomed to suffer; but a subsequent humane investigation of the cases of two of them induced the Government to grant them reprieves. The most powerful interest was made for Captain Harnett, who formerly maintained a respectable character in his Majesty's service. Among others who exercised their high influence in his behalf were the Duke of Wellington and the Duke of Richmond. Strict justice, however, made it impossible to listen to their entreaties, and his fate was decided. His crime was that of forging a draft payable at Cox and Greenwood's for £20. He expressed himself perfectly resigned to his fate, and said he should die as became a man. To the last he maintained as much firmness as his extreme indisposition could permit. Exertion was also made to rescue the wretched Anne Price, found guilty of uttering forged notes, from her fate, but with as little success. Her son had already been transported for a similar offence; and she confessed that she had uttered nine notes of the like description. She was 48 years of age. The other sufferers were J. Ellinger for highway robbery; G. Edwards, for a similar offence; T. Webb, for sacrilege; and J. Madden, for uttering forged notes. The latter received consolation in the last few hours of his existence, from the Rev. Mr. Devereux, the Catholic Ordinary of the gaol; and all the former were attended with the most unremitting kindness by the Rev. Mr. Cotton. They met their fate with becoming resignation. Harnett, whose connexions were of great respectability, was attended by an officer of high standing in the army, who interested himself much to console the unfortunate gentleman on the trying occasion.

On Monday, the 12th, Hunt, Hughes, Eaton, Godwin, Scott, Green, Reid, and Gentle, underwent the sentence of the law. Hunt, Hughes, and Eaton, formed part of a band of highway robbers that infested the Edgware, Harrow, and Acton Roads, and committed numerous depredations. Godwin was leader of a gang of housebreakers. Scott, another of the prisoners, was observed by a watchman, in Dean-street, endeavouring to break into a house; on attempting to arrest him, he drew forth a knife and cut and stabbed the watchman in a dreadful manner. Two of the remaining three of the culprits, Green and Reid, had been guilty of a breach of trust. The preparations were made at an early hour, and an immense multitude



assembled in the Old Bailey to witness the shocking spectacle. At 12 o'clock on Sunday night, each of the poor wretches lay down and slept for an hour. They then rose, prayed, and sang Psalms. All the unfortunate men assisted the officers of the prison in removing their irons. The death bell tolled at a few minutes before eight, and they advanced to the scaffold. Each of them bowed to the multitude upon reaching the platform. They sang a Psalm, and prayed most fervently while the executioner was performing his dreadful office. At 20 minutes past eight the drop fell.

On Tuesday, the 19th Dec. there was a public examination of the pupils of the Westminster National Free School. The present number of scholars, of both sexes, is from 7 to 800. The business commenced at one o'clock, in the new and very spacious school room, in the Great Sanctuary, in the presence of a distinguished and numerous company, the Dean of Westminster in the chair. The junior class first came forward, and exhibited the efficient mode of this invaluable system in its principle; which was followed by the other classes, who evinced its perfection. The actual state of accumulating rewards, which are paid to the pupils when they finally leave the school, was declared by Mr. Higgs, the Secretary; and the Chairman made the distribution of clothes and money, which were immediately given to the children. Prayers were then read devoutly by the head boy, and the whole concluded with a Psalm. The scene was extremely gratifying and affecting.

#### APPOINTMENT.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Southampton, in the room of the late Earl of Malmsbury.

#### NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Sir Manasseh Lopez, Bart. and Philip John Miles, esq. are chosen Members for the Borough of Westbury, in the place of Nath. Barton and Jonathan Elford, Esqrs.

*Births.*—On Sunday December 10, about half-past six o'clock in the morning, the Duchess of Clarence was attacked with a slight indisposition. It being six weeks previous to her royal highness's expected *accouchement*, the indisposition, at first, was not supposed to arise from the state of her royal highness's pregnancy.—At half-past ten Sir Henry Halford was sent for, shortly after whose arrival a premature labour was apprehended; it being finally ascertained that her Royal Highness's delivery would ensue, a number of privy councillors were summoned

to attend *instantly*, as is customary at royal births. The King being informed of the state of the Royal Duchess, his Majesty sent every hour to make inquiries. Soon after five o'clock in the afternoon, it was announced, to the great joy of the Royal Duke, that his Duchess was safely delivered of a princess, and both were well. The birth was communicated to the King without loss of time, and his Majesty returned a letter of congratulation to his royal brother and sister, and we understand commanded, with the approbation of the royal Duke and Duchess, if it should be deemed advisable, that an early baptism should take place, and that the infant princess should be named Elizabeth.—In Upper Charlotte-street, the lady of A. Trevor, Esq. of a son.—In York-place, Portman-square, the lady of Captain Bathurst, R. N. of a daughter.—At Beech-hill, near Guildford, the lady of W. P. Jervis, Esq. of a son.—In York-place, the lady of John Burke, Esq. of a daughter.—The wife of Robert Hanbury, Esq. of a daughter.—At Walnut-tree-house, Kingston, Surrey, Mrs. Harcourt, of her tenth daughter.

*Married.*—The Right Hon. William Hay Carr, Earl of Errol, to Miss Eliza Fitzclarence, third daughter of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence. The ceremony was performed at Saint George's Church, Hanover-square. His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence gave the bride away, and the service was read by the Rev. Mr. Fanshaw, the tutor of the noble bridegroom.—At Saint George's Church, W. B. May, Esq. of Hadlow Court Castle, Kent, to Mary Susanna Porter, daughter of the late John Porter, Esq.—At Hornsey, H. Mitchison, Esq. of Canonbury-place, to Maria, daughter of G. Buckton, Esq. of Hornsey.—At Streat-ham, R. Ware, Esq. of New Bridge-street, to Maria, eldest daughter of John Gurney, Esq. King's Counsel.—At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Mr. Wm. Thomas, of Fairford, to Miss A. E. Kingsley, of Tooting.—Captain G. Wyndham, of the Royal Navy, son of the Honourable William Wyndham, and nephew to the Earl of Egremont, to Jane, daughter of the Rev. W. Roberts.—At Putney, Mr. D. Holt, jun. to C. Eliza, daughter of Mrs. Peacock.—At Kingston upon Thames, Mr. S. H. Ryland, to Matilda, second daughter of Richard Mugridge, esq.—At Lambeth, Leslie Finlayson, esq. of Newington, to Anne Maria, only daughter of the late Charles Penneck, esq. of Tregambo Hall, Cornwall.—At St. Mary-le-bonne, T. W. Glanvill, esq. of Staunmore, Middlesex, to C. Moody, second daughter of Wm. Runciman,

esq.—At St. George's Hanover-square, G. Abbey, esq. to M. Christiana, youngest daughter of the late J. Price, esq. of Park-street, Grosvenor-square.—At Hammer-smith, Stephen, second son of Robert Salmon, esq. of Shepherd's Bush, to Mary, only daughter of P. Cowcher, esq. of Alfred-place, Bedford-square.—At St. George's Hanover-square, T.B. Barclay, of Devonshire-street, Portland-place, esq. to Sarah, daughter of Henry Peters, esq. of Betchworth Castle.—At Mary-le-bone New Church, Major Chetwynd Stapleton, to Margaret, only daughter of George Hammond, esq.—At St. Pancras, the Rev. S. E. Batten, of Harrow on the Hill, to Caroline, daughter of the Rev. J. Venn.—Major Terry, of the 25th regiment, to Eliza, daughter of Major-Gen. Benjamin Gordon.—The Rev. Alex. Waugh, A. M. of the Scots Church, Miles Lane, to Miss Louisa Gordon.—At Newington, Mr. W. Rolph, of Billericay, Essex, to Miss Pryer.—At Carshalton, J. Chapman, esq. to Agatha, eldest daughter of Jacob F. Reynolds, esq.—Fred. Shore Nodin, esq. of Crutched Friars, to Lymnia, daughter of Wm. Atkinson, esq. of Grove End, St. John's Wood.—Mr. Fred. Wilkinson, of Wandsworth, to Miss Frances Lolham Plaistow, of Warwick-street, Pall Mall.—Mr. John Cruddas, of High Holborn, to Miss Sophia Leverton, niece of Wm. Leverton, esq. of Forest Gate, West Ham, Essex.—James Casenove, jun. esq. of Old Broad-street, to Susan, daughter of the late Edward Knapp, jun. esq. of Winchester.—Edward L. Pemberton, esq. of Mecklenburgh-square, to Charlotte, daughter of Samuel Compton Cox, esq. one of the Masters of the Court of Chancery.

*Died.*] At Beddington Park, Surrey, Miss Vaughan, of Clapham.—At Carshalton, Surrey, #4, Catherine, widow of the late James Ryley, esq.—At Ryegate, Surrey, Miss Ann Dunkley, of Smithfield, 65.—At the advanced age of 100, at Hallgrove, near Bagshot, Mrs. Sarah Birt.—Mrs. Firth, of Dulwich, Surrey.—In the 79th year of his age, Richard Thornton, esq. of Broad-street, Southwark, a magistrate for Southwark and the county of Surrey.—At Rickmansworth, John Woodbridge Pindar, esq.—In Sloane-square, George Glenny, esq. 78.—At Hampton, Maurice Jones, esq.—The Countess Dowager of Lincoln, sister to the Marquis of Hertford, and mother to the late Viscountess Folkestone.—At Duncroft Cottage, near Staines, Middlesex, John Finch, esq. 62.—At Chestnuts, Tottenham, Thos. Powell, esq.—At Croydon, Keene Zachary Stables, esq. late of

the Army Pay-office.—In Upper Seymour-street, Edward Corbet, esq. of Ynysymaengwyn, North Wales, 79, sincerely and deservedly regretted.—At Brockwell Hall, Surrey, Mrs. Martha Hobson.—In Great Ormond-street, the Rev. Daniel Duff, A. M.—Mr. Holmes, the celebrated player on the bassoon; he fell down while walking near his house in Sloane-street, and instantly expired.—Thomas Collingridge, esq. of Edgware, 60.—On Forest Hill, near Peckham, 69, Robert Wissett, esq. F. R. and A. S.—On the 8th instant, at Chelsea, Dr. M'Leod, Surgeon of the Royal Sovereign Yacht, and Author of the interesting Voyage to China, in his Majesty's ship *Alceste*.—At Dorking, Mary the wife of Dedrick Smith, esq. 76.—Miss Essex, daughter of Thomas Essex, esq. of Oldfields, Acton, Middlesex.—At Alfred-place, Bedford-square, Wm. Morris Frye, esq.—In Parliament-street, 6, Bowyer Edward, youngest son of J. B. Nichols, esq.—In Upper Cadogan-place, Eliza, daughter of the late Harry Verelst, esq. of Aston Hall, Yorkshire.—In Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, Mrs. Anne Rous Dottin, widow of the late Samuel Rous Dottin, a captain in the 3rd Dragoon Guards.

#### THE EARL OF MALMSBURY.

This nobleman died on the 21st of November, in the 75th year of his age, at his residence in Hill-street. His lordship was born on the 9th of April 1746, and entered upon public life as a secretary of embassies. In the year 1771, he was the British plenipotentiary at the court of Spain, until the arrival of Lord Grantham to fill that post. In 1796, he was ambassador to the court of Russia, and envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Hague in the years 1783 and 1788; in 1796 and 1797 he went as plenipotentiary to France to negotiate a peace with that country, in which he was unsuccessful. He was made a Knight of the Bath in 1779, and created Lord Malmsbury in 1788. In 1800 he was advanced to an earldom. He married the sister of Sir G. Cornwall, Bart. by whom he had issue.

#### THE HON. J. FITZMAURICE, VISCOUNT KIRKWALL,

*Died,* on the 28d Nov. at his residence in Hans-place, Knightsbridge, after a few days illness, of an inflammation of the intestines, aged 42 years. His lordship was the son of the late Honourable Thomas Fitzmaurice, only brother of William, first Marquis of Lansdown, by Mary O'Bryen, present Countess of Oskney in her own right, only child of Murnough,

Marquis of Thomond, by Anne, Countess of Orkney in her own right. His lordship married, in 1802, Anna Maria Blaquiere, eldest daughter of John, first Lord De Blaquiere, by whom he has left issue Thomas John Hamilton Fitzmaurice, now Viscount Kirkwall, born in 1803, and William Edward, born in 1805.

REV. WILLIAM TOOKE, F. R. S.

The death of this literary veteran last month, enables us to record the following particulars of his useful career. Mr. Tooke was born in 1744, and descended from an ancient family in Kent and Hertfordshire, which had already given two literary characters to the world—Dr. Thomas Tooke, the founder of the grammar-school at Bishops Stortford, and Dr. Andrew Tooke of the Charter-house, the author of the *Pantheon*, or rather the translator of it from the French of M. Porny.

A predilection for study, with great ardour in the cultivation of literature early in life, induced Mr. Tooke's father to acquiesce in his earnest desire of entering the church. He was ordained Deacon on 24th Feb. 1771, by Dr. Terrick, Bishop of London, and admitted into Priest's orders the March following.

In May 1771, he went to Russia as Chaplain to the British factory at St. Petersburg, where he remained until 1792, when an accession of fortune induced him to return to England.

Since then he resided in London, wholly devoted to literary pursuits and the enjoyment of a large circle of acquaintance, comprising some of the most eminent literary characters of the day.

He never attempted much in original composition, and excepting some fugitive and anonymous essays and verses in early life, contributed to periodical publications, his labours have been, perhaps, more usefully employed in translating, abridging, and improving from personal knowledge, authentic accounts of the interesting empire in which he so long resided.

His knowledge of the German language enabled him to present the public with a highly-finished translation of the writings of Zollikofer.

His last labour was a translation of the works of Lucian, with copious notes, chiefly from Wieland; which has been published in two handsome volumes in quarto, with an admirable likeness of the translator prefixed.

He died after an illness of three days on 17th Nov. in the 77th year of his age.

The following list of Mr. Tooke's works is quoted from the "Dictionary of Living Authors."

The Loves of Othniel and Achsa, translated from the Chaldee, 2 vols. 12mo. 1767.

A Translation of Falconet's and Diderot's Pieces on Sculpture, 4to. 1777.

Russia, or a complete Historical Account of all the Nations which compose that Empire, 4 vols. 8vo. 1780.

Varieties of Literature, from Foreign and Literary Journals and Original MSS. 2 vols. 8vo. 1795.

Selections from the most celebrated Foreign Journals, 2 vols. 8vo. 1798.

Private History of Peregrinus Proteus the Philosopher. From the German of Wieland, 2 vols. 12mo. 1796.

Life of Catherine II. Empress of Russia, 3 vols. 8vo. 1797.

View of the Russian Empire during the Reign of Catherine II. to the close of the 18th century, 3 vols. 8vo. 1799.

History of Russia, from the foundation of the Empire to the accession of Catherine II. 2 vols. 8vo. 1800.

Picture of Petersburg, from the German of Storch, 8vo. 1800.

Secret Memoirs of the Court of Petersburg, during the latter years of the Reign of Catherine II. and the commencement of that of Paul, forming a Supplement to the Life of Catherine, 3 vols. 8vo. 1801.

Sermons of Zollikofer on the Dignity of Man, 2 vols. 8vo. 1803.

\_\_\_\_\_ on the Evils that are in the World, 2 vols. 8vo.

\_\_\_\_\_ on Education, 2 vols. 8vo. 1806.

\_\_\_\_\_ on the Festivals and Fasts of the Church, 2 vols. 8vo. 1807.

\_\_\_\_\_ on prevalent Errors and Vices, 2 vols. 8vo. 1812.

Devotional Exercises and Prayers, from the German of Zollikofer, 8vo. 1814.

Lucian of Samosata, from the Greek, with the Comments and Illustrations of Wieland and others, 2 vols. 4to. 1820.

In addition to the above, Mr. Tooke has contributed various papers in the Transactions of the Royal Society, and a series of very ingenious Notes and Illustrations of the Satires and Epistles of Horace, in the Gentleman's Magazine. He likewise contributed largely to the edition of the General Biographical Dictionary in 1798; and several other useful works in Biography and Geography have undergone his correction and revision, preparatory to improved editions of them.

He has left two sons and a daughter.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES, IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

### BEDFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Glanville, to Miss C. Moody, of Woburn—Mr. H. Palley, of Bedford, to Miss J. Wingrave.

*Died.*] At Wilhamstead, Mr. Wm. Bull, 71—At Bedford, Mr. T. Meacher, formerly of Newport Pagnell.

### BERKS.

*Married.*] At Hurst, Mr. J. Dolman, to Miss J. Ryder.

*Died.*] At Swallowfield, Miss S. Holloway—At Great Marlow, Mrs. Gibbons—At Wallingford, Mrs. Hilliard—At Drayton, Mr. J. Tyrrell, 82—At Windsor, Rev. W. Clarke, 82—Mrs. Appleford, 61, of Newbury—Mrs. Bachelor—At Reading, D. Teigh, esq.

### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. G. Williamson, to Miss Proctor—At Denford, Mr. W. Rippin, to Miss S. Rippin.

*Died.*] At Great Linford, Mrs. Robe.

### CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

*Cambridge, Nov. 23.*—His Majesty has granted (by letters patent) unto the Rev. James Wood, D.D. master of St. John's College, the place and dignity of Dean of the cathedral church of Ely, void by the death of Dr. Pearce.

The Rev. John Moore, M.A. is recommended by the king to the Archdeaconry of Exeter, void by the translation of the bishop of Lincoln.

*Married.*] At Newmarket, Mr. Edwards, to Miss Edwards—At Heddenham, Rev. F. Sandford to Mrs. Anne Rose.

*Died.*] Mrs. Rowning, post-mistress at Newmarket—Miss Chapman—Dr. Beales Perse, fellow of Caius college—At Cambridge, Mrs. Rutledge—Mrs. Wilkin, of Soham.

### CHESHIRE.

*Births.*] At Berwick House, lady F. Hill, of a son—At Aston-under-Line, the wife of J. Mills, of two sons and a daughter, all doing well.

*Married.*] At Nantwich, Mr. J. Clan, to Miss A. B. Robinson—At Chester, Mr. J. Alcock, to Miss A. Evans—At Oswestry, Mr. E. Salter, to Miss M. C. Simpson—At Dublin, W. H. Worthington, jun. esq. of Sandiway Bank, in this county, to Miss Anne Brownrig, of Merriestreet—T. Webster, esq. of Upton Hall, to Miss Mercer—At Bowden, the Rev. J. T. Law, vicar of Bowden, eldest son of the Lord Bishop of Chester, to Lady Charlotte Grey, daughter of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

*Died.*] At Heswell, Mrs. M. Manlove—At Nantwich, Mr. J. Barker—At Macclesfield, Mr. Stone, surgeon—Miss M. Pullock—Mr. J. Barrett—Mr. Foster—At Farndon, Mr. Fellows—At Chester, Mr. E. Davison—Mrs. Bradford—Mr. T. Jenkins.

### CORNWALL.

*Married.*] At Camborne, J. Marshall, esq. to Miss Richards—At Launceston, Mr. Haynes, to Miss Dunn—At Gluvias, Mr. H. Davis, to Miss E. Edgcumbe.

*Died.*] At Millbrook, Mrs. Baskerville—J. Lagger, esq.—At St. Austell, Mr. J. Carne—At St. Mewan, N. Crews, esq.—At Truro, Mrs. Lea—Mrs. E. Couch, 96—At Helston, Mr. H. Odger—At Lelant, Mr. J. Sandoe—At St. Ives, Mr. D. Freeman—At Tewednack, Mr. H. Dunstone.

### CUMBERLAND.

*Birth.*] At Carlisle, Mrs. J. Ferguson, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Carlisle, Mr. C. Flowerby, to Miss D. Wilson—At Sebergham, Mr. E. Blamire, to Miss H. Oliver—At Penrith, Mr. R. Metcalf, to Miss Turner—At Whitehaven, Mr. G. Newton, to Miss M. Scurr—At Ouseley, Mr. J. Cheeseborough, to Miss M. Robinson—At St. Bees, Mr. J. Patten, to Miss J. Mote—At Cockermouth, Mr. R. Quay, to Miss F. Thursby—At Dornock, J. Carlisle, esq. to Miss M. Sloane.

*Died.*] At Shaddongate, Mr. G. Baly—At Penrith, Mrs. E. Gaddes—Mrs. G. Gardener, 82—Mrs. E. Laurence, 88—At Carlisle, Miss M. Macarty—Mr. J. Young—Mr. J. Pattinson—Mrs. F. Hinton—Mrs. M. Nelson—At Whitehaven, Mrs. Carrick—At Great Clifton, Mr. J. Pape, 92—At Cockermouth, Mrs. Orr, 83.

### DERBYSHIRE.

*Births.*] The lady of H. Hervey, esq. of a son—At Chesterfield, the wives of the only 3 Skinners in the town, were, within a few days of each other, all delivered of twins, all females.

*Married.*] At Wakefield, Mr. G. Tomlinson, of Chesterfield, to Miss Greaves—At Chesterfield, Mr. Buxton, to Miss Hodkin—At Wickworth, Mr. W. Wheatcroft, to Miss Higget—Mr. W. Hawley, to Miss M. A. Coles—Mr. F. West, only son of the Hon. Mr. West, and grandson to the late Earl Delaware, to Lady Georgiana Stanhope, youngest daughter to the late, and sister to the present Earl of Chesterfield.

*Died.*] At Williamthorpe, Mr. D. Hopkinson—At Etwell, J. Green, esq. 8—At Chesterfield, Silvanus Cartledge.

### DEVONSHIRE.

The right reverend William Carey, D.D. has been enthroned by proxy, as Lord Bishop of Exeter, with the usual solemnities. His lordship was represented on the occasion by the Rev. Precentor Bartlam. The dignitaries, &c. of the cathedral afterwards dined at the hotel, and the choir, vergers, &c. at the Globe.



*Married.*] Stanley Carey, esq. of Follaton, to Miss M. M. Beddingfield, of Norfolk—Rev. Thomas Carey, of Tiverton, to Miss Baker, of Collampton—At Exeter, Mr. J. Hopping, to Miss A. Wikham—At Dawlish, S. Codner, esq. to Miss S. Benn—At St. Clement, Mr. T. John, to Miss H. Nicolas—At Liskeard, Mr. Serple, to Miss Snell—At Exeter, lieut.-general Dilkes, to Miss E. Hirtzell—At East Teignmouth, Mr. Paige, to Miss J. Bartlett—At Plymouth, Mr. Ball, to Miss C. Hawker—At Honiton, Captain Thorubrough, R.N., son of admiral Sir Edward Thorubrough, K.C.B., to Emily, second daughter of Daniel Garrett, esq., of Cott House, near Honiton.

*Died.*] At Exeter, Mrs. Cove—At Cheyford, the Rev. G. H. Hames—Rev. H. Badcock—At Broadclist, Mrs. E. Pim, 93—At Barnstaple, Mr. R. H. Hamilton, 76—Mrs. Dean, 92—At Plymouth, Mrs. Lockyer—Rev. Mr. Hornbrook, 87—At Bideford, Mr. R. Mules—At Heavitree, J. L. Winslow, esq.—At Plymouth-dock, Mr. R. M. Phelps—At Yarnicombe, Mrs. Skinner—At Plymouth, G. Eastlake, esq., 62—At Hatherleigh, aged 100, Mrs. Joanna Facey, she was 50 years a widow; has left 2 children, 20 grandchildren, 40 great grand-children, and 4 great great grand-children—An one of Dovy's almshouses, Exeter, Mary Heath, aged 100; six months after the death of her sister, Elizabeth Heath, in the same house, at the age of 103 years.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Bridport, Mr. Wills, to Miss S. Haydon.

*Died.*] At Abbotsbury, Mr. Crew—At Millborne Port, Mrs. Hutchings, of Yeovill.

#### DURHAM.

*Birth.*] At Harperly Park, Mrs. G. H. Wilkinson, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At South Shields, Mr. G. W. Barnes, to Miss Tylor—Mr. J. Brown, to Miss M. Simpson—At Darlington, Mr. E. Frank, to Miss Bowser—Mr. J. L. Jackson, to Miss J. Fawcett—At Sunderland, Mr. Hay, to Miss M. Dawson—Mr. J. McKie, to Miss E. Knight—At Stockton, Mr. Slaves, to Miss A. Stratford—At Durham, Mr. R. Dacia, to Miss J. Wallace—Mr. M. Thompson, to Miss B. White.

*Died.*] At Claypath, Mrs. Revely—Mr. M. Johnson, 79—At Stockton, Mr. T. Dixon, 78—At South Shields, Mr. W. Johnson—Mr. J. Harrison—At Chester-le-street, Miss J. Jackson—At Sunderland, Mr. J. Fookner—Mrs. M. Smith—Mrs. C. Spinks—At Houghton-le-spring, Mr. Harris—Mr. Colling Cummins—Mr. J. Harrison—Mrs. D. Thompson, 80—At Clifton, J. Holiday, 90.

#### ESSEX.

*Birth.*] At Writtle, Mrs. Tweed, of a daughter.

*Married.*] Lieut. Tweed, R.N. to Miss Leap-Ingwell—At Kirby-le-Soken, Mr. H. Beckwith, to Miss M. Willson—At Dunmow, Mr. J. Poulton, to Miss S. Dixon—C. Burmester, esq. of

Fryerning, to Miss Drake—J. Matland, esq. of Woodford Hall, to Miss Gatt—George Batrett Lennard, esq. third son of Sir T. B. Lennard, bart. of Bell House, Essex, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Edm. Prideaux, esq. of Hexworthy, Cornwall.

*Died.*] At Colchester, Mr. Clough—Miss Shepherd—At Little Dunmow, Mrs. Tibbals—At Wantstead, Mr. H. Vardon—At Witham, Mrs. Potts, 77—At Tilbury, Mrs. Quye, 90—At Dédham, Miss S. Jeffries.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Cheltenham, Mr. Hodges, to Miss Flander—Mr. E. Walwyn, to Miss S. Allen—Lieut.-col. Greentree, F. J. S. to Miss J. E. M. Dyer—At Arlingham, Mr. W. Fryer, to Miss E. Cave.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, S. Ricketts, esq.—At Clifton Wood, J. Phillips, esq.—At South Cerny, Miss E. Jones—At Highnam Court, F. Colman, esq., 85—At Cheltenham, Arthur Walter, esq.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

A curious halo round the moon was lately observed at Southampton, which, with the clouds that fringed it, presented a grand spectacle. To some its appearance was awful; while others admired it as a beautiful and pleasing atmospheric spectacle.

*Births.*] At Hubbourn House, the lady of J. Hambrough, esq. of a son—At Southampton, Mrs. Smith, of a daughter—At Newport, Mrs. Bloxam, of a daughter—Mrs. G. G. Stonestreet, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Portsea, Mr. J. Wickenden, to Miss L. Russel—At Newport, Isle of Wight, Percy Scott, esq. of Coolmain, co. Cork, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Andrew Gother, late of Shorwell, in that island—At Romsey, Mr. J. Purchase, to Miss Barling—At Lymington, Mr. T. Wise, to Miss E. Brice, of that place—At Southampton, Mr. T. Weare, to Mrs. Bryer—At Newport, Wm. Hearn, esq. to Miss Bailey—H. Mackey, esq. to Mrs. Holmes.

*Died.*] At Clatford, Mrs. Goater, 72—At Winchester, Mrs. Wright—Mrs. Withers, 88—Mr. T. Beckett—At Southampton, Mr. E. Hodgkinson—Miss Humond—At Cleybrooks, Mrs. Woodford, 79—At Cowes Cap, W. Notkins, the oldest pilot in that port—At Mottisfont, Mrs. M. Beardsley, 72—At Bidden Grove, Tho. Leech, esq.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] The Rev. H. Pearce, to Miss M. A. Watkins—J. Crofton, esq. to Miss A. M. Osbaldiston—E. G. Wright, esq. of Hereford, to Miss Hoby—At Ledbury, T. Hales, esq. to Miss A. Bennet.

*Died.*] At Hereford, Mrs. D. Bethel, 93—P. Stedman, esq. of the Razes, Bosbury, 73.

#### HERTFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Hensendon, Mr. G. Pallert, to Miss E. Wray—Rev. G. Ottey, of Much Hadham, to Miss J. C. Munro.

*Died.*] At Box Moor, Hemel Hemstead, Mrs. N. E. Hobson—At Watford, Mr. J. Talbot—At Hertford Heath, near Hertford, Mr. W. George, 84—At Cheshunt, Mr. J. Latham—At Hertford, Mr. J. Gray—At Melbourn, near Royston, Mrs. Dickason—At Ware, Mr. Spencer.

## HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Huntingdon, Mr. F. Hubner, to Miss Fowler.

*Died.*] At St. Ives, Mr. F. E. Fisher—At Huntingdon, Mr. Joel Goodes, 78—Hen. Farquhar, esq.

## KENT.

*Birth.*] At Calhill, the lady of E. Darell, esq. of a son.

*Married.*] At Ashford, Mr. T. Cullen, to Miss M. Cullen—Mr. B. Smith, to Miss C. West—At Canterbury, Mr. J. Wood, to Miss E. Barlett—Mr. J. Hassinger, to Miss C. Haywood—Mr. Kelsey, to Miss Jones—At Herne, Mr. Hogwood to Miss Saunders—Mr. Taylor to Miss E. Wells—At Folkestone, Mr. J. Boxer, to Miss A. Dangerfield—At Tenterden, Mr. S. Burden, to Miss M. Dengate—At Bythorne, Mr. T. West, to Miss M. Makey.

*Died.*] At Eastchurch, Mr. W. Claringbold—At Ash, Mr. B. Rouse—At Deal, Mrs. Atkinson—At Tenterden, Mrs. Fuggle, 86—At Canterbury, Mr. W. Home, 74—At Stone, Mr. J. Thwaites—Mrs. Sampson—Mrs. Cole, and Mrs. Cole, jun.—At Pluckley, Mr. H. Feakins, 82—At Ramsgate, Mr. J. Verion—At Sittingbourne, A. H. Bradey, esq.—Captain Scott—At Lewisham, T. Lloyd, esq.

## LANCASHIRE.

*Preston House of Correction.*—The keeper of this prison has published a half-yearly report, from which it appears that the average number of prisoners for the half-year ending October 1, is 357; the net amount of whose earnings, after deducting 287*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*, paid for the prisoners themselves, is 826*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.* The total charge for the county for keeping these 357 prisoners in food, after deducting the net earnings paid to the county-treasurer, is 258*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* for the half-year, or something less than sixpence halfpenny per head weekly.

*Birth.*] At Hale, Mrs. J. J. Blackburne, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Manchester, Mr. T. Heron, to Miss E. Gallaway—Mr. P. Walker, to Miss Hunter—Mr. H. Draycott, to Miss M. Barlow—Mr. J. Boothman, to Miss M. Green—At Liverpool, Major De Bathe, of the 85th light infantry, to Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Earle, esq. of Speklands.

*Died.*] At Liverpool, Mrs. Montgomery, 79—At Lancaster, Mrs. France, 77—At Manchester, Mrs. Blencowe—Mr. Grocott.

## LEICESTERSHIRE.

*Birth.*] At Normanton Hall, the lady of Sir W. W. Dixie, bart. of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Breedon, on Monday the 11th Dec. by the Rev. George Foster, Mr. Richard

Butler, of Radcliffe-upon-Trent, to Miss Frances Knight—Mr. Neale, of Leicester, to Miss Cooper—At Somerby, Mr. A. Floar, to Miss J. M. Louthian—Mr. C. Martin, of Ely, to Miss R. Harrison—At Lubbenham, Mr. J. Woodford, to Miss M. Smeeton—Mr. Nethercote, to Miss C. Dyson—Rev. Mr. Eddows, to Miss Irons—At Wigston, Mr. W. Smith, to Miss Basset.

*Died.*] At Leicester, Wm. Bishop, esq. 63, one of the aldermen of that borough.

## LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Births.*] At Thetford; near Deeping, the lady of Colonel Denshire, of a son—At Horncastle, Mrs. T. Dixon, of a son.

*Married.*] At Legbum, Mr. Meunders, to Miss Acril—At North Willingham, Mr. Hall, to Miss E. Brooks—At Rudston, Mr. T. Barrett, to Miss Holden—Mr. H. Eastgate, to Miss J. Smith—At Whaplode, Mr. J. Burton, to Miss P. Beunor—At Pincebeck, Mr. Plowright, to Miss C. Franks—Mr. Selby, to Miss Cole—At Parson Drove, Mr. J. Ream, to Miss S. Peck—At Stamford, Mr. Parrant, to Miss H. Miller—At Horncastle, Mr. T. Clayton, to Miss S. B. Coupland—Mr. J. Baker, to Miss Paddy.

*Died.*] At Grimsby, Mr. B. Smith—Mr. G. Woolmer, 80—At Louth, Mrs. Humphrey, 84—At Butterwick, Mrs. Baldock, 81—At Hardwick, Mrs. Arnold—At Spalding, the Rev. M. Johnson—At St. Martin's, Miss M. Collis—Mr. R. H. Leake—At Stamford, Mrs. S. Foster, 78—Mr. J. Spademan.

## MONMOUTHSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Chepstow, suddenly, T. Mallow, esq.

## NORFOLK.

*Birth.*] At Burlingham, Mrs. H. N. Burroughs, of a son.

*Married.*] M. P. Manby, esq. of South Rainsham, to Miss S. Edgar—At Felbrig, Rev. C. Campbell, to the Hon. B. Byng, daughter of the late Viscount Torrington—Mr. E. Gosling, of Spixworth, to Miss L. Horner—At Horstead, Thomas Cay, esq. to Miss M. M. Poole—At Norwich, Mr. W. Pedder, to Miss Cole—Mr. J. Sadler, to Miss E. Davy—Mr. P. Squires, to Miss M. Aufrere—Mr. R. Laud, of Hingham, to Miss F. Laud—At Warham, Mr. J. Hudson, jun. to Miss A. R. Moore—At Yarmouth, Mr. Davey, to Miss Densley—Mr. T. Jackson, to Miss Towell—Mr. Johnson, to Miss Steward.

*Died.*] At Lynn, Mr. Farish—At Hevingham, Mrs. Barber—At Norwich, Mr. F. Trigg, 86—Mr. R. Davy, 82—Miss Mary Barnard—At St. Andrew's, C. Archer, 81—Mrs. B. Griffith, 88—Mr. Brown—Mrs. Wright, 88—Mr. T. Hagon—At Aylesham, Miss Turner—Miss Copeman—At Yarmouth, Mr. M. Bacon—Mrs. E. Goffin—Mr. J. Barnes—Mrs. Lee, 84—Miss Girdlestone—Near Lynn, Mr. Masters—Mrs. S. Verneck—Mrs. Stagg—Mr. P. Beck—At Burnham Market, Mrs. Brown—At Wells, J. Walden, 102—At Wisbeach, Mrs. Rayner—At Methel, in his 68th year, Sir T. Beevor, bart.—At Stanfield, Mr. G. Dickens—At Field Dalling, Mrs. Upjohn—At Eaton, Miss S. Chase—At Attleburgh, Mrs.

Sheldrake—At Holt, Wm. Astley, esq.—At Harsham, Mrs. Love—At Hilgay, Mrs. T. Thurlow, 77—At Wells, Mr. Copeland—After 33 hours' extreme suffering, a young man in the service of R. Sheriffe, esq. of Diss. His death is supposed to have arisen from assisting in cleaning the wound of a spaniel which had been bitten by a terrier, which terrier had been bitten by a mad dog in Aug. and died a month since with symptoms of that disorder. This case merits attention, as it shews what care is required by persons who may by an accident have this poison applied to any part of the surface of the body. It is not necessary that a person should be bitten by a rabid animal to receive the infection, nor that there should be any abrasion of the skin of the part upon which matter may have been deposited; its simple application upon any sound part is alone sufficient to produce the disease. The distressing picture which the last stages of the above case exhibited no language can describe; the spectators stood with horror appalled, and the scene will be long impressed on the minds of those who witnessed it.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Births.*] At Bradfield House, the lady of F. G. S. Farrer, esq. of a son—At Collingtree Rectory House, Mrs. Hill, of twins—At Gullaborough Grange, Mrs. Ward, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Isham, Mr. C. Hayes, to Miss Morris—At Rushden, Mr. W. Cleaver, to Miss M. A. Wood—At Northampton, Mr. Farmer, to Miss Greene—Mr. Moon, to Miss E. Henfrey—Mr. B. Johnson, to Miss Crook—At Middleton Cheney, Mr. S. Lord, to Mrs. Howes.

*Died.*] At Weston Favell, Mrs. Barron, 72—At Orlingbury, Mr. J. Manning—At Northampton, Mrs. S. Cherrington, 86—Miss H. E. Thomas—Mrs. M. Greenough, 82—Mrs. Fascutt, 72—At Little Everdon, Mr. J. Goodman—John Brown, sexton, 98.

#### NORTHUMBERLAND.

*Births.*] At Cotfield House, Mrs. Tyson, of a son—At Eamson, Mrs. Fenwick, of a son—At St. Ann's, Mrs. J. W. Saunders, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Alnwick, Mr. Watson, to Miss J. Allison—At Newcastle, M. Wilkinson, esq. to Miss Pearson—At Warden, Captain Jobson, to Miss Redd, of Walwick Grange—At Mitford, near Morpeth, Mr. M. Robson, to Miss Vint—At Hexham, Mr. J. Charlton, to Miss Smith—Mr. Barker, to Miss Spearman—Mr. G. Charlton, to Miss M. Hindmarsh—At Tyne-mouth, Lieut. Kitchen, to Miss Bell—Mr. J. McClelland, to Miss J. Pearson—At Chatton, Mr. A. Tindall, to Miss M. Black.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, Mr. W. Walker—Mrs. A. White—Mr. C. Turner—Miss Wilkie—Mrs. Tilloch—Mr. R. Hunter—Miss Dale—At Alnwick, Mr. R. Neale, 86—Mr. W. Alexander—Mr. J. Morland, 75—Mrs. Fordy—At Hawick, Mr. J. Oliver—At Croft Hall, Mr. N. S. Chaytor—At Hexham, Miss Bell—At Mitford, near Morpeth, Mr. R. Hepple—Mrs. Anderson—At Dyke House, Mr. E. Thompson, 96—At North Shields, Mr. J. James—Mr. H. Pringle—At

Berwick, Mrs. H. Smith—Mr. W. Alder—Mr. H. Henderson—Mr. J. Hall—At Hexham, Mr. M. Canon, Mr. W. Prudden—Mrs. Kirkcopp.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Birth.*] At Nottingham, the lady of B. Pattison, esq. of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Nottingham, Mr. Cooper, to Miss M. Gato—Mr. S. Featherstone, aged 70, to Miss E. Macquin, aged 28—Mr. J. Sparkes, to Miss S. White—At Draycott, Mr. Wolstenholme, to Miss S. Newton—At Bingham, Mr. W. Loman, to Miss Hutchenson—At Newark, Mr. J. Claypole, to Miss Green—At Mansfield, Mr. T. Kirkland, to Miss Bower.

*Died.*] At Sandbeck, Mrs. H. Harrison—At Bingham, Mrs. Whall—At Blidworth, Mr. J. Wilson—At Old Radford, Mr. R. H. Aldred—Mrs. Archer—Mrs. E. Taylor—Mr. T. Turney—Miss M. Neale—At Nottingham, Mr. T. Hall—At Bulwell House, Lieut.-col. R. S. Newton—At Swinderby, Mr. J. Weightman—At Newark, Mr. J. Clarke, 86—Mr. J. Cropper—At Gunthorpe, Miss Leak—At Lambley, Mrs. Godber—At Merton, near Southwell, Mr. J. Howett, 81—At Armealy, Mr. S. Goodall—In Stoney-street, Mrs. A. Smart—At Aslackton, near Bingham, Mr. Marriot—About Nov. 16th, Mrs. Drury, of Mansfield, was taken ill of the typhus fever. Scarcely a week had elapsed, when Sarah, her daughter, aged 24 years, was attacked with the same complaint, and expired. Unhappily the ravages of the disease did not terminate here: the nurse that attended Mr. Drury's family, unthinkingly threw away, into some water, several pieces of lemon, which his wife and daughter had been sucking, when a daughter of Mr. Wragg's, about six years old, and several other children, picked them up and ate them. Mr. Wragg's girl shortly afterwards sickened, and in the course of nine days fell a victim to the same complaint: the rest of the children were all attacked with the same fever, the typhus.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

A fire lately broke out in Christ church college, in that magnificent range of building called the Chaplain's Quadrangle. After raging for three hours, it was happily got under. Four sets of apartments were entirely consumed, and a valuable collection of books.

*Married.*] The Rev. G. Turner, of Spelsbury, to Miss Hilton.

*Died.*] At Oxford, Anne, relict of Rev. R. Balton, 83—Mrs. Hall, 72—Mrs. Taylor—Mr. W. Hayes—Mrs. Nicholls, 63—Mrs. Butler—Mr. T. Cullingwood, 101, formerly a farmer near that city—At Banbury, Mr. G. Kerby—Mr. T. Cheney—At the Priory, Burford, J. Lenthall, esq. 70—At Bampton, Mrs. Carter, 81—At Hornton, Elizabeth Gardner, 75. She lost her sight through a fever, in the 10th year of her age.

#### RUTLANDSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Ashwell, Mr. W. Webster—At Ketton, Miss Stephenson—At Oakham, Wm. Clarke, 72.



*Died.*] At Martham House, the seat of his father-in-law, the Right Hon. Archibald Colquhoun, lord register of Scotland, and M. P. for Dumbarton.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Birth.*] At Hadsor House, the lady of the Rev. H. Amphlett, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Dudley, Mr. J. Brettell, of Netherend, to Miss M. Shaw, of Brierly Hill.

*Died.*] At Clacely Hall Park, Mr. J. Lane.

#### YORKSHIRE.

*Births.*] At Cottingley Bridge, the lady of C. F. Busfield, esq. of a daughter—At East Hall, Middleton Tyas, the lady of Capt. Cumby, R.N. of a son—At Howden, the lady of R. A. Worsop, esq. of a daughter—At Cantley, near Doncaster, the lady of G. Vernon, esq. of a daughter—At Stockeld Park, the lady of P. Middleton, esq. of a son.

*Married.*] At Selby, Mr. J. Dobson, to Miss H. Hawdon—At Halifax, Mr. Lawton, to Miss Stead—At Leeds, W. W. Maitland, esq. to Miss A. Gott—At Huddersfield, Capt. W. Allenson, to Miss H. Proctor—At York, T. Dowker, esq. to Miss Jessie Kitchingman—Rev. E. Litchford, to Miss M. J. Bunbury—At Leeds, Rev. T. Hawkins, to Mrs. A. Thackrah.

*Died.*] At Scarborough, Mr. H. Hodgen—At Hull, Mrs. Threadgold—W. Parker, esq. 77—Lieut. A. Breray, R.N.—Mrs. A. Ashton—At Leeds, Miss E. Jaques—Elizabeth, wife of Roger Stevenson, of Birstall. Her death was occasioned by her clothes having accidentally caught fire—At the Lodge, near Wakefield, J. Armitage, esq. 64—At the Rectory-house, Kirkheaton, Thomas Harrison, esq. 78, late of Leeds. Mr. Harrison was of an ancient and respectable family; so far back as the incorporation of this populous and extensive borough, one of his progenitors, Henry Roundell, was numbered amongst its first aldermen. The strict and uniform integrity of his character as a member of society, will be long remembered with the sincerest feelings of attachment, and regarded by a numerous and extensive circle of friends and relatives.

#### WALES.

A turtle-dove, as described in Mr. Pennant's Zoology, was shot a short time ago, by Mr. Rd. Griffith, of Maes Mawr, near Clynnog, in Carnarvonshire. It is now stuffed, and in the possession of Mr. Broster, of Bangor.

*Married.*] At Myfod, J. Roberts, esq. of Llanfyllgo, to Miss A. Jones—At Denbigh, Rev. T. W. Edwards, to Miss Gardner.

*Died.*] At Mold, Mrs. Mary Hughes, 96—At Cardigan, Wm. Morgan Williams, esq.

#### SCOTLAND.

The total number of schools in Scotland, of all descriptions, is 3,556, in which are taught 176,803 children.

We understand that a very superior steam vessel, 800 tons, 80 horse power, copper-bottomed, copper boilers, to run between Leith and

Aberdeen, touching at the intermediate ports, is contracted for, and will be launched in the beginning of March next.

*Married.*] At Edinburgh, P. Ramsay, esq. to the Hon. Miss S. M. Hamilton—T. Hamilton, esq. to Miss A. M. Campbell—At Laurieston Place, Rev. J. Hatper, to Miss B. Peddie—At Aberdeen, J. Smith, esq. to Miss J. Shireffs—In Lanarkshire, Sir Guy Campbell, to Patricia, eldest daughter of Lord E. Fitzgerald—At Holmhill, Dumfriesshire, A. Mossman, esq. to Miss H. Douglas.

*Died.*] At Aberdeen, Rev. Wm. Stuart, 79—The Dowager Lady Bannerman, 76—At Edinburgh, Col. Maxwell—Mrs. Eliz. Ord, relict of Lord Chief Justice Macquene—Mr. K. Mackenzie, W. S.—Thomas Adair, esq.—At Magdalen college, Edinburgh, Rev. B. Pats, D.D.—In York Place, Edinburgh, J. Kettle, esq.

#### IRELAND.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and council have issued a proclamation, declaring the value of sovereigns to be twenty-one shillings and eight-pence, Irish; half sovereigns, ten shillings and ten-pence; crowns, five shillings and five-pence; half-crowns, two shillings and eight-pence halfpenny; shillings, thirteen-pence; six-pences, sixpence halfpenny.

*Births.*] At Dublin, Lady Killeen, of a son—The Hon. Mrs. Vereker, of a daughter—At Kilmoursey House, King's co. Mrs. Bagot, of a son—At Miles Town, co. Lowth, Mrs. Plunket, of a daughter—Mrs. Crawford, of the Lodge, Belfast, of a daughter—At Carmichael, Lady Gibson Carmichael, and at Ringabella House, co. Cork, Mrs. Hodder, of sons.

*Married.*] At Dublin, A. Wills, esq. to Miss J. F. Nugent—H. Slade, esq. to Miss E. A. Hamilton—R. Booker, esq. to Miss D. O'Halloran, Queen's co.—C. Perceval, esq. to Miss C. Perceval—In Galway, G. Martin, esq. to Miss J. French—E. White, esq. to Miss M. O'Brien—W. H. Worthington, esq. to Miss A. Brownrigg—C. W. Williams, esq. to Miss Henry—Mr. W. Egan, to Miss W. F. Bentley.

*Died.*] In Dublin, Col. Nesbit—At Bishops-court, W. Ponsonby, esq. only son of the late distinguished statesman—C. Annersley, esq. 90, of Ballysax—At Carlow, A. Johnson, esq.—Rev. Dr. Bray, Roman Catholic archbishop of Cashel, 78, much regretted—At Balcarres, Anne Countess of Balcarres, 94—At Kilkenny, E. G. Ryan, M.D.—At Bondon, T. Quin, esq.—At French Park, A. French, esq. M.P.—At Sligo, P. Dawson, esq.

#### BIRTH ABROAD.

At the Hague, the Countess of Athlone, of a son.

#### MARRIAGE ABROAD.

On the 5th of July last, in Ceylon, W. Granville, esq. deputy secretary, to Frances, daughter of the late Hon. G. Turnour, of that island, and niece of his eminence the late Cardinal Duke de Baussett, of Paris, and the Earl of Winterton.

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## POLITICAL EVENTS.

FEB. 1, 1821.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

**T**he office vacant by the secession of Mr. Canning from the Cabinet, has been filled by the Right Hon. Charles Bathurst, who has been appointed President of the Board of Control for the Affairs of India; Mr. Peel, to whom the place was first offered, having declined its acceptance. Immediately upon his resignation Mr. Canning wrote a letter, explanatory of the circumstances attending it, to Mr. Bolton, of Liverpool, which he requested might be laid before his constituents there. This letter, which has not hitherto appeared, we feel great pleasure in being enabled to lay before our readers:—

“Tuddenham, Norfolk,  
Dec. 22, 1820.

“MY DEAR SIR,—I left town on Wednesday, a few minutes after I had written to you, not thinking that I should be quite so soon set at liberty to make to you the communication promised in my letter of that morning. I had hitherto forbore to make that communication, in order that I might not any way embarrass others by a premature disclosure; and I certainly expected, in return, due notice of the time, when it might suit them that the disclosure should be made. I have no doubt that the omission of such notice has been a mere oversight. I regret it only, as it has prevented me from anticipating, with you and the rest of my friends at Liverpool, the announcement in a newspaper, of an event, in which I know your kind partiality will induce you to feel a lively interest. The facts stated in the *Courier* of Wednesday evening, are stated in substance correctly. I have resigned my office. My motive for separating myself from the government (however reluctantly at a conjuncture like the present) is to be found solely in the proceedings, and pending “discussions,” respecting the Queen. There is (as the *Courier* justly assumes) but this “one point of difference” between my colleagues and myself. Those who may have done me the honour to observe my conduct in this unhappy affair from the beginning, will recollect that on the first occasion on

which it was brought forward in the House of Commons, I declared my determination to take as little part as possible in any subsequent stage of the proceedings. This declaration was made advisedly. It was made, not only after full communication with my colleagues, but as an alternative suggested on their part, for my *then* retirement from the administration. So long as there was a hope of amicable adjustment, my continuance in the administration might possibly be advantageous: that hope was finally extinguished by the failure of Mr. Wilberforce’s address. On the same day on which the Queen’s answer to that address was received by the House of Commons, I asked an audience of the King; and at that audience (which I obtained the following day), after respectfully repeating to his Majesty the declaration, which I had made a fortnight before in the House of Commons, and stating the impossibility of my departing from it, I felt it my duty humbly to lay at his Majesty’s feet the tender of my resignation.

“The King, with a generosity, which I can never sufficiently acknowledge, commanded me to remain in his service, abstaining, as completely as I might think fit, from any share in the proceedings respecting the Queen; and gave me full authority to plead his Majesty’s express command for so continuing in office.

“No occasion subsequently occurred in Parliament (at least no *adequate* occasion) for availing myself of the use of this authority; and I should have thought myself inexcusable in seeking an occasion for the purpose. But, from the moment of my receiving his Majesty’s gracious commands, I abstained entirely from all interference on the subject of the Queen’s affairs. I did not attend any meetings of the cabinet upon that subject: I had no share whatever in preparing or approving the Bill of Pains or Penalties: I was (as you know) absent from England during the whole progress of that Bill, and returned only after it had been withdrawn.

“The new state in which I found the proceedings, upon my return to England, required the most serious consideration. It was one to which I could not conceive the King’s command of June to be ap-

pllicable. For a *Minister* to absent himself altogether from the expected discussions in the House of Commons, intermixed, as they were likely to be, with the general business of the session, appeared to me quite impossible. To be present as a *Minister* taking no part in those discussions, could only be productive of embarrassment to myself, and of perplexity to my colleagues. To take any part in them was now, as always, out of the question.

"For these difficulties I saw no remedy, except in the humble, but earnest, renewal to my Sovereign of the tender of my resignation; which has been now as graciously accepted, as it was in the former instance indulgently declined.

"If some weeks have elapsed, since my return to England, before I could arrive at this practical result, the interval has been chiefly employed in reconciling, or endeavouring to reconcile, my colleagues to a step taken by me in a spirit of the most perfect amity, and tending (in my judgment) as much to their relief as to my own.

"It remains for me only to add that, having purchased, by the surrender of my office, the liberty of continuing to act in consistency with my original declarations, it is now my intention (but an intention perfectly gratuitous, and one which I hold myself completely free to vary, if I shall at any time see occasion for so doing) to be absent from England again, until the agitation of this calamitous affair shall be at an end.

"You may depend upon my providing that the local interests of Liverpool shall not suffer from my temporary absence.

"I request you, my dear Sir, to have the goodness to communicate this letter to my friends at Liverpool, as widely as you may think necessary; taking precautions only that it may not find its way into print. It is only to my friends and my constituents that I should feel myself either bound, or entitled, to make so full and particular a communication.

"I have the honour to be, with the greatest regard and esteem,

"My dear Sir,

"Your obliged and faithful servant,

"GEO. CANNING."

"P. S. I write in a part of the country where the arrival and departure of the post are so inconveniently arranged, that I hardly know when this letter will reach you, if addressed directly to Liverpool. I think it best, therefore, to send it to town, whence I hope it may be forwarded to-morrow, so as to reach you on Monday.

"The newspaper which has given occasion to it, only came to my hands late last night."

The annual accounts of the revenue made up to the 5th of January in the present year, were, on the whole, equal to the expectations formed respecting them by those who possessed a thorough knowledge of the subject. On the quarter ending January 5, there was a deficiency of 309,000*l.* compared with the corresponding quarter in the preceding year, or rather in 1819-20. But the statement for the entire year ending with that quarter, shewed an increase of 2,238,249*l.* Of this sum, malt alone, owing to the full operation of the new duties, presented an addition of 2,150,438*l.* Pepper, British and foreign spirits, tobacco, and snuff, were the other articles, on which there appeared to have been a considerable surplus. The following is an abstract of the net produce of the revenue (exclusive of the arrears of war duty on malt and property) in the years and quarters ended 5th Jan. 1820 and 1821, shewing the increase or decrease on each head thereof:—

	Years ended 5th Jan.	
	1820.	1821.
Customs - - -	£9,340,029	£8,631,891
Excise - - - -	23,184,878	26,364,702
Stamps - - - -	6,184,239	6,151,347
Post Office - -	1,475,000	1,389,000
Assessed Taxes	6,176,529	6,311,346
Land ditto - -	1,284,325	1,192,257
Miscellaneous -	392,732	203,988
	47,996,232	50,334,481

Increase on the year - - - - - 2,338,249

	Quarters ended 5th Jan.	
	1820.	1821.
Customs - - -	£2,281,873	£2,117,759
Excise - - - -	6,439,543	6,315,687
Stamps - - - -	1,503,322	1,585,474
Post Office - -	378,000	321,000
Assessed Taxes	2,301,675	2,333,674
Land ditto - -	442,955	427,582
Miscellaneous -	177,074	114,187
	13,474,642	13,165,313

Decrease on quarter - - - - - 309,329



The number of Bank of England notes in circulation during the quarter ending as above, according to the *Gazette*, was £22,693,575. 5s. 6d.

On the 23d ult. his Majesty opened the Session of Parliament in person, for which purpose he proceeded in state to the House of Lords, and delivered the following most gracious speech:—

*“ My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

“ I have the satisfaction of acquainting you, that I continue to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

“ It will be matter of deep regret to me, if the occurrences, which have lately taken place in Italy should eventually lead to any interruption of tranquillity in that quarter; but it will, in such case, be my great object to secure to my people the continuance of peace.

*“ Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

“ The measures by which, in the last Session of Parliament, you made provision for the expenses of my civil government, and for the honour and dignity of the Crown, demand my warmest acknowledgments.

“ I have directed that the estimates for the current year shall be laid before you; and it is a satisfaction to me, to have been enabled to make some reduction in our military establishments.

“ You will observe, from the accounts of the public revenue, that, notwithstanding the receipts in Ireland have proved materially deficient, in consequence of the unfortunate circumstances which have affected the commercial credit of that part of the united kingdom, and although our foreign trade, during the early part of this time, was in a state of depression, the total revenue has nevertheless exceeded that of the preceding year.

“ A considerable part of this increase must be ascribed to the new taxes; but in some of those branches which are the surest indications of internal wealth, the augmentation has fully realised any expectation which

could have been reasonably formed of it.

“ The separate provision which was made for the Queen, as Princess of Wales, in the year 1814, terminated with the demise of his late Majesty.

“ I have in the meantime directed advances, as authorized by law; and it will, under present circumstances, be for you to consider what new arrangements should be made on this subject.

*“ My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

“ I have great pleasure in being able to acquaint you, that a considerable improvement has taken place within the last half year in several of the most important branches of our commerce and manufactures; and that, in many of the manufacturing districts, the distresses, which prevailed at the commencement of the last Session of Parliament, have greatly abated.

“ It will be my most anxious desire to concur in every measure, which may be considered as calculated to advance our internal prosperity.

“ I well know that, notwithstanding the agitations produced by temporary circumstances, and amidst the distress which still presses upon a large portion of my subjects, the firmest reliance may be placed on that affectionate and loyal attachment to my Person and Government, of which I have recently received so many testimonies from all parts of my kingdom, and which, whilst it is most grateful to the strongest feelings of my heart, I shall ever consider as the best and surest safeguard of my throne.

“ In the discharge of the important duties imposed upon you, you will, I am confident, be sensible of the indispensable necessity of promoting and maintaining, to the utmost of your power, a due obedience to the laws, and of instilling into all classes of my subjects a respect for lawful authority, and for those established institutions, under which the country has been enabled to overcome so many difficulties, and to which, under Providence, may be ascribed our happiness and renown as a nation.”

The Duke of Wellington bore the

sword of state, and the Marquis of Winchester the cap of maintenance, both when the King entered, and when he retired from, the House.

The Earl of Belmore moved the address in answer to the speech, which was seconded by Lord Prudhoe. On the question for the address being put, Earl Grey rose, and observed upon the statements made in the speech, that they were not borne out by facts. He attacked the policy of ministers, and shewed that what the speech had asserted, relative to the improvement of the revenue and manufactures of the country, was fallacious in the general result. He was also dissatisfied that no notice had been taken of the embarrassed state of agriculture. His Lordship next contended, that no mention had been made in regard to the late occurrences at Naples, which it became a great and liberal nation to make; and he lamented that we had no accredited minister there, a circumstance that was ominous to our peace. He affirmed, that Great Britain had little cause to boast of her influence on the Continent, if she could not venture to remonstrate with the Allied Powers regarding the maintenance of the independence of the minor States. The Earl of Liverpool, in reply, asserted, that great improvements had taken place in the state of the country: that his Majesty's ministers were ready to meet any discussion on the subject of the agricultural interest; in favour of which, his Lordship observed, that parliamentary enactments could do little good. Respecting Foreign Powers, he said, that the declaration in the speech was clear and explicit. It was the interest of Great Britain to preserve the peace of other countries, in order to maintain her own; and a war which arose out of an interference with the internal affairs of Foreign States, was ever to be deprecated. An abstinence from interference, his Lordship thought, was the wisest policy. Lord Liverpool then justified the late sudden prorogation of parliament, by referring to a precedent which occurred in 1785, when the Irish proposition was the subject to be discussed; and affirmed, that no disrespect was intend-

ed, nor indecorum exhibited, by that measure. In regard to that, or any other subjects alluded to by Earl Grey, he (Lord L.) "should ever be anxious for a full investigation of them." Lord Holland reiterated the arguments used by Earl Grey, and dwelt particularly upon the situation of Naples and the conduct of Austria; and having alluded to what he denominated the moral assistance given by England to Austria, he inquired if there were at present any accredited minister of Great Britain at Naples? Whether the articles of the treaty of 1815 were communicated from Austria to the British Government? and, lastly, if any, and what portion of the loan borrowed by Austria of England had been repaid? Lord Liverpool declined answering the queries of the noble Lord; and after some farther discussion, the answer to the address being agreed to, the House adjourned.

In the House of Commons, after some preliminary business had been gone through, Lord A. Hamilton, having given notice of a motion respecting the omission of the Queen's name in the Liturgy, Mr. Wetherell rose, and moved "for the production of all collects in any Liturgy or Litany, printed by authority, since the reign of James I. up to the present time, in which the name of the Queen Consort occurs; together with the 13th and 14th of Charles II., usually called the Act of Uniformity in the Church service, with the blanks which have been made therein, and likewise the order in council, of the 12th of February last, for excluding her Majesty's name from the Litany of the Established Church." This motion was seconded by Mr. Calcraft: upon which Lord Castlereagh immediately arose, and requested the postponement of the motion until a future evening, only giving at present the usual notice. He hoped the hon. member would not press his motion against an established custom of the House; which if he still persisted in doing, he (Lord C.) should move the previous question. Mr. Wetherell said, he was determined to follow up the motion, and Mr. Bathurst rose to answer him; when Mr. Hume called

the latter gentleman to order, stating that he had incapacitated himself from a seat in that House by his acceptance of the Presidency of the Board of Controul, worth 5000*l.* a year. Mr. Bathurst contended, that he was not bound to vacate his seat by the acceptance of his new office; as the Act by which the Commissioners of the Board of Controul were nominated, gave them no salaries. The latter depended entirely upon the pleasure of his Majesty; and some of the commissioners received no salary at all. He had not received any salary, nor was any yet appointed him. After some farther debate respecting Mr. Wetherell's motion, the House divided upon the motion of Lord Castlereagh for the previous question; when there appeared—

For the motion, . 261

Against it . . . 169

Majority . 92

Mr. Wetherell then gave notice of a renewal of his motion for the following day.

The Speaker having read the King's speech, Mr. Bankes moved the address, in reply, with considerable force and eloquence, and was seconded by Mr. Browne. Mr. Curwen rose to notice, principally, that part of the speech which spoke of the prosperity of the country. The hon. gentleman said, that the agriculturists were reduced to the lowest point of depression; and that the whole country was in a state of suffering. He was followed by Mr. Tierney, to

whom Lord Castlereagh replied, by observing, that as far as regarded the state of Europe and the foreign relations of Great Britain, opportunities would occur, in which they could be considered with propriety; and that then he should be ready to give the House every satisfaction regarding them. In respect to the revenue, the House could not yet look for a full discussion upon it; but, deducting a deficiency in the Irish revenue of 600,000*l.* and making all fair allowances, there was a positive increase of 1,000,000*l.* Commerce had, it was true, fallen off at the commencement of the year; but at its close there had been a rise more than equal. In regard to the Queen, it had been said, that a specific allowance should have been named in the speech; but his Lordship contended, that the mode of proceeding Ministers had adopted was perfectly correct. Parliament, Lord Castlereagh asserted, had not been prorogued to avoid discussion: nothing had been farther from the intentions of Ministers; their views upon that subject there would be an opportunity yet to examine. In regard to the charge made by some persons against Ministers, of having promoted expressions of loyalty through the country, his Lordship did not feel repugnant to plead guilty to it. Lord Folkestone, and several other members of the House, spoke; after which the question for the adoption of the address was put, and carried unanimously, and ordered to be presented by the whole House.

#### THE COLONIES.

Accounts from Bombay of the 27th of August, 1820, lead us to believe that hostilities have taken place between the army under Sir Charles Colville, consisting of 16,000 effective men, and the Emirs of Sind. It was expected that the rains would prevent the commencement of the actual attack before the month of October. The emirs of Sind are three brothers, wealthy and brave; in religion they are Mahometans, and in every respect superior to the other Indian tribes. They are said never yet to have been engaged in warfare with Europeans.

Several of the central districts of India, under the government of Sir J. Malcolm, were considered by no means in a settled state, and apprehensions were entertained of their breaking out into actual hostilities when the warfare commenced actively with the Sindians.

The Governor of Barbice, H. W. Bentinck, Esq. died on the 1st of November, after a long illness; his remains were interred on the 3d, in the colonial church. Major Thistlewayte, of the 2d regiment, was immediately sworn in as the acting governor.

## FOREIGN STATES.

The following is the Speech of Louis XVIII. on opening the Session of the Chambers at Paris, which took place in one of the halls of the Louvre:—

“Gentlemen—Arrived at the close of a year, marked at its commencement by the most afflicting events, but since so fruitful in consolations and hopes, we ought, in the first place, to render thanks to Divine Providence for his fresh mercies. Mourning was in my house; a son has been granted to my ardent prayers. France, after having mingled her tears with mine, has participated in my joy and gratitude, with transports which I have sensibly felt. The All-Powerful has not limited his protection here: we owe to him the continuance of Peace, that source of all prosperity. Time has only more closely united the Alliance, of which France forms a part. This alliance, whilst it averts the causes of war, ought to inspire confidence against the dangers to which social order, or the political equilibrium, may be exposed. The dangers are daily receding from us. I shall not, however, in this solemn communication to my subjects, be silent respecting the serious facts which, during the course of the year, have afflicted my heart: happy, nevertheless, to be able to say, that if the state of my family has been menaced by a conspiracy, too much connected with the disorders that had preceded it, it has been manifested that the French nation, faithful to its King, is indignant at the bare thought of its paternal sceptre being wrested from it, to become the sport of the remnant of a restless faction, which it universally detests. This faction, therefore, has not interrupted the movement which brings France back to the days of her prosperity. In the interior, successes, always increasing, have crowned the efforts of her laborious activity, which apply equally to agriculture, arts, and industry. The amelioration of the revenues of the State, the economy which I have prescribed, and the tried solidity of credit, admit of being proposed to you, even in the present session, a new diminution of the taxes now directly assessed. This relief will be so much the more efficacious, as it will produce an equal assessment of the public burdens. Such successes render more dear to me the duties, which royalty imposes.

“To bring to perfection the operation of the great political bodies created by the

Charter; to fix the different branches of the administration in harmony with this fundamental law; to inspire general confidence in the stability of the throne, and the inflexibility of the laws, which protect the interests of all—such is the end of my efforts. To attain it, two conditions are necessary—time and repose. We ought not to demand from infant institutions, what can only be expected from their complete development, and the morals which they are destined to form. Until then, let us be wise enough to acknowledge that, in public affairs, patience and moderation are also powers, and those, of all others, that deceive us the least. Let us not forget that it would be impossible for the Government to maintain order, that principal guarantee of liberty, if it were not armed with a strength proportioned to the difficulties, in the midst of which it is placed.

“Every thing announces that the modifications operated in our electoral system, will lead to the advantages which I anticipated. Whatever adds to the strength and independence of the Chambers, adds to the authority and dignity of my Crown. This session will, I hope, achieve the work happily commenced in the last. In strengthening the necessary connexion between the Monarch and the Chambers, we shall succeed in founding that system of government, which so vast a monarchy must always require, and which the actual state of France and Europe more imperatively commands. It is to accomplish these designs, that I desire a prolongation of the days which may yet be reserved to me. It is also in order to their accomplishment, that we ought to depend—you, gentlemen, upon my firm and inviolable will, and I upon your loyal and constant support.”

This Address was received with much enthusiasm. At the close, the Minister of the Interior administered the oaths to the newly elected Deputies, and the King returned to the palace of the Thuilleries.

A celebrated political character, Fouché, Duke of Otranto, died at Trieste on the 26th of December; his last words were addressed to his wife—“Now you can return to France.”

It appears that the ministers came lately to an understanding with the *Côté Droit*, or the Ultra-royal party; and Messrs. Laine, Villele, and Cor-

biere, have been nominated in the ministry. This treaty was not clearly understood, as negotiations were opened at the same time with M. B. Constant, who was seen to support one of the newly-appointed ministers. On the 8th ult. there was a warm debate in the Chamber of Deputies, on a charge brought by General Donadieu against one of the Cabinet, whispered to have been the Duke de Richelieu, for offering a bribe of one hundred thousand francs to a deputy for the purchase of his vote; and a secret committee was appointed to inquire into the affair.—The projet for the provisional collection of 6-12ths of the taxes, for 1821, was agreed to, after a debate of two days, by 268 to 65 members; ministerialists and ultras uniting upon the occasion.

On the 17th ult. the Minister of Finance presented the statement of the revenue for the year 1821. The result was highly satisfactory to that branch of administration, as well as to the country. The receipts were estimated at 5,694,371 francs above the expenditure.

The disbursements for the year 1821 were stated at 351,271,489 francs, fixed expenses, and those of the Government at 521,285,885. To meet this expenditure, the direct land-tax was estimated at—

	230,224,952 f.
Tax on Moveables, &c. &c.	81,229,875
On Registering	- 156,500,000
Sale of Woods	- - 18,500,000
Indirect Contributions	- 191,000,000
Customs	- - 119,000,000
Post-office	- - 24,310,000
Lottery	- - 15,000,000

It appeared, on the whole, that the produce of the revenue, notwithstanding the reduction of land-tax, was 888,021,745 francs, and the total expenses 882,327,374 francs—the difference being an excess of 5,694,371. A sum amounting to 30,000,000 of francs remained disposable for the service of the State, including a sum of 24,400,000 then reckoned upon, and the before-stated excess of 5,694,371.

The eyes of all Europe, for the last month, have been directed toward Naples, and the very novel and extraordinary circumstances connected

with the singular situation of that country. The demand of the Allied Sovereigns, that the King of Naples should attend the conferences at Laybach, was conveyed in the following letter from the Emperor of Austria to Ferdinand. The Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia also wrote to the King of Naples, to the same effect.

“*Troppau, Nov. 20.*

“Sir, my Brother, and very dear Father-in-law—Unhappy circumstances have prevented my receiving the letters addressed to me by your Majesty during a period of four months. The events, however, to which those letters have probably related, have not ceased to occupy my most serious meditations, as well as those of the Allied Powers assembled at Troppau to deliberate in unison on the consequences with which these events menace the rest of the Italian peninsula, and perhaps the whole of Europe. In determining on this common consultation, we have only acted in conformity with the transactions of 1814, 1815, and 1818—transactions of which your Majesty, as well as Europe at large, knew the character and object, and upon which that tutelary alliance is founded—solely designed to guarantee from all danger the political independence and territorial integrity of all its States, and to insure the repose and prosperity of Europe at large, by the repose and prosperity of each of the countries of which it is composed. Your Majesty, then, cannot doubt that the object of the cabinets assembled here is to reconcile the interest and well-being, the enjoyment of which the paternal solicitude of your Majesty would lead you to desire for your people, with the duties of the Allied Monarchs to their own States and the rest of the world. But my allies and myself should feel happy to fulfil these solemn engagements with the co-operation of your Majesty; and we now, faithful to the principles we have proclaimed, demand this co-operation. It is solely with this view that we propose to your Majesty to assemble with us in the city of Laybach. Your presence, Sire, we are sure, will hasten a reconciliation almost indispensable: and it is in the name of the dearest interests of your kingdom, and with that watchful solicitude, of which, we believe, we have given more than one testimony to your Majesty, that we now invite you to receive new proofs of the true friendship which we bear you, and of that frankness which forms the basis of our policy.



"Receive the assurance of the distinguished consideration and unalterable attachment with which I am your Majesty's true brother, son-in-law, and ally,

(Signed) "FRANCIS."

On receiving these letters, the King addressed the deputies of the kingdom, stating their contents, and his resolution to make any sacrifice for the interests of his realm: the Sovereigns assembled at Laybach having declared, that there could be no other mode of treating, not even with one of the Princes of the Royal Family. His Majesty then says, that, in parting from his people, he gives them a guarantee that all his efforts shall be directed to the establishment of a liberal constitution, of which the bases shall be:—

"1. That the individual and real liberty of my beloved subjects may be secured by a fundamental law of the State.

"2. That birth shall confer no privileges in the composition of the legislative body of the State.

"3. That no taxes shall be imposed without the consent of the nation in its legitimate representation.

"4. That the accounts of public expenditure shall be referred to the nation itself, and to its representatives.

"5. That laws shall be made in accord with the national representatives.

"6. That the judicial power shall be independent.

"7. That the press shall remain free, except from the operation of laws enacted against the abuses of its liberty.

"8. That the Ministers be responsible.

"9. That the Civil List shall be fixed."

His Majesty, leaving the Prince Vicar-general Regent of the kingdom, embarked on board the English ship *Vengeur*, of 74 guns, to proceed to Leghorn, and thence to Laybach, where he was expected on the 4th ult.

In the mean time, vigorous preparations were made for resistance to the Austrians. The city volunteers, amounting to 12,000 men, had been called out and exercised. Commerce was at a stand, and every thing waited the result of the Royal conference at Laybach. The Austrian army in Italy, destined for the attack upon Naples, had been visited with a sickness, to which numbers had fallen victims.

The latest accounts from Spain mention the shutting up of a debat-

ing society unlawfully held at Madrid, and that all foreign embassies were suppressed. The latter will be replaced by Ministers and Charge-d'Affaires. Don Toledo, a Spaniard, who went to Troppau, and represented himself as the secret agent of King Ferdinand, stating, that the latter was a prisoner in his own dominions, and that he disapproved of every act done since the revolution, had been deprived of his pension, and forbidden to return to Spain. A conspiracy is said to have been discovered at Saragoza, and a number of individuals had been arrested there, among them the Marchioness of Lazan.

The Portuguese Government has published a Manifesto to the Sovereigns and people of Europe, enumerating the sufferings of Portugal for many years, describing the corruptions of the late Government, and the abuses, which prevailed in every department of the State. The election of deputies to the Cortes terminated on the 24th of December, and the day of its assembling was fixed for the 10th ult.

By New York papers, to a late date, it appeared that the Treasury Report of the United States, containing the expenditure and receipts for 1820 and 1821, had been published. The revenues had fallen off so alarmingly, that the deficiency for 1821 was estimated at 7,400,000 dollars. The receipts into the treasury, including money received from loans, was 16,819,637 dollars—other payments, 2,638,169—total of estimated revenue for 1820, of 20,249,637 dollars, which, added to the balance in the treasury, made an aggregate of 22,326,244 dollars. The expenses for the year 1820 were estimated at 25,064,413 dollars. The estimate of expenditure for 1821, was 24,000,000 dollars, and that of receipts 16,600,000. Mr. Crawford, the Secretary of the Treasury, had recommended a loan.

The last accounts from St. Domingo shew, that all remained tranquil there. Boyer, the President of Hayti, met with no opposition. He entered the capital of the late king Christophe, at the head of 20,000 men; and on the 26th of October was proclaimed President.



## THE DRAMA.

## DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Critics, like children, seem at this season of the year to exercise a prescriptive right of running riot on the subject of Christmas pantomimes. For ourselves, we must admit that we do not enjoy them. It has of late been so much the fashion for literature to employ its own resources in setting above itself pugilism, fishing, or child's play, and to affect a heartiness not its own on these inspiring themes, that no small courage is necessary to this avowal. Far be it from us to desire that old customs should be overthrown, so that the golden chain of associations connected in the hearts of thousands, with folly in its gayest attire, should be broken. Had pantomimes delighted us in our boyhood, we trust they would delight us still. But we have always loved genuine theatricals too well, to take pleasure in the transformation of the playhouse into a puppet-show. That children are amused and astonished at the representation of a pantomime, we readily admit; but we contend, that their wonder and delight are far inferior to the sensations, which they derive from the highest tragedy, or from the wildest farce. They are not transported into a new and glorious world, nor even taste for a moment of that exquisite feeling in which the sense of illusion and of reality are strangely yet harmoniously blended. They are only amazed that the machinery works so well. The clown is not a grotesque reality to the youngest of them. They laugh heartily at the practical jests; they admire the brilliant scenery; they are in ecstasies at the amazing feats of the dancers: but these things are exhibited in such studied incongruity, that they are only seen for what they are, and appreciated only according to their separate value. There is no framework even for an imaginative picture; no suggesting hint to the young fancy. If there are the "freshness and the glory," there is also the perplexity of a dream. There is no substratum of sense or genuine feeling in the vagaries of the scene; and without this—

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without some root in the sympathies of humanity, the most laughable oddities are wearying. It may, we think, be laid down as an axiom, that we can derive hearty pleasure from nothing, which has not a basis in the affections. Let any one call to mind the most delicious characters of Smollett or Fielding—the most exquisite passages in *Don Quixote*—or (which is scarcely an anti-climax) the most grotesque of Munden's performances—and he will recognise their appeal to far other and deeper feelings, than a mere perception of the ludicrous. At all events, it is fittest that children should enjoy representations, which touch the heart as well as shake the sides. Their laughter should have something of humanity in it;—and there is no humanity in pantomime. For ourselves, we enjoy the overture with its "snatches of old tunes," and resign ourselves delightedly to the enchantments of the introductory scenes; but, when the harlequinade begins, our pleasure vanishes, or lingers only in Grimaldi's presence. He, we gratefully acknowledge, puts something of a heart and reality into pantomime. But it has ever been a favourite achievement of genius to give a transitory life to the dullest materials.

The new pantomime at Drury-lane was not adapted to convert us from our heresy. Its subject—the Discovery of the North-west Passage—was somewhat too chilling for the season. The icy splendours of the polar region, though admirably depicted by the scene-painter, were peculiarly cheerless, and little enlivened by a tedious dialogue between Neptune and "Old North," whose words seemed to congeal as they were uttered. The manager seems to have been "mad North-north-west," like Hamlet and the Quarterly Reviewers. A few good tricks and well-executed scenes chequered the dulness of the harlequinade; but the general effect was petrific. Miss Tree was, however, a graceful Columbine, worthy of a better fate than to be degraded into an Esquimaux, or enchanted in an ice-

berg; and Bologna, the best of harlequins, kept up his old periodical honours. "There is some soul of goodness in things evil," and there is no small portion of this in the badness of a pantomime: its course is soon over. Sad is the fate of the true play-goer, who finds the same after-piece, however he may admire it, repeated for forty successive nights. Not only is his evening's recreation cut off, but those daintiest moments of the morning, in which he examines the play-bills, are despoiled of half their charm. We suppose the most enthusiastic lovers of a pantomime are happy when its run is over.

Regular tragedy has not been very successful at this theatre during the last month. Wallack's *Coriolanus* was a piece of cold formality, and excited only moderate applause. His person and his talents are better adapted to the romantic drama, than to plays which require a representation of the stern majesty of Rome. He found better scope for his powers in the new tragedy of *Montalto*, which, however, no acting could render attractive. This piece, with considerable poetic excellence, was singularly destitute of the more indispensable requisites for theatrical success. Its plot, although meagre in outline, was not developed with clearness. It represented the machinations of domestic enemies against an Italian chief, to inspire him with a fatal jealousy of his beautiful wife, and to deliver up his castle to his foes. There appeared no reason why one of these designs would not have sufficiently answered the purposes of the conspirators; nor was it always clear which of them was in progress. Both designs were successful; and while the punishment of their authors was only related in a few hurried words, their victim was brought before the spectators mortally wounded, repeatedly to execrate his innocent wife, and not, until the last moment, to discover her truth, and revoke his curses. The usual means of dramatic effect were sometimes inverted. Thus one of its scenes was opened by the hero's rushing into his wife's chamber to murder her; and instead of exhibiting a terrible cata-

strophe, or a signal deliverance, was filled with a tedious matrimonial dialogue, and ended with the pair quietly walking out together, without any removal of the causes of the husband's fury. Thus several officers stood still, while the last deadly contest was proceeding, to discuss the intricacies of the plot, and the merits of the persons. A piece, thus defective in its mechanism, had small chance of success; and perhaps owed its run of a few evenings to the exertions of the actors. Wallack, as *Montalto*, acted with great spirit and energy. Booth made the utmost of a feeble character. But Cooper really surprised us by the care, truth, and variety of his performance, and rendered the chief villain of the piece one of the most agreeable of its persons. In one of his soliloquies, while reckoning on the success of his schemes, he broke off with a triumphant laugh, which might well have become King Richard himself in the most joyous consciousness of his powers. Mrs. West acted with force and tenderness, but with the alloy of a moaning strain in her grief, and a cloying fondness in her expressions of affection. Notwithstanding the small success of his play, the author has no reason to despair. Many of his phrases are very felicitously chosen—his images chaste, and in excellent keeping—and all his language very pleasingly tinged with the old and immortal colouring of our early bards. The qualities which he possesses are those, which no time or patience could create: those, which he wants, though the most indispensable to success, may easily be acquired, and we trust he will, ere long, command them.

The frequenters of this theatre have lately enjoyed a few excellent representations of sterling comedy. Munden, in *The Road to Ruin*, has again touched the heart, by his pathetic expression of fatherly love. Miss Kelly has appeared again in some of her choicest characters, to refresh the town with her cordial humour, after its surfeit of unmeaning tricks and pasteboard faces. A lady, new to the London stage, appeared in the fine frank-hearted character of *Violante*, in *The Wonder*, and delighted

the audience by her richness of tone, vivacity of manner, and high mirthfulness; but, unfortunately wanting the qualifications of youth and figure, she did not awaken an interest commensurate with her deserts. We shall be sorry, however, if talents like hers—which reminded us often of Mrs. Jordan—should be entirely withholden from us. A revival of that ever-fresh comedy, *The School for Scandal*, introduced Miss Chester as Lady Teazle, and Cooper as Joseph Surface. The lady, whom, on her appearance last season, we regarded as better qualified for comedy than tragedy, has more than established the pleasantest part of our theory. If her performance wanted something of that jocund vein which the exuberant spirits of Lady Teazle require, it was remarkable for its elegance and ease. Cooper, as Joseph, delivered the sentiments with a certain conscious tone, which marked them with peculiar distinctness, and was throughout very smooth and plausible. Elliston's Charles Surface was the airiest and most finished of his recent performances; and Miss Smithson's Maria exceedingly sweet and gentle. This young lady enhances considerable charms of person by an intelligence and grace, which peculiarly fit her to perform the youthful heroines of elegant comedy.

But the operatic performances of this theatre have been the most attractive. In *The Lord of the Manor*—*The English Fleet*—and *The Haunted Tower*, Braham's splendid voice and science, and the ripe tones and delicate sprightliness of Madame Vestris, have diffused no common enjoyment. But all these revivals have been thrown far into the shade by the appearance of Miss Wilson, of whose powers we had long heard much, and of whom the half had not been told us. She first performed Mandane in the noble opera of *Artaxerxes*, on Thursday, the 18th of January, a day which, on this account, will long be distinguished in the annals of music. Her voice is of great compass—more complete perhaps in the higher than in the lower notes—but admirable throughout the whole of its range. It has not that body and depth of sweetness

which Miss Stephens pours forth in so rich and sustained a tide, but more of tricksome delicacy than her's. We have heard no one except Catalani who could ascend with so graceful an ease into the highest heaven of sound, and sport and revel at will in its liquid elements. The theatre, crowded to the roof, welcomed her with tremendous acclamations; which evidently confused her at first, though her tremors did not prevent the audience from discovering extraordinary capabilities, even in the charming duet of "Fair Aurora," with which the piece opens. Her "Fly soft Ideas" gave full proof of her science and taste, as well as voice; and her "Monster away" was admirably acted as well as sung. She was best, however, where the composer is best; for her execution of "If e'er the cruel tyrant Love" was the most delicious of the whole. The "Soldier tired," however, was her greatest effort—and a greater of any kind we never witnessed. We usually consider this as a vulgar composition; but, amidst its most difficult passages, she contrived to introduce infinite delicacies, which made the heart quiver with strange delight, and rendered the bravura almost as beautiful as it is amazing. The most wonderful exertions of Kean and Miss O'Neil never smote with more electric force on the audience, or drew from it more rapturous expressions of welcome. These were renewed, after she had sung it for the second time, with an energy at least equal to the first. Her tutor—Mr. T. Welsh—presided at the piano-forte, and introduced several exquisite obligato movements with merited success. Most heartily do we thank him for this his astonishing pupil; and congratulate him on having developed the powers of two songstresses, each in her own high walk without a rival.

#### COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Want of room prevented us from particularly noticing in our last the performances of Mr. Vandenhoff; and we, therefore, recur to them now, that there may be no chasm in our Dramatic Register.

Lear, which this gentleman played first, though a wonderful performance, did not enable the spectators clearly to judge of his qualifications for the highest line of acting. A person bent down as by a weight of years, a face hidden by a beard "so old and white" as to deface its expression, and the unvaried assumption of a feeble and querulous voice, baffled all endeavours to estimate his physical powers. Nor could any fair judgment be formed of the compass of his intellectual faculties; for he so entirely put on extreme age and feebleness throughout, as to deprive himself of the use of his natural tones, and greatly to encumber him in action. This was, we think, unwise. We are aware of the dilemma into which every actor, who attempts to perform Lear, is thrown; and only regret that Mr. Vandenhoff chose the greatest of two evils. The part cannot be played by an old man, because no actor could give the tremendous impulse, which inconceivable agony supplies to the trembling age of Lear. If a young and stout-lunged man attempts it, he must either give up its old age, or its intensity and grandeur. To mimic feebleness through five long acts, is task sufficient, without the endeavour to engraft on it the awful expressions of rage, madness, and despair. Besides, these can never be represented as springing naturally from a manner so entirely artificial, and preserved by so severe an exertion. In his marvellous portraiture of the age, therefore, Mr. Vandenhoff lost almost all the passion, and all the kingliness of this mighty character. He was "a very foolish fond old man, fourscore and upwards," and little more. There were no traces of dignified courtesy in his demeanour, no vast fragments of bewildered intellect, in the wanderings of his mind. He seemed like a poor maniac, who fancied himself a king, without any genuine recollections of a throne, and had dressed himself in regal attire in self-mockery. No Justice of the peace would have feared to lay hands upon him. In the earlier scenes, his questions, "Does any one know Lear?"—"Does Lear walk

thus?" and "Your name, fair gentlewoman?" were mere enquiries on matters of fact, made by an old man in his dotage. When amidst the storm, instead of striving to out-rave its fury, he addressed the elements in tones of weak expostulation, as if he were on familiar terms with them. Throughout the mad scenes, though the strayings of a bewildered mind were most affectingly portrayed, his tones were entirely unsuited to the fragments of divine philosophy, which he uttered, and might fitly have communicated the ravings of an ordinary lunatic. It is, however, wonderful how much he really effected. The curse on his daughters—the recognition of Cordelia—and the transition to feebleness after killing the two assassins—were more finely managed than we have ever yet seen them. Charles Kemble, in Edgar, was even more wildly magnificent than usual. Miss Foote played the Cordelia of Shakespeare deliciously, and failed only in the boisterous additions of Tate. Can we say any thing more decisive in her praise?

Mr. Vandenhoff, who was disguised in Lear, came out in Sir Giles Overreach, and exhibited a tall figure, intelligent, but not strongly marked features, and a voice sufficiently powerful, but rather of a coarse quality. He displayed great judgment in many passages; but pitched the whole character in too low a key for the public taste, which, we cannot help thinking, the tragic harlequinade of Mr. Kean in the last scene has a little perverted. Mr. Vandenhoff, however, more than regained the ground which he had lost in this character, by his performance of Coriolanus, which was attended with brilliant and merited success. It was, indeed, for the most part, an imitation of Kemble's forgotten portrait of the lofty patrician; but the imitation of a generous admirer, not of a servile copyist. It had not, therefore, the originality of Macready's delineation of the same character, who put into it more of human warmth, and breathed into it a nobler enthusiasm, and represented the agonizing struggle of its passions, to atone for the

want of that majestic scorn, in which Kemble was without compeer. He has since performed *Rolla*; and though still imitating Kemble, has approached more nearly to his model.

The pantomime, at this theatre, is considerably better than that at Drury-lane, and continues its triumphant and tiresome career. Its chief merit consists in its scenery. Of this, the most wonderful is a series of panoramic views, which represent a voyage from Holyhead to Dublin, with all its delicious varieties of evening twilight—of the moon on the waters—the break of day, and gradual approach of the shores to the eye, which at last are seen lit up with all the lustre of morning. It is the most poetical piece of mechanism, we have ever seen. In looking at it, the story of Mahomet respecting the man who lived years in a moment, seemed scarcely a fable. It appeared that we might thus sail the “wide world around” in a waking dream, without sea-sickness or expense, conveyed by the mechanist “to Thebes or Athens, when he will, and where.” If the voyage could be varied once a week, we should have no objection to the performance of the pantomime every evening for ever.

We have now the pleasing office of recording the production and the success of a genuine tragedy. The announcement of Mr. Barry Cornwall's *Mirandola* excited an eager expectation, to which the dramatic world has long been a stranger. Besides the anticipation of peculiar enjoyment from a play written by a genuine poet, curiosity was awakened to discover, whether he, who had produced individual scenes of such exquisite beauty, possessed that constructive power, which is essential to the composition of a noble drama—whether his genius, which had moved so gracefully in its shorter excursions, was equal to a sustained flight—whether he could give the first foreboding indications of destiny, and represent them as gradually expanding over his persons, until the storm burst fatally from their gloom. All anxiety and speculation on this subject are now happily at an end. Mr. Cornwall

has produced a noble piece of high passion—sweetened, yet not broken, by rich fancy—and terminating in an awful catastrophe, ennobled by the imagination's purest, and most elemental majesties.

Yet the story, on which *Mirandola* is founded, is not, in itself, pleasing. The marriage of a father with the betrothed mistress of his son, and his tragical jealousy of one, whom he had himself so deeply injured, are events which require the utmost delicacy of touch in the writer, who employs them. This Mr. Cornwall has happily exhibited, and shewn also very extraordinary dramatic power in the interest which he has elicited from his theme, without allusion to its inmost horrors. Yet there has been this disadvantage in his choice; that as he has represented the jealousy as groundless, the passion could not well grow out of actual circumstance, but is necessarily enkindled, and kept alive by the machinations of others. The schemes of these necessary agents are not very ingenious; nor are they themselves redeemed by any touch of nobleness or virtue. But these are comparatively trivial blemishes in a piece so full of true passion, of striking situation, and of exquisite poetry as this. The spirited and diversified scene, in which the Prince is informed of his father's marriage—the mournful interview between the lovers for ever parted—the first characteristic meeting of the Duke and his son—the discovery of the ring in the midst of the festival—and the following scene, where *Mirandola's* heart is gradually softened towards his son by the mere workings of old love—are full of nature and of beauty. This last is one of the finest instances, in which a poet has smitten the rock with a magical power, and drawn thence the living water from its sealed fountains. In the last scene the passion of the Duke becomes truly sublime, as it associates itself with the grandest objects of the universe. The character of *Mirandola* is the most strongly marked and original in the piece. Rendered impetuous and self-willed by the long enjoyment of power, he yet has an exquisite quickness of sensibility, which per-



petually breaks through the incrustations formed around his heart by tyranny and by custom, and gives a poignancy to all his joys and sorrows. Macready's delineation of this varied and most difficult character is one of the best triumphs of his genius. Other actors may have equalled him in individual bursts of feeling, or even in depicting the varieties of a single passion—but no one within our recollection has been able, like him, to seize on all those minute traits which circumstances impart to an individual—to form a correct outline, and to fill it up with those diversities, brought into complete harmony—and thus to present us with a picture fitted to remain for ever in our memory's state-liest gallery. Charles Kemble's Guido was one of his noblest and most spirited performances. Abbot played with great energy, which was of high service to the author in one of the few scenes, which were hazardous. And Miss Foote realized all the poet's descriptions of Isidora's beauty, and did justice to all her gentleness and sorrow.

Miss Stephens has at last returned to the expecting ears and eyes of the public, with whom she is so deservedly a favourite; and has received even more than her accustomed welcome. The operas, in which she has performed, and the new tragedy, have attracted a succession of fuller and more brilliant audiences, than have attended the theatre for the last two seasons.

#### THE MINOR THEATRES.

We regret to find that we have left ourselves but little space to notice the truly intellectual performances at the smaller theatres. Our favourite place of amusement, the Surrey, retains its full measure of attraction. Of the three new pieces, which at this time have been produced, *Belisarius*, a serious melodrame, is the most striking and effective. It tells the old and beautiful story of its hero's fortunes with much power both of condensation and pathos. One of its scenes, where the life of Belisarius is preserved, first by his daughter, and afterwards by a monarch, whom he has himself reduced to wretchedness,

combines more of dramatic with more of moral effect, than almost any scene which we recollect in modern plays. The parts of the father and daughter are admirably performed by Huntley and Miss Taylor, the latter of whom is always peculiarly excellent in the representation of duty. Mr. S. H. Chapman has appeared as Tiberius in this piece, and as a benevolent Jew in a kind of Oriental farce, which is rather heavy, and received considerable and merited applause. If we mistake not, he was the Master Chapman who, in our early play-going days, performed Agib sweetly in *Timour the Tartar*, and who used to come brightly out of clouds and trees, in the fairy tales, and did "his spiriting gently." We are happy to see him likely to fulfil the promise of his childhood. The little piece of *Every body's Cousin* is a pleasant trifle.

The Olympic Theatre, with the quaint humour of Oxberry—the inimitable ease of Wrench—and, for some time, the hearty humour of Downton—could scarcely fail of bringing full audiences to its small but brilliant circle. Some of its melodramas, especially one entitled *Grey the Collier*, have been of the best order of their species. A short piece, entitled *Twelve precisely*, is very lively and ingenious, and affords excellent scope for the versatile talents of Mrs. W. S. Chatterly, who performs several characters. On the exploits of the Indian Juggler, and of Messrs. Randall and Holt, we must decline giving an opinion, as we have taken no lessons at the Fives Court, and are, as our readers are aware, "no conjurers."

The Adelphi is chiefly distinguished by the strength of its operatic company. Mrs. Tenant has a mellow voice and scientific skill, with singularly gentle and unassuming manners, which would entitle her to a respectable station on a more distinguished stage. But Mrs. Waylett's singing and acting form the best charm of the theatre. Her comic genius is more decidedly original than that of any other recent candidate for dramatic fame. She joins something of Mrs. Jordan's heartiness, and abandonment to impulse, with some of



Miss Kelly's fine waiting-maid airs. There is a life in her movements, a hearty gaiety in her tones, and a singular freshness in all her acting. Her face has a very peculiar, yet sweet ex-

pression, which wins us the more, the more we see it. All lovers of pantomime should go to this theatre, for that now performing there is the best of its season.

## FINE ARTS.

### ENGRAVINGS IN LITERARY PUBLICATIONS.

The best structures of Paris have induced two publications of prints, taken from them at the same time. In the engravings from the drawings by Captain BATTYE, there would be sufficient merit to excite criticism, if the work we are proceeding to notice were not the best; for its designer, Mr. NASH, has equal accuracy of eye with Captain BATTYE, for the linear proportions and forms, with a better distribution of the chiaroscuro. Captain BATTYE's are shewy; Mr. NASH's more delicate and artist-like. — "*Notre Dame*." This is the metropolitan cathedral. "The beauty of its front is very striking, and though it is altogether inferior, as a specimen of the Gothic style, to Westminster-abbey, the part in question may almost challenge the preference to any separate portion of the English building." Mr. NASH has given that view of it, which is, with the other objects, the most picturesque. It is taken over the Archbishop's palace from the river, "where the washerwomen in their rafts present a lively and most characteristic spectacle." The enriched Gothic forms, the stony surface of the embanking wall along the Seine, the sunny sparkle on the groups of washerwomen, are well rendered by the graver of Mr. J. BYRNE.

"*The Principal Entrance to the Palais Royal*," though one of the least pleasing of these engraved views, because the masses, especially the main light on the buildings, are necessarily cut up, as artists term it, or are very much subdivided by intrusive forms, has such an air of elegance, and excites such an interest from its being the entrance to the central point of amusement in Paris, that it may be called, and with propriety, the Palace of Pleasure.

"*Thuileries and Pont Royal*." One of Mr. NASH's prime beauties is his arrangement of the light and shade; a beauty of such difficult attainment, that in one branch of it only, solemn in-door effects, REMBRANDT has alone attained a knowledge so profound, as to have rendered unsuccessful all endeavours to equal him. Had the objects in this print nothing of the picturesque and the elegant, the arrangement we speak of would alone please. It is that lively out-door light, which is of itself always a source of pleasure to the tasteful mind, and which is, indeed, felt to be so by all minds, though, like many other of Nature's best gifts, it is not, from its being common, expressly the object of reflection at the time of enjoyment. It shews the Thuileries and the Pont Royal, the former seen from the opposite side of the Seine, which is here a little wider than the Thames at Richmond, while a washing-raft and a few small boats exhibit the invariable and quiet aspect of that river, which, notwithstanding its inferior width, looks more magnificent than the Thames at London, on account of the handsome and "lofty buildings of the Fauxbourg St. Germain, and the superb and immense line of the Louvre," and the Thuileries stretching along the bank from the Pont Royal.

"*The Italian Boulevard*." "The Boulevards of Paris form its most cheerful and agreeable feature. They surround that capital, and by their continued rows of trees, present an umbrageous, cool, and quiet appearance, in the very midst of the bustle and the business of multitudes. The *Boulevard Italien* is the portion in greatest favour with the genteel loungers." The print of it, before us, is one of the most pleasing in the series,

for it raises a greater variety of agreeable impressions, produced by some of the best moral, natural, and artificial mixtures and contrasts. Some of the noblest houses of Paris are here seen among trees, and set off to the very best advantage; for the dark hue and the broken and irregular forms of the trees heighten, more than any thing else, the elegant proportions and repetitions of architectural lines. The unreserved vivacity of the French gentry, seen in a greater movement of body, and heard in higher and more earnest tones than with us, from the social groups of well-dressed ambulators, or from those who are seated upon chairs, is here too a pleasing variety, with the fixed sedateness of the trees and lofty houses; and even the lamps suspended to some of them from the branches by ropes, add to the air of lightsome and graceful negligence, peculiar to the French. The figures in this view are superior to those in most landscapes, for they are engraved from the drawings of Mr. J. STEPHANOFF, who is distinguished for the natural ease and truth, with which he characterises conversational and common-life expression.

"*The Exterior and Interior of the Halle du Blé (Corn Market),*" are stately from their size and beauty, from the well-proportioned arched doorways, square windows, and extensive rotunda, which is only sixteen feet less in diameter, than the celebrated Pantheon at Rome. The single Doric column, which stands in immediate contact with it, is a monument of the public spirit and the love of elegant architecture felt by "BACHAUMONT, the famous collector of anecdotes, who preserved it from destruction, when the Hotel de Soissons was pulled down: he purchased it at his own expense, and made a present of it to the town of Paris."

"*Val de Grace.*"—The noble appearance of this church suffers from the intrusion on the eye of the houses crowding against it. Two pedimented porticos, one upon the other, surmounted by a dome, with a lantern-shaped apex, constitute the main features of its front. "The Painting of the dome in fresco, by MIGNARD, is

much admired, and had the honour of being celebrated in a poem by MOLIERE."

"*The Gate of St. Denis,*" with the houses on each side, would form a more pleasing view, were they not so subdivided as to lose what is in some degree essential to all works of art, massing and breadth, and to become almost a thing of shreds and patches as far as relates to the chiaroscuro. The elegance of the parts, and the magnificence of the whole, are, however, more than to be inferred from the print. On each side of the arched doorway is a pyramid with capital bas-reliefs, and colossal figures of the defeated nations underneath. On the frieze of its entablature are the words Ludovico Magno. It is a beautiful specimen of the architecture of the reign of Louis XIV.

"*Palace of the Luxembourg.*"—This print, by Mr. Pye, gives the lively effect of a summer's afternoon, when the sun sparkles upon the vases, balustrades, statues, &c. and the visitors to the gardens of the Luxembourg, who are in the broad open walks. It is an example of the love of artificial decorations, to which the Parisians are so partial, but which, for British taste, is rather too destructive of seclusion. That taste, it must be admitted, is the most correct, if the principle in gardening be true, that art ought to be subordinate to nature. The wild and desultory forms of nature must indeed be in a considerable degree methodized into shaven lawns, umbrageous arcades, straight and serpentine walks, terraces, jet-d'eaus, parterres, &c. and be in parts contrasted and embellished by sculpture. It is only with the excess of these we are at issue.

"*The Military School.*"—There is an admirable unity of character preserved by the designer and engraver throughout this scene. Did not the title tell the nature of the striking and extensive building represented, the numerous figures, so appropriately introduced, of a military review, and the spectators of it, would designate its use. The masses of cloud, floating in grand confusion, and the wild light gleaming upon them, and on some of

the objects below, with the brisk movements of most of the military and other figures, sustain to a forceful and highly satisfactory pitch of feeling, the bustling energy of the scene.

Of the numbers hitherto published, the last finishes with two of the barriers of Paris, "*St. Martin*" and "*Du Trone*." The latter consists of two columns, unmeaningly rising from the roofs of small under-structures, or rooms. The former is an oblong structure, with a wide portico, over which rises a large rotunda. They are both architectural errors; but what there is in them of the picturesque, aided by the skilful management of the chiaroscuro by Mr. NASH, and the delicate execution of the engraving by Mr. W. R. SMITH, renders them pleasing appendages to this highly interesting work.

*The British Gallery of Engravings, from Pictures of the Italian, Flemish, Dutch, and English Schools, now in possession of the King and several Noblemen and Gentlemen of the United Kingdom, with some account of each Picture, by E. FORSTER, A.M. F.R.S. and S.A.*

—This is one of the most important engraved publications of the age, notwithstanding the defects, which accompany it. It is important, from its having added very considerably to the professional employment of our engravers, and for its having extended the bounds of tasteful pleasure and improvement in the many beautiful prints from paintings after the standard works of illustrious masters, the very naming of which raises a degree of enthusiastic feeling, and a pleasurable ardour of imagination, such as is felt, by the refined mind, on the naming of great poets. On the other hand, there is a large drawback to the gratification this publication affords, in the disappointment arising from the tameness of some of the prints, in comparison with the celebrated pictures, of which they profess to be copies, and also from the mawkish and very scanty descriptions of the pictures. For who, that is susceptible of the charms of genius, could endure a weak and very imperfect translation of an elegant or grand poem, or a tame and faithless criticism of it? An en-

graving is, or ought to be, a true translation of the original painting; for though engraving has properties in common with painting, it still is a language peculiar to itself. It is a medium of chiaroscuro, and has a form as distinct from painting, as one language is from another; and in this language, or medium, some of the engravers are so sadly deficient, as to lower the spirit of the originals into mere insipidity. They make the dignitaries of mind appear to have "fallen from their high estate;" and, in the necessary act of cutting into the copper-plate, they have cut up the beautiful or animated character entrusted to their hands. As our room will not allow us, in the present number, to bring forward sufficient examples from this extensive work, either of the beauties or the defects we are speaking of, we shall defer it to our next, and finish at present with a brief evidence of the inefficient character we have assigned to the literary part of the publication. Here, if it was rather too much to expect a glow of sensibility for the refinements of Art, corresponding, in a great measure, with those of the great painters whose excellence it has essayed, from a part of their translated works, to shew forth, it ought, at least, to have evinced *some* congeniality of mind, to have elicited *some* spark of feeling for beauties, the representation of which, like those of Iphigenia, are sufficient to inspire the imagination, and to rouse to animated expression the mind and language of even a hitherto insensible Cimon. In almost every page of the descriptive letter-press of this folio work, we could find the evidences, we have alluded to. Under the title of Sir J. REYNOLDS's *Venus*, and the name of its owner, the Earl of Upper Ossory, are stated, the exact sizes of the painting, and the plate, that is engraved from it. This is a most useless piece of dry information; and worse than useless, as every line ought to have been deemed precious, that was devoted to the most important examples of Art, especially when only one page was allotted to each of them. The same frivolity is adopted at the head of every description of the pic-

tures. Another, and greater waste of the descriptive space, is the histories of the pictures, of where and in whose hands they have been. Once, perhaps, in fifty times, such accounts are acceptable and useful; but they properly belong to the auction-room, at the time of sale. "What," says an eminent artist and critic, "the public would much prefer, and what would contribute much more to the improvement of other painters (which is one of Mr. FORSTER's professed objects), would be a history of the mind of the painter, whilst employed on it, and the circumstances, physical and moral, by which he was at the time surrounded." Though between twenty and thirty lines only are appropriated to the description of *The Good Shepherd*, by MURILLO, in the possession of Sir S. H. CLARKE, about half of them are thus misapplied, and that to a painting of such importance, that the writer begins his description with "This celebrated picture," and afterwards states, that "the admirers of the Fine Arts in France heard that it was purchased by an Englishman, and was no longer to grace their capital." Mr. FORSTER says, that "there is an engraving of this work, by MAJOR, reversed from the picture, which, in some degree, injures the action."

We should like to have been told, in addition to this valuable information, how the objects in a picture can be rendered more or less interesting in their action by their looking to one side of the square, in which they are represented, rather than to the other. Even one of the best prints in the work, that by N. SCHIAVONETTI, from one of the noblest pictures of the old masters, *The Cartoon of Pisa*, by M. ANGELO, is insufficient to rouse the lethargic mind of the writer; and he only refers us (but we thank him for this) to "an eloquent and animated description of this composition in Mr. FUSELI's third Lecture on Painting." In fine, instead of a portion of that originality and energy, that we have a right to expect, in an author who has placed himself by the side of the most illustrious painters, as a suitable informant and enlightener respecting their works, we have one of the most common-place of writers, who gives us little else but the accustomed epithets—"admirable specimen, extremely beautiful, extremely happy, chaste, simple, pleasing, appropriate, &c."—all which are occasionally useful and adopted by the best writers, but never to the rejection of the requisite knowledge, and feeling of a genuine critic.—(*To be continued.*)

### VARIETIES.

*Oxford.*—The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's Prizes, for the ensuing year; viz. For Latin verses, "Eleusis."—For an English Essay, "The Study of Modern History."—For a Latin Essay, "De Auguriis et Auspiciis apud Antiquos." The first of the above subjects is for those gentlemen of the University, who have not exceeded four years from their matriculation; and the other two for such as have exceeded four, but not completed seven years.

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize;—For the best composition in English verse, not containing either more or fewer than fifty lines, by any Under-graduate who has not exceeded four years from his matriculation—"Pæstum."

The matriculations, in the last Michaelmas Term, were one hundred and twenty-one.

*Cambridge.*—The Norrisian Prize is adjudged to Mr. Kenelm Digby, B. A. of Trinity College, for an Essay, "Shewing from a review of the civil, moral, and religious state of mankind at the time when Christ came into the world, how far the reception which his religion met with is a proof of its divine origin."

The Hulsean Prize is adjudged to the Rev. Robert Brough, B. A. of Bene't College, for a Dissertation on "The importance of Natural Religion."

The following is the subject of the Hulsean Prize Dissertation for the present year;—"The expedients to

which the Gentile philosophers resorted, in opposing the progress of the Gospel, described and applied, in illustration of the truth of the Christian religion."

The Rev. Christopher Benson, M. A. Fellow of Magdalene College, is continued Hulsean Lecturer for the present year.

The subjects for the present year for Sir Wm. Browne's Medals are: for the Greek Ode, *Ἀλεξάνδρῳ δ' Ὁ Τραπεζιότρος*. —For the Latin Ode, "Maria Scotorum Regina." —For the Epigram, *Ἐπὶ τῇ ἀφ' ἡμῶν σπουδᾷ*.

**Porson Prize.**—The passage fixed upon for the present year is, Shakespeare, *Othello*, Act. I. Scene III. "*Othello's Apology*:" beginning with "And till she comes, as truly as to heaven." And ending with "Here comes the lady, let her witness it." The metre to be *Tragicum Iambicum Trimetrum Acatalecticum*.

**University of Glasgow.**—Mr. Brougham has been elected Lord Rector of this University. On the 29th Dec. Francis Jeffrey, Esq. was installed Rector of the University. An unusual interest was excited to witness the ceremony, and the hall was crowded in ten minutes after the doors were thrown open. At three o'clock Mr. Jeffrey entered amidst unmixed applause, preceded by the mace, and followed by Mr. Campbell of Blyshwood, M. P. who is at present Dean of Faculty; the Principal, Mr. Kirkman Finlay (the late Rector); and the Professors. After this installation, which occupied but a very short time, Mr. Jeffrey addressed the audience in an eloquent speech.

**New Royal Society.**—Want of room last month compelled us to omit the following account of the proposed New Royal Society of Literature, instituted by his Majesty, "for the encouragement of indigent merit, and the promotion of general literature. To consist of honorary members, subscribing members, and associates.

"The class of honorary members is intended to comprise some of the most eminent literary men in the three kingdoms, and the most distinguished female writers of the present

day.—An annual subscription of two guineas will constitute a subscribing member. Subscribers of ten guineas, and upwards, will be entitled to privileges hereafter mentioned, according to the date of their subscription.—The class of associates is to consist of 20 men of distinguished learning, authors of some creditable work of literature, and men of good moral character; ten under the patronage of the King, and ten under the patronage of the society.—His Majesty has been pleased to express, in the most favourable terms, his approbation of the proposed society, and to honour it with his munificent patronage, by assigning the annual sum of one hundred guineas each to ten of the associates, payable out of the privy purse; and also an annual premium of one hundred guineas, for the best dissertation on some interesting subject, to be chosen by a council belonging to the society.—Ten associates will be placed under the patronage of the society, as soon as the subscriptions (a large portion of which will be annually funded for the purpose) shall be sufficient, and in proportion as they become so. An annual subscriber of ten guineas, continued for five years, or a life subscription of one hundred guineas, will entitle such subscribers to nominate an associate, under the society's patronage, according to the date of their subscriptions.—The associates under the patronage of the King, will be *elected* by respected and competent judges. The associates nominated by subscribers must have the same qualifications, of learning, moral character, and public principle, as those who are elected, and must be *approved* by the same judges.—Every associate, at his admission, will choose some subject, or subjects, of literature, for discussion, and will engage to devote such discussions to the society's *Memoirs of Literature*, of which a volume will be published by the society, from time to time; in which *Memoirs* will likewise be inserted the successive prize dissertations.—From the months of February to July, it is purposed that a weekly meeting of the society shall be held; and a



monthly meeting, during the other six months of the year.

His Majesty has, it is said, intrusted the formation of the institution to the learned and eminent Burgess, the Bishop of St. David's.

We have obtained a copy of the first questions to be proposed:—1st. For the King's premium of one hundred guineas: On the age, writings, and genius of Homer; and on the state of religion, society, learning, and the arts, during that period, collected from the writings of Homer.—2d. For the society's premium of fifty guineas: Dartmoor, a poem.—3d. For the society's premium of twenty-five guineas: On the history of the Greek language, on the present language of Greece, and on the differences between ancient and modern Greek.

*Polar Expedition.*—Most of the specimens of natural history, &c. from Lancaster Sound, have been landed, and are either in the possession of private individuals, or deposited in public museums. The custom-house officers, four of whom, we believe, watched this transfer with lynx-eyed jealousy, had even assessed the upper bone of a whale's head, which we observed on the deck of the *Hecla*; and which, it was consequently said, would be thrown into the Thames! Yet this singular curiosity was brought from Melville Island, where it was found three quarters of a mile from the shore, and about fifty feet above the level of the sea, nearly embedded in the earth, where, in all probability, it had lain for many centuries. How it came into this situation is a problem not to be solved, except by the supposition, that these islands must formerly have been under the water: it required seven men to move it down to the ship. We also saw the head of the musk-ox, a model of compact strength. The bases of the horns are so broad as to cover all the upper portion of the skull above the eyes, and several inches in thickness, with slight grooves to the bend of the horn, when a smooth and fine curve is projected. Of these animals, only three males were shot. When the spring had advanced a little, they

appeared in small droves on Melville Island, coming evidently over the ice from the American continent. The carcass of the first killed, and largest, weighed about 700 lbs. or 570 without the entrails. They are, therefore, about the size of the cattle of the Scotch Highlands.\* In ornithology, the most beautiful specimen is the king-duck, not only the pride of Arctic birds, but decidedly the finest of the species, to which it belongs, in the universe. We never beheld such exquisite marking as the head displays; and the colours are equally superb and uncommon. The figures seem cut out of the most elegant velvet, which the feathers resemble in form and substance. There is a skinny membrane above the bill, of a delicate lemon-tint, and all around is of hues as brilliant as fancy could conceive in a painted bird. Of the mineral productions, we have above twenty different varieties, from granite and gneiss of the primitive, to sand-stone and iron-stone of the secondary order. Several specimens of slate are among the number: a reddish granite, like that of Egypt, mica, grey limestone, marble, serpentine, quartz, stinkstone, madrepores, and a sort of bituminous slaty coal, which burns with a flame like Cannel-coal when put to the candle. Of this substance there was abundance; but it was not calculated to burn alone, so as to be advantageously used by our gallant countrymen, as the slate predominated over the mineral pitch. The mouse of Barrow's Sound was not the common mouse of Europe, but a distinct species; it was a sort of dun colour in summer, but turns white in winter. It abounds on Melville Island, and is supposed to form, during the hardest period of the year, a principal part of the food of the wolf. The greatest inconveniences experienced from the cold during the late expedition, were those felt in the sleeping-births, which, as usual, adjoined the ship's sides; and these, owing to the ice forming in the space between the bulwark and temporary

\* The engraving in *Shaw's Zoology* is not like the animal; the print of the female has more resemblance to the male.



side (about a foot within the former), were brought to a piercing temperature that struck through adjacent bodies. To remedy this in some degree, several of the officers let down their beds, so as to form something like sofas, towards their cabins; but in the new equipments for the next voyage, a general and much improved plan has been adopted. The births are all to be placed in the centre of the vessels, and the gangways are to pass round the sides. At the period when the sun had its greatest southern declination, there was perceptible from about half-past 11 A. M. to near 1 P. M. (by the by, our poor fellows had little of either *ante* or *post* meridian for several months) a glimmering of light, by which, turning the back to the south, and holding up the volume so as to receive the full benefit of the faint effulgences, aided by the reflection from the snowy ground, it was possible to read the print of a small prayer-book. The moon was visible through the 24 hours, and shone with a splendour resembling our clearest frosty nights in winter. We have seen most of the specimens of vegetation (amounting to perhaps 30 genera), which, not to fatigue our readers with their botanical names, chiefly consist of mosses, grasses, and some flowers. Among the latter, we recognised the poppy, which grows to the height of seven or eight inches, and blossoms above the whitened surface—thus affording a standard whereby to judge of the general depth of the snow, and shedding a lonely enamel on the uniform desert. Another of the flowers resembles the cowslip, but has a different leaf. The lichens are various and pretty. One of the grasses seeds with a great profusion of cotton-like substance.

The new expedition, consisting of the *Hecla*, and the *Fury* bomb, of nearly the same tonnage, will sail about the end of May: its immediate object is not Lancaster's Sound, but Hudson's Bay, which it is appointed to explore to the North and Northwest; to ascertain if any channel leads to Prince Regent's Inlet, or other part of the seas traversed last year. The *Hecla* is to be again commanded

by Captain Parry; the *Fury*, by Lieutenant Lyon, the African traveller, and companion of Ritchie, who has recently returned from that quarter of the globe, and announced his journey for publication. Mr. Fisher, the Surgeon, is appointed to the *Hecla*. This able and meritorious officer is the same, who is mentioned with so much distinction, in the account of the *Alceste's* Voyage to China. The *Fury* is fitting for the voyage. The temporary building over her deck is very similar to that put up while wintering in the North. Under such a shed, our brave tars regularly exercised in the most inclement weather, by moving rapidly round the deck. Strange it is to say, that the want of (clear) ice prevented them from the exercise of skaiting.—*Literary Gazette*.

*Plays*.—In an old account-book of Bernard Lintot, the bookseller, the following information respecting the prices usually paid for the copyright of plays is gleaned. Tragedies were then the fashionable dramas, and obtained the best price. Dr. Young received for his *Busiris*, 84*l.*; Smith, for his *Phædra* and *Hippolytus*, 50*l.*; Rowe, for his *Jane Shore*, 50*l.* 15*s.*, and for *Lady Jane Grey*, 75*l.* 5*s.*; and Cibber, for his *Noujuror*, obtained 106*l.*

*Shakspeare*.—A meeting has been held at Stratford-on-Avon for the purpose of raising by subscription a splendid monument, or mausoleum, to the memory of the inimitable Shakspeare, in his native town. The King, it is said, will become a patron of the undertaking. Several offers have already been made by eminent artists to contribute their professional abilities towards completing it, gratuitously.

*Natural Curiosity*.—A tenant of the Rev. J. Gattle, of Warwick, lately presented to him a part of the solid butt of an ash-tree, containing within it the skull of some animal (unknown). It was in the part of the tree nine feet above the ground, and was perfectly inclosed in solid timber.

*Antiquities*.—Some workmen at Bury St. Edmund's, whilst raising gravel, near the Priory, discovered, at a small depth from the surface, twenty-four human skeletons of large size, but per-

fect. It is supposed they are a part of the slain in the bloody battle, fought on that spot, during the reign of Henry II. when the differences existed between that monarch and his son, when the Earl of Leicester was marching through Fornham, from Framlingham, with an immense army of Flemings (principally artificers and weavers), and were attacked by the King's troops, who dispersed them, put 10,000 of them to the sword, and took their commander prisoner. This engagement happened in 1174, upwards of 600 years ago, and the teeth in these skeletons were found white and perfect.

*Oliver Cromwell.*—A naval officer met lately, in a stage-coach, with an intelligent lady, who, in the course of conversation, said, that her husband, who resides in London, is in possession of the head of this distinguished character. It appears that Cromwell's head was, soon after the Restoration, affixed on a pole on one of the public buildings in Westminster; but, by some accident, got into the custody of a soldier, who was on duty near the place; that a reward was offered for it, but the soldier's family retained it, though, some time after, it was sold, and ultimately reached the hands of its present owner. It is asserted on credible authority, that the body of Cromwell was taken from Westminster-abbey by order of Charles II. and exposed, in a state of decay, on the gibbet at Tyburn, at the foot of which gibbet his remains were afterwards buried. This does not seem to tally exactly with the foregoing statement.

*Vaccination.*—The last Report of the National Vaccine Establishment, dated the 18th of May, 1820, shews that the number of persons vaccinated in the preceding year, in London, was the greatest ever known, amounting to 8957. It also states, that 51,005 charges of vaccine lymph had been distributed to the public at home and abroad. The total number vaccinated, in London and the country, in the foregoing period, amounted to 83,897 persons. From

the town of Shottisham, in Norfolk, since 1804; the city of Gloucester, since 1817; Clonmell and Newton Limavady, in Ireland, and Mothvey, Carmarthenshire, with the country 20 miles round it, the small pox seems to be extirpated. At Guernsey, only one case occurred in the last year.—In Denmark, it had ceased to exist for eight years past. In the circle of Rezat, in Bavaria, containing 500,000 souls, the small pox had been unknown since 1807. The ordinances of the governments have mainly contributed to produce this beneficial effect abroad; and it is lamentable to reflect, that the good sense of the English people should not have operated to bring about a similar effect at home. No less than 712 persons died of the small pox in London, during the year to which the above report alludes!

*Cambridge Philosophical Society.*—At the third meeting of the Cambridge Philosophical Society for the last year, a further communication was made from Dr. Wavell, of Barnstaple, respecting the remarkable formation of *native natron*, in the tower of Stoke Church, near Hartland, in Devonshire; accompanied by one of the stones of the tower. Afterwards the Vice-President, Dr. Haviland, read an account of the dissection of a young man, who died of fever, which was attended with a remarkable case of corrosion of the stomach, by means of the gastric fluid, after death. Professor Lee also read, from an Arabian author of the name of *Nassir-eddin*, a very curious demonstration of the doctrine of parallel lines.

*Unicorn.*—It is said, that a unicorn, of a similar species with those mentioned in the Sacred writings, has been procured in the Choorka country, and is shipped for England.

*Sea-water.*—M. Vogel has remarked, that Dr. Murray and Dr. Marcet have regarded sea-water as more simple than it really is: and that he has reason to believe, that the waters of the Mediterranean, and of the ocean, contain carbonic acid, and also carbonates of lime and magnesia.

## FOREIGN VARIETIES.

## FRANCE.

*Statistics of Europe.*—In a statistical work, lately published in France, we find a view of the principal powers of Europe with respect to their population, their revenue, and their debt, of which the following is an extract:—*France*: Population 29 millions. Revenue 866 millions (francs). National debt 3 milliards 466 millions, or four times its revenue.—*Austria*: Population 28 millions. Revenue 300 millions. Debt 990 millions, or three times its revenue.—*Spain* (in Europe): Population 17 millions (13 millions in the colonies). Revenue 160 millions. Debt 3 milliards, or nineteen times its revenue.—*Great Britain*: Population, in Europe, 17 millions; in Asia, 50; in America, 1 million. Total of the population under the English dominion, 68 millions. Revenue 1 milliard 156 millions. Debt 19 milliards, or eighteen times its revenue.—*Netherlands* (including the colonies): Population 6 millions. Revenue 166 millions. Debt 3 milliards and a half, or twenty times its revenue.—*Prussia*: Population 11 millions. Revenue 170 millions. Debt 676 millions, or four times its revenue.—*Russia* (including *Poland*): Population 52 millions. Revenue 350 millions. Debt 600 millions, or nearly twice its revenue.—*United States of America*: Population 12 millions. Revenue 130 millions. Debt 463 millions, or three times its revenue.

The author draws the following conclusions:—1. The debts of all the states absorb a part of their revenues, which makes them unable to meet extraordinary and unforeseen expenses, without having recourse to new loans, and consequently to the capitalists—a new power, whose sceptre sways more or less over the whole universe.—2. The powers, or rather the nations, which have attained to the highest degree of civilization, industry, and commerce, are necessarily in a state of comparative decay, with respect to those nations, which have yet to advance in any of these three respects. After they have attained their meridian height, they can only decline,

while others continue to rise.—3. As long wars and foreign enterprises can no longer be undertaken without credit, they become impossible for a government, which has none, or has lost it; which explains how modern projects remain unexecuted.—4. England owes nineteen milliards, or eighteen times its revenue; but she is mistress of the commerce of the world; and supposing that she should one day lose it, yet the capitalists, depending on her power, think they may still venture for a long time to risk with her the most extensive speculations.—Austria is poor in money; her maritime commerce is still in its infancy; her continental power constitutes her whole strength, and suffices to preserve herself. Will it suffice her for external enterprises?

Among the great powers, France is that which owes the least; gold abounds there; her bankers take part in foreign loans: her debt decreases progressively. To resume the rank which belongs to her, she has only to proceed upon a judicious plan, and with a firm step, in the road of constitutional monarchy, the principles of which, completely consolidated and sincerely followed, are the only guarantee of public credit.

We may add, that Spain, so loaded with debts, and at war with her colonies, finds every where abroad a credit which she could not have obtained a year ago. It is because, in European Spain, restored to a free government, agriculture, industry, and commerce, will rise from their state of lethargy; and capitalists have reckoned on the rapid developement of these three sources of national wealth and prosperity.

*Heat of Vacuum.*—M. Gay Lussac has demonstrated, by an ingenious experiment, that when any portion of space, void of ponderable matter, is suddenly dilated or diminished, a thermometer, contained in such space, undergoes no sensible change. It appears plain, that a vacuum, if it contain caloric at all, cannot contain it in the way, that bodies contain it; and on the whole it is evident, that the

heat, which irradiates through it instantaneously, is all which it holds, and is so infinitely small as not to be appreciated by instruments.

*Population, &c.*—The *Annuaire* for the year 1821, presented to the King by the Board of Longitude, has just been published; it contains several calculations relative to the population of France, which, according to the last census, and the documents furnished by the Board of Statistics of the Ministry of the Interior, is 29,217,465 souls. The bills of mortality, &c. of the city of Paris, for the year 1819, give the following data:—Births 24,344, of which 8,641 were natural children. Deaths 22,072, including 351 children, who died of the small pox. Still-born children, 1,352. Marriages, 6,236. The population of Paris amounts to 713,765 souls.

*French Literature.*—The death of Mr. Wittenbach, of Holland, made vacant one of the eight places in the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, which are given to foreign members. This academy, in its last sitting, appointed to the vacant place, Professor Heeren, of Gottingen, author of, 1. "View of the Political and Commercial Relations of the Principal People of Antiquity;" 2. another work under the title of, "Consequences of the Reformation, by Luther;" 3. of various critical editions and dissertations, which are highly esteemed. The two first works are in German. Mr. Heeren is son-in-law to the illustrious Professor Heyne.

*Public Instruction.*—In conformity with an ordinance, issued by the King of France, on the 25th of November, 1819, arrangements have been made at the Conservatory of Arts and Trades, for giving public instruction gratuitously on the application of the sciences to the industrious arts. There will be three courses of instruction, namely:—1st. Mechanics; 2d. Chemistry, applied to the Arts; and 3d. Economy in Trade and Manufactures. The first course will be superintended by M. Charles Dupin, of the Royal Academy of Sciences; the second by M. Clement; and the third by M. Say, Author of the "Treatise on Political Economy."

*French Painting.*—The pictures and statues sent from Rome by the students of the French Academy were lately exhibited. A marble bust, by M. Ramey, jun. excited much interest; the limbs were admirably executed. *A Young Huntress*, by M. Cogniet, among the paintings, possessed considerable beauty, truth, and harmony of colouring. M. Michallon exhibited an historical landscape, *Oedipus and Antigone seeking refuge in the wood sacred to the Eumenides*. On one side of the piece is the temple of the infernal deities, surrounded by a gloomy wood; on the other appears a landscape, rich in architectural monuments, over which is diffused a brilliant and reddish mass of light. The picturesque effect of this back-ground recalls to mind some of the compositions of Poussin, while the sombre and melancholy appearance of the gloomy temple forcibly reminds the beholder of the works of Salvator Rosa. M. Allaux had a fine painting, *Theseus killing the Centaur Bianor*. The figure of the centaur is in a bolder style, and better drawn than that of Theseus. *Ulysses recognised by his Dog*, by M. Hesse, and a little sketch by the same artist, called *The Oath of the Seven Chiefs*, from the history of the Theban war, attracted much attention.

*Antique Statues.*—A cultivator, or farmer, in the commune of Donnemarie, Seine and Marne, lately found, while at work in his field, two antique statues of bronze, about six inches in height, one representing a Mercury, entirely naked, with the winged pegasus on his head; and the other Fortune, in drapery, with her usual attributes. He has also found a cock and she-goat, both of bronze, and two copper miniature medals, one representing the Empress Severina, wife of Aurelian; and the other the head of the Emperor Probus.

*Steam-boats in France.*—Instead of the unwieldy, heavy-going diligences of past time, stages upon a construction, and in appearance, similar to the English, are introduced, well conducted, almost free from liability to accident, and driven at the rate of seven miles an hour. But the greatest novelty, connected with French

travelling, is the establishment of steam-boats on the Seine and the Gironde. Between Rouen and Havre these conveyances have been tried, but with a limited success. The south of France might, however, have long remained ignorant of this advantage, had it not been for the enterprise and industry of an American gentleman, who, scarcely two years ago, tried the experiment with a boat of small dimensions. The wonder of the natives of Bordeaux at the success of this individual, was quickly followed by an association among the principal merchants, who, in conjunction with Mr. Church, had other boats constructed, of a larger size; and there is now a regular communication, by means of these packets, from Royan at the mouth of the Gironde, to Langon, on the Garonne, a distance of upwards of a hundred miles. The accommodations are excellent in every respect, a good *restaurant* being part of each establishment. Mr. Church, determined on the extension of his undertaking, had completed, last summer, a beautiful boat, worked by an engine of 30 horses' power, in which he meant to have fixed a regular passage between Leghorn, Genoa, and Nice. The powers of the boat were completely proved, and every thing ready for her departure for Italy, when the breaking out of the plague in the Mediterranean changed for awhile her destination.

## GERMANY.

*Livy*.—Professor Goelter, of Cologne, has discovered in the royal library at Bamberg, a MS. of *Livy*.

*Bonn*.—Among the illustrious names which this University has lately done itself honour by adding to the list of its foreign honorary members, are those of Dr. M. Baillie and Mr. Astley Cooper; and that of the celebrated Italian anatomist Scarpa.

*Scarlet Fever*.—A letter from Frankfurt of the 19th December says, "The discovery made at Leipsig, that the *belladonna* is a preservative against the scarlet fever, has just been confirmed by several experiments reported in late numbers of the *Journal de Médecine Pratique*, published at Berlin."

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*Gottingen*.—His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Hanover has made a present of 10,000 rix dollars for the purpose of repairing and fitting up the church of St. Nicolas, for the use of the University, which has long felt the want of a place of public worship.

## HOLLAND.

*Price Question*.—The Provincial Committee of Medical Police at Amsterdam proposed, in 1819, the following question—"What are the causes that persons drowned, suffocated, or hung, who have been recovered from an apparent death, often become, soon after, the prey of a real death? What means must be employed to prevent this misfortune?" Only two memoirs have been received that answered to the conditions, one in French, the other in Dutch. The latter, with the motto, "*Adæ in omnibus quæ accidunt, maximus et auctor, et dominus est*," was so superior in every respect to the other, that the Committee without hesitation adjudged it the prize. The author is M. H. J. Scheuten, doctor of physic at Amsterdam.

## ITALY.

*Rome*.—His Holiness the Pope, being convinced that the careful preservation of the principal monuments of the fine arts, which adorn the churches of the capital, contributes likewise to the external ornament of religion, has lately entrusted to several distinguished artists the restoration of the pictures which have suffered more or less in the course of time, under the direction of the celebrated Chevalier Camuccini.

*Ancient Manuscript*.—Baton Nicbühr, Prussian Ambassador to the Holy See, has again discovered and published several manuscript works hitherto unknown. They are chiefly fragments of Cicero's Orations, *Pro M. Fontere* and *Pro C. Ralirio*; a fragment of the 91st book of *Livy*; and two works of Seneca. He has dedicated the publication to the Pope, by whose favour he was enabled to discover these literary treasures in the Vatican.

*Phenomenon*.—On the 29th of November, at Cosenza, about half-past

L



six in the evening (*un ora e mezzo della notte*), there suddenly appeared, on the west of the horizon, a luminous body, more brilliant than the moon at its full. This body had the figure of a dragon. After passing with great velocity across the horizon, it changed into a dark and thick cloud. After three or four minutes, several violent flashes of lightning burst from the cloud, which, after playing awhile through the air, died away. In the moment of their disappearance, a long and loud peal of thunder was heard, and a considerable motion was felt in the air. The cloud then took a triangular figure, and, rolling rapidly to the east, disappeared. On the following morning the mountains to the east were found covered with snow, although the weather had been very mild. Where it exploded, there remained a long *via lattea* near the cloud.

*Cicero's Tract "On a Republic," recovered.*—It is an old adage "Fortune has her favourites:" it is so in love, in war, in trade, as well as in the lottery; and it is so in literature, as all true *literati* will acknowledge. It is so, too, in respect to literary discoveries; and yet, it seldom happens that the sluggish, or the unworthy, are favoured by fortunate renovations. These *profound* propositions are intended as prolegomena to the information, that the indefatigable Signior Angelo Maio has added an unfading sprig to his literary laurels, by discovering the long-lost treatise of Cicero *De Republica*, in the library of the Vatican. To enable our readers to estimate the good fortune of this gentleman, we must tell them, that, so early as his day, Petrarch complains of having been unable to find it in the library of the Popes, at Avignon; that Cardinal Bessarion expended no less than a thousand golden crowns in fruitless researches after it; and that Cardinal Polo did not hesitate to sacrifice double that sum, two thousand crowns, but in vain. At length, however, it has been brought to light, after ages of obscurity; and will afford an opportunity of comparing the sentiments of Cicero and of Plato, with those of the moderns, our Bacons,

our Lockes, &c. on that most difficult science—the science of good government.

## INDIA.

*Hindu Caves.*—An officer who accompanied General Sir Charles Colville in his tour and inspection of the Deckan, gives the following description of the memorable Hindu Caves at Ellore. They consist of more than twenty excavations in a rocky mountain, which forms a semicircle of about 2000 yards. The largest of the caves is called Khylas, or Paradise. It is cut through the solid rock, and no other material is used. The chisel seems to have been the only tool employed. A most beautiful stone temple is formed, adorned, both inside and outside, with figures in *baso relievo*, and separate figures of the most exact symmetry, representing all the Hindu gods, their conquest of Ceylon, &c. There is a space between the scarped rock and temple, with galleries, and a veranda under the former, in which there are 50 gigantic figures, with symbols of their history, &c, forming the whole Hindu mythology. The dimensions of this cave are 240 feet in length, 140 in breadth, and the scarp 90 feet in height. The temple has a moveable appearance, from elephants, tigers, &c. being cut underneath the floor, which appear to support the whole building; the heads and part of their bodies only being exposed on the outside. Many of the other caves are equally extraordinary. There are flying figures, women, and all the fanciful tales of the Hindus, admirably depicted in stone. There is a miser about ten feet in height, with his mother, wife, and children, clinging to his legs, whilst a thief is taking off his treasure. The general report is, that they were made about 1000 years ago, when the Boodh, or the Brahmin religion was in the greatest splendour; and that they were used for schools, religious rites, &c. and the residence of their priests. There is a profusion and minuteness, elegance and lightness, in the figures, beyond description. The whole of the orders are displayed on the pillars, which are cut out as if to support the rooms inside.



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"Has long been all that holds the perishing fragments,  
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Mr. J. WILLIAMS is preparing for press a new edition of Blackstone's Commen-

taries, with Notes and Annotations, and corrections of the errors and misstatements of the learned and eloquent judge, as also of his less favoured editors. This edition will contain the last corrections of the author, together with the celebrated passages on the liberty of the subject, which have been expunged from all the editions published of this valuable work, except the first.

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Mr. Britton has also commenced his Illustrations and History of the Cathedral of Oxford; forming part of his Cathedral Antiquities of England.

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Mr. SOUTHEY has just finished a new Poem, entitled *The Vision of Judgment*.

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The Rev. ROBERT MATURIN's Poem, entitled *The Universe*, will appear in the course of the present month.

Miss PORDEN is preparing for publication a Poem in sixteen books, called *Cœur-de-Lion, or the Third Crusade*.

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It is expected that the First Report of the Cambridge Philosophical Society will make its appearance early in February.

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The author of "*Night*," and other Poems, is preparing for the press, *Metacorn, or Philip of Pokanoket*, an heroic poem in 16 books.

Mr. SMITH, one of the surveyors general of the customs, has in the press a new edition of *The Practice of the Customs*, with considerable additions, including the new consolidated duties.

The Rev. Mr. FRY, author of "*Lectures on the Romans*," &c. is preparing for the press a work, to be entitled *The Second Advent, or Glorious Epiphany of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ*; being an attempt to elucidate in chronological order all the prophecies, both of the Old and New Testament, which relate to this important subject, and to the events immediately connected with it—the judgment of apostate nations, the restoration of Israel, the final establishment of the promised kingdom of Messiah, &c. &c.

A new periodical work is announced, entitled "*A Magazine of the Fine Arts, or Monthly Review of Painting, Sculpture, Engraving, Architecture, and Embellished Literature*."

## AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE new year commenced under the seasonable influence of a frosty atmosphere, and it was feared that, in consequence of the exposed state of the land, the root crops, if not the growing wheat plants, would have been injured. It appears, however, that this is not the case: for, excepting a small portion of the turnips which are large in the bulb, and in open situations, no damage is perceptible.

A considerable breadth of land has been sowed with wheat in the present season, and more extensively on account of the general failure of the turnips. The prospect for wheat is flattering almost beyond example; not a plant deficient, and so vigorous and firmly rooted, that casualties arising from the variableness of our climate, are scarcely to be feared at this advanced season.

The price of corn has been unusually low, yet the operations of the barn have experienced no interruption; on the con-

trary, a larger portion of grain has found its way to market, than is requisite to preserve the equilibrium of the balance between the supply and the demand. This and the introduction of thrashing-machines wrought by manual labour, have created employment for an extra number of hands; and we have never since the termination of the war seen so few men seeking employment as during the present winter.

Store beasts are bought at lower prices than formerly, but still not sufficiently so to remunerate the feeder at the present reduced price of meat; but we anticipate an advance in the provision-market at the approach of spring—certainly the number of cattle grazed this year is much below the average.

The seed-market is looking upwards, and good hay is also much in request; a large portion being so very inferior in quality.



# METEOROLOGY.

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Journal, from December 21, 1820, to January 20, 1821.  
Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1820.	Wind.	Ther.	Baro.	Gen. Rem.	1821.	Wind.	Ther.	Baro.	Gen. Rem.
Dec. 21 {	S.W.	45	30,27	Cloudy	Jan. 6 {	E.	29	29,85	Foggy
	S.W.	50	30,30	Cloudy		E.	38	29,49	Foggy
22 {	S.W.	31	30,29	Cloudy	7 {	N.E.	23	29,37	Cloudy
	S.W.	44	30,25	Sunshine		N.E.	38	29,46	Cloudy
23 {	N.E.	36	30,16	Cloudy	8 {	E.S.	33	29,41	Cloudy
	N.E.	43	30,08	Clear		E.S.	43	29,33	Sunshine
24 {	N.E.	32	30,07	Cloudy	9 {	N.E.	34	29,30	Foggy
	N.E.	34	30,05	Cloudy		S.W.	42	29,20	Foggy
25 {	N.E.	28	30,03	Cloudy	10 {	S.W.	36	29,39	Cloudy
	N.E.	34	30,00	Clear		S.W.	43	29,31	Cloudy
26 {	N.E.	26	29,93	Cloudy	11 {		37	29,31	
	N.E.	34	29,99	Cloudy			43	29,37	
27 {	N.E.	27	30,01	Cloudy	12 {		39	29,49	
	N.E.	33	30,08	Cloudy			52	29,48	
28 {	N.E.	27	30,09	Clear	13 {		43	29,78	
	N.E.	33	30,14	Cloudy			50	29,56	
29 {	N.E.	26	30,12	Cloudy	14 {		40	29,48	
	N.E.	29	30,11	Cloudy			42	29,99	
30 {	N.E.	26	30,11	Cloudy	15 {		29	30,27	
	N.E.	27	30,11	Cloudy			47	29,94	
31 {	N.E.	21	30,13	Clear	16 {		42	29,91	
	N.E.	39	30,07	Cloudy			50	30,17	
Jan. 1 {	N.E.	25	30,05	Cloudy	17 {		33	30,33	
	N.E.	31	30,02	Cloudy			46	30,34	
2 {	E.S.	25	29,90	Cloudy	18 {		43	30,21	
	E.S.	27	29,73	Cloudy			51	30,24	
3 {	E.	21	29,69	Cloudy	19 {		45	30,25	
	E.	31	29,32	Cloudy			59	30,28	
4 {	N.E.	23	29,53	Cloudy	20 {		40	30,28	
	N.E.	39	29,69	Cloudy			49	30,46	
5 {	N.E.	27	29,50	Cloudy					
	N.E.	32	29,40	Cloudy					

## GENERAL ACCOUNT for the Year 1820.

Month.	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			PLUVIA-METER.	WINDS.							
	Highest	Lowest.	Mean.	Hi.	Low.	Mean.		N.	S.	E.	W.	NE.	SE.	NW.	SW.
							Inches.								
JAN.	30,87	29,03	30,0553	52	1	32,90	2,050	4	3	0	0	9	2	2	11
FEB.	30,49	29,59	30,1429	52	18	36,42	1,	2	1	2	1	7	8	1	7
MAR.	30,56	29,09	29,7464	62	22	40,60	0,275	2	1	1	2	8	8	5	9
APRIL	30,68	29,41	30,1129	72	29	51,	1,4875	1	1	4	4	5	4	2	9
MAY	30,50	29,36	29,992	75	26	54,5	3,325	1	7	3	3	1	2	1	13
JUNE	30,59	29,72	30,1275	88	34	59,06	1,5625	4	1	1	9	3	2	4	6
JULY	30,40	29,59	30,1184	83	36	61,62	2,475	3	2	3	5	7	2	1	8
AUG.	30,44	29,67	30,0924	78	36	61,72	1,125	0	2	0	8	5	1	2	18
SEPT.	30,51	29,60	30,1799	76	30	55,53	2,825	6	1	3	5	1	2	1	11
OCT.	30,72	29,88	29,7896	64	26	48,08	2,300	2	0	2	7	8	1	2	9
NOV.	30,46	29,54	30,0257	58	22	41,38	1,75	1	4	6	2	8	2	2	5
DEC.	30,54	29,58	30,12	56	21	39,62	0,5	1	1	4	1	11	1	6	12
Year.	30,87	28,89	30,0492	88	1	48,54	20,525	27	24	29	42	78	89	26	118

By a paper laid before the Astronomical Society of London, it appeared that the Planet *Vesta*, lately discovered, would be in opposition between *Gemini* and *Cancer*, on the evening of the 13th of January. If a line be drawn from *Castor* through *Pollux*, it will cut two stars in *Cancer*, of the sixth magnitude, situated near to each other, and designated in the catalogue by

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the Greek letter  $\mu$ . The most northerly of these two stars is called 1  $\mu$ , and the southerly 2  $\mu$ ; she passed close to the latter of these, on the 29th ult., and proceeded nearly in a straight line towards A, in *Cancer*: to the north of which she will pass on the 9th instant. By the assistance of a map of the constellation *Gemini*, this Planet may be traced with a good telescope for six weeks.

M



Walt, R. St. Thomas the Apostle, Devon, innkeeper. (Collett, Wimburn and Collett, Chancery-lane  
Webb, T. Warwick, horse-dealer. (Wortham, Castle-  
street, Holborn  
Webb, G. Cornhill. (Reynal and Ogle, Royal Exchange  
White, J. Southampton-row, dyer. (Parton, Bow  
Church-yard  
Wren, A. and E., Redding, hatters. (Addington and  
Gregory, Bedford-row  
Wright, J. Strand, wine-merchants. (Martindale,  
Gray's Inn  
Wrightson, W. Leeds, druggist. (Alexander and  
Holme, New Inn, London  
Wyllie, W. London-street, Fitzroy-square, merchant.  
(Patten, Hatton-garden.

## DIVIDENDS.

**APFLECK, W.** Berwick-upon-Tweed, Jan. 16  
**Ambrose, R.** Westminster, Jan. 20  
**Ansell, C. A.** Carlisle, Jan. 6  
**Ansell, W.** Wintage, Feb. 1  
**Ansell, W.** Cambridge, Jan. 27  
**Armstrong, W. T.** Londonhall-street, Jan. 13  
**Armstrong, R.** Borough, Feb. 6  
**Bates, J.** Leybourn, Feb. 17  
**Bellmer, J.** Bishopgate-st. Jan. 9  
**Barnes, H.** Lancaster, Feb. 8  
**Bartlett, T. E.** Barbary, Jan. 17  
**Bassano, J.** Upper Thames-street, Jan. 27  
**Batty, C. & T. P.** Carlisle, Jan. 16  
**Bibby, R.** Liverpool, Jan. 26  
**Birch, W. & J. Lucas,** Fleet-street, Feb. 20  
**Blackburn, W.** Blackburn, Jan. 18  
**Blandell, C. St. Martin's-lane,** Feb. 3  
**Blythe, Dyer's-buildings,** Jan. 27  
**Boldero, C., E. G. Boldero, Sir H. Lushington, bart., and H. Boldero,** Cornhill, Jan. 30  
**Boot, K.** Finsbury-square, Jan. 20  
**Bubb, J. G.** Grafton-street East, Feb. 10  
**Campbell, S.** Liverpool, Feb. 9  
**Cane, E.** Battle, Jan. 16  
**Cary, J.** Racket-court, Jan. 27  
**Clark, T. & C. Gray,** Ketwick, Jan. 16  
**Clarke, T.** West Pennard, Dec. 18  
**Clarks, W.** Sheffield, Jan. 25  
**Clarke, R.** Newport, Isle of Wight, Jan. 20  
**Cohen, B.** Bishopgate-st. Feb. 6  
**Colles, W.** Mincing-lane, Feb. 3  
**Collens, R.** Maidstone, Jan. 18, 23  
**Collyer, G.** Gosport & Cowes, Jan. 23  
**Cook, J.** Oakley Mills, Jan. 27  
**Cooper, V.** Finsbury-square, Jan. 20  
**Cotton, R.** King's Lynn, Feb. 7  
**Couch, W.** Axminster, Feb. 6  
**Crampton, S.** Millbank-street, Feb. 17  
**Crossley, W.** Doncaster, Jan. 21  
**Cummings, J.** Osborne-st. Jan. 27  
**Dawson, T.** Manchester, Jan. 30  
**Davies, W.** Birmingham, Jan. 27  
**Devey, W. and J. Devey, Coal Exchange, Blackfriars-road,** Jan. 30, Feb. 6  
**Dixon, W.** Collyhurst, Jan. 20  
**Dodson, H. & J.** Southwark, Jan. 27  
**Durand, J. N.** Pentonville, Jan. 30  
**Edwards, C.** Gough-square, Jan. 27  
**Elam, E. W., March, Isle of Ely,** Feb. 17  
**Evans, G. & G.** Southwark, Jan. 30  
**Feen, W.** Bath, Jan. 30  
**Fellows, N.** Foundling Terrace, Jan. 27  
**Foster, E. & R. Wylam,** Newcastle-on-Tyne, Jan. 28  
**Fowler, R.** Blandford, Jan. 30  
**Fox, W.** Exchange-buildings, Jan. 13  
**Froese, E.** Birmingham, Feb. 6  
**Gibson, J. & J. Pearce,** Lombard-street, Feb. 13  
**Gosman, J.** Backland Cottages, Jan. 23  
**Goodwin, W.** Cambridge, Jan. 27  
**Greaves, C.** Holborn, Jan. 20  
**Gregson, E. & J.** Liverpool, Feb. 20  
**Groning, L. & R.** Broad-street-buildings, Jan. 27  
**Hadley, G.** Greenwich, Jan. 27  
**Hall, H.** Thredneedle-st. Feb. 6  
**Hall, J.** North Shields, Feb. 26  
**Hammond, C.** Durham, Jan. 31  
**Hancock, W.** Dury St. Edmund's, Jan. 20  
**Hardwick, J.** Mark-lane, Feb. 6  
**Harper, J.** Edgeware-road, Jan. 13, 20  
**Hartley, C.** Whitthaven, Jan. 18  
**Hay, H. & T. A. Turner,** Newcastle-street, Feb. 3  
**Henderson, J. & A. Neilson,** Milk-street, Feb. 3  
**Henzell, J. H.** South Shields, Jan. 18  
**Hockey, J.** Llangrom, farmer, Jan. 23  
**Holt, J.** Manchester, Jan. 20  
**Homan, W.** Barking, Jan. 27  
**Houman, J.** Spitalfields, Jan. 27  
**Humble, W.** Great St. Thomas Apostle, Feb. 3  
**Humphreys, S.** Charlotte-st. Portland-place, Dec. 30  
**Hunt, C.** Mark-lane, Feb. 6  
**Hyde, J. C.** New-road, Feb. 3  
**Johnson, W.** Birmingham, Feb. 3  
**Kemp, A. F.** Austin Friars, Jan. 27  
**Kent, W.** High Holborn, Jan. 20  
**Kilvert, K.** Bath, Feb. 14  
**Kaill, H.** West Smithfield, Jan. 27  
**Koe, J. H.** Poplar, Jan. 20  
**Kruse, A.** Union-court, Feb. 20  
**Lang, H. C. & W.** Accrington, Feb. 8  
**Latham, T. D. & J. Parry,** Devonshire-square, Feb. 10  
**Langley, E. & W. Belch,** Southwark, Feb. 3  
**Laybarn, G.** Bishopgate-st. Jan. 27  
**Longhurst, W.** Tonbridge, Jan. 17  
**Lumley, W.** Jernyn-street, Feb. 6  
**Lund, J. & J. Walsh,** Blackburn, Feb. 6  
**Lushington, W.** Mark-lane, Feb. 6  
**Mackeen, A.** Winchester-st. Jan. 27  
**Maitland, A. & J. Adderley,** Brentford, Jan. 13  
**Manning, J., T. Heavside, & T. Boreman,** Bury-yard, Jan. 30  
**Masters, J.** Dartford, Feb. 6  
**Mecham, R.** Manchester, Feb. 14  
**Morgan, J. M., G. M. Morgan, & R. Morgan,** Ludgate-hill, Jan. 20  
**Mould, H.** Winchester, Feb. 20  
**Murkin, R. St. James's-st. Feb. 6**  
**Noek, T.** Birmingham, Feb. 6  
**Parke, R.** Halifax, Jan. 31  
**Parkinson, A. & J. Duckett,** Manchester, Jan. 13  
**Poyner, C.** Doncaster, Jan. 13  
**Pratt, T.** Tipton, Jan. 17  
**Reid, D.** Spitalfields, Jan. 20  
**Reynolds, C.** Norwich, Jan. 17  
**Riley, J.** Leicester, Jan. 13  
**Roberts, T. & J.** Jan. 13  
**Royle, J. F.** Pall-mall, Jan. 27  
**Sainsbury, M.** Dorset-place, Surrey, Jan. 6  
**Scholfield, T.** Kingston-on-Thames, Jan. 27  
**Scudamore, C.** Manchester, Jan. 27  
**Shipley, J.** Birmingham, Feb. 10  
**Silver, J., J. Silver, & A. Boyson,** St. George-lane, Jan. 16  
**Snowdon, R.** Harrow, Jan. 27  
**Saunders, A. W. J. & J. Walley,** Lime-street, Jan. 27  
**Tarlton, J.** Liverpool, Jan. 31  
**Thompson, S.** Red-cross-st. Jan. 27  
**Todd, A.** Catherine-court, Jan. 31  
**Townend, R. & J. R.** Lime-street, Jan. 27  
**Yenning, W.** Gutter-lane, Jan. 16  
**Waitmore, F.** Walham-green, Jan. 20  
**Warner, J. & J. Lord,** Derby, Feb. 6  
**Warwick, T.** Hitchin, Jan. 27  
**West, J. J.** Ratcliffe-Highway, Feb. 6  
**Welch, J.** Amsworth, Jan. 24  
**Wenham, J.** Gosport, Jan. 26  
**Wigglesworth, P.** Shoreditch, Feb. 31  
**Williams, L.** Nicholas-lane, Jan. 18  
**Winch, J. N.** Newcastle-on-Tyne, Feb. 6  
**Wood, T.** Goswell-street, Feb. 6  
**Woodburn, J.** Milnthorpe, Jan. 27  
**Woods, J.** Portsea, Jan. 25  
**Wood, J.** Birmingham, Feb. 3  
**Wootton, W.** Bermondsey, Jan. 13  
**Worrell, W.** Downton, Feb. 15  
**Young, T.** Paddington-st. Jan. 13  
**Young, P. & R. Anderson,** Jan. 13  
**Zimmer, J.** Walbeck-street, Feb. 6

## INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, &c. IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

*With Biographical Accounts of Distinguished Persons.*

**New Coinage.**—Preparations are making at the Mint for coining ten millions in gold, within the year 1821. When the process is in complete operation, the rate of issues will be 200,000*l.* a week.

**The late Expedition to the North Pole.**—The Board of Longitude have paid the grant of 5,000*l.* to the officers and men

on the late Arctic Expedition. That sum has been distributed as follows:—Captain Parry, 1,000*l.*; Lieutenant Liddon, of the Griper, 500*l.*; Lieutenant Beachey, Lieutenant Hoppner, Captain Sabine, and the Two Masters, 200*l.* each; Superior Midshipmen, 55*l.* each; other Ditto, 30*l.* each; and Seamen, 20*l.* each.

*Mansion-House.*—A black man, named Evans, was brought before the Lord Mayor by the Captain of a Jamaican man, who claimed him as an absconded apprentice, and wanted to take him back to Jamaica. The black refused to go, fearing to return into a state of slavery; he declared that he had never been manumitted, and was not an apprentice, but had been a slave in the West Indies, and was brought to England by the complainant, who had purchased him for that purpose, designing him for the service of a friend here, for which he was too old. He resolutely persisted in refusing to sail; and said he was able to attend upon a family here; but would never return to be a slave. The Lord Mayor approved the black's determination, and his character being unimpeachable, he was promised a situation. He returned to the Compter very thankfully, until a place could be obtained for him.

*State of Crime in the Metropolis for the year 1820.*—In custody Jan. 1, 1820, 248 males, 113 females—total 361. Committed to the 31st of December, under 20 years of age, 702 males, 114 females; above 20 years old, 1216 males, 328 females—total 2560. Grand total 2721.

Of the above, 43 were executed; one in six of both males and females had been in prison before; more than two-thirds of the whole number could read, and three-fifths could also write.

There remained in custody, on the 1st of January, out of 2721, 289 males and 112 females. Out of 1549 convictions, there were 11 for high treason; 24 for burglary; 39 for highway robbery; 21 house-breaking; 52 stealing in a dwelling-house to the amount of 40s.; grand larceny, 1180; uttering forged notes, 80; having forged notes in possession, 154.

Of the convicted there were sentenced to death, 210; to transportation for life, 202; ditto for fourteen years, 164; ditto for seven years, 422; to imprisonment for two years, 4; ditto for eighteen months, 2; ditto for one year, 73; ditto for nine months, 1; ditto for six months, 138; ditto for four months, 8; ditto for three months, 79; ditto for two months, 49; ditto for six weeks, 8; ditto for one month and under, 37: whipped and discharged, 89; fined 1s. and discharged, 77; judgment respited 36.

Convicted, 1549; acquitted, 898; discharged (bills of indictment not found), 255; ditto (not prosecuted), 56.—Total, 2258.

Of those convicted there were, between the ages of 10 and 14, 77; between 14 and 18, 380; between 18 and 21, 296.

The following are the crimes for which executions have taken place in 1820:—Burglary, 6; cutting and maiming, 1; forgery, 1; highway robbery, 7; house-breaking, 1; horse-stealing, 1; high treason, 5; murder on the high seas, 1; sheep-stealing, 1; sacrilege, 1; stealing in a dwelling-house to the value of 40s., 3; uttering forged Bank-notes, 15.

Three of these were convicted in the year 1819.

*Projected Improvements.*—The improvements from Waterloo-place eastward are in considerable progress. The intended street to the portico of St. Martin's Church is already marked out, and many of the buildings have been removed; it will open one of the most beautiful structures in the metropolis, long since entirely concealed from public view. Besides the great acquisition of light and air, this is one of the many proofs of the King's munificence, who has sanctioned and inspected the plans; and has also devoted the crown lands, on which many of the houses stood, and from which some of the crown revenue was derived, for this purpose.

*Bills of Mortality.*—A general bill of all the christenings and burials from Dec. 14, 1819, to Dec. 12, 1820:—

Christened in the 97 parishes within the walls, 981; buried, 1082.—Christened in the 17 parishes without the walls, 5342; buried, 4076.—Christened in the 23 out parishes in Middlesex and Surrey, 12,449; buried, 9685.—Christened in the ten parishes in the city and liberties of Westminster, 4386; buried, 4505.—Christened, males, 11,993; females, 11,165; in all, 23,158.—Buried, males, 9794; females, 9554; in all, 19,358. Whereof have died—under two years of age, 4758; between two and five, 1975; five and ten, 887; ten and twenty, 667; twenty and thirty, 1484; thirty and forty, 2006; forty and fifty, 2069; fifty and sixty, 1878; sixty and seventy, 1632; seventy and eighty, 1208; eighty and ninety, 662; ninety and a hundred, 119; a hundred, 2; a hundred and two, 1.

Increased in the burials this year, 120. There have been executed in London and the county of Surrey, 38; of which number ten only have been reported to be buried within the bills of mortality.

*Agricultural Poor.*—The following communication is from the Committee sitting at the King's Head, Poultry:—

The Provisional Committee for Encouragement of Industry, and Reduction of Poor's Rates, fearing that circumstances will tend to prevent that attention to our

political economy which the condition of society, and the multiplication of Poor's Rates, demand, desires to invite the prompt notice of its friends, and the public, to the following objects.

It having been ascertained that labourers are generally industrious, thrifty, and moral in their conduct, and prevented from a reliance on Poor's Rates, and the rising race hereby furnished with a suitable employment, when occupying small portions of land; it is proposed that an application should be made to the legislature, to appoint commissioners, both general and local, the latter being to be chosen by parishes, or by the hundred, for the purpose of supplying agricultural labourers, in proportion to their families, with small portions of land, for the cultivation of their leisure hours; also, where necessary, erecting cottages upon the same.

Also, that for large and populous places, having a number of unoccupied poor, lands, principally waste lands, as near as possible, shall be provided, for the employment of the same, under suitable superintendence, the buildings and cottages required, being to be erected, and suitable wages paid: the commissioners being also empowered to set out some portions of such waste lands as shall be eligible for small farms, villas, &c.

That, for the providing the necessary funds for these important purposes, exchequer bills should be issued, under arrangements similar, in a measure, to the provisions of the Exchequer Bill Loan Act; the interest of which to be paid half-yearly.

During the prorogation of parliament, and previous to the preparing a bill upon the above premises, judicious opinions, bearing upon the same, will be appreciated, such being addressed as under, (post paid).

The Provisional Committee congratulates the country upon the principles of equity discoverable in many landed proprietors upon the subject of rents, whereby land-owners, and their tenantry, will realize that happy union of interests, so long the glory of our favoured land.

That the number of small farms augments, and that the use of the spade increases, there can be no doubt; which events are calculated for the benefit of all, through the increase of labour produced, and the additional profits which, by such management, are obtained.

For the Provisional Committee,

BENJAMIN WILLS, Hon. Sec.  
King's Head, Poultry,  
Dec. 1820.

*Procession at the opening of Parliament.*  
—On Tuesday, Jan. 28, at 25 minutes before two, the Royal Procession moved from Carleton Palace in the following order:

Three Royal Carriages, each drawn by six beautiful bays, containing the Gentlemen Ushers and Equerries of his Majesty.

Carriage of the Master of the Horse, drawn by black horses, containing the Duke of Wellington, bearing the Sword of State; two other Officers of State accompanied his Grace.

The Royal State Carriage, in which was his Majesty, in the full uniform of a Field Marshal, accompanied by Viscount Lake, the Lord in Waiting. The State Carriage was preceded, followed, and surrounded by a strong body of the civil and military. His Majesty sat more than usually forward in the carriage, so that the anxious crowd had a full view of his person. When the procession first issued from the gates of Carleton House, there was a very general burst of applause, accompanied with a few shouts of "The Queen! the Queen!" and the manner in which his Majesty was received in the remainder of his progress, was nearly the same, if we except near Whitehall, where a number of the disloyal had collected. Their noises, however, were soon drowned by loud cries of "The King for ever!" His Majesty, after remaining about twenty minutes in the House of Lords, re-entered his state carriage, and returned to his Palace, in the same order as he came, and was similarly greeted.

#### APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

The Right Hon. C. Bathurst to be President of the Board of Control for the Affairs of India.

*Naval.*—The following Commanders to the rank of Post Captain:—Capt. Alex. Montgomerie; Sir W. Wiseman, bart.; John Wm. Montagu.

The following Lieutenants to the rank of Commander:—Alex. S. Pearson; Robert Gordon; Digby Dent; Wm. E. Parry; John N. Campbell; and William Fletcher.

Captain Lyon, R.N., who lately returned from the Mission into the Interior of Africa, is appointed to the command of his Majesty's ship *Hecla*, and to accompany Captain Parry on the Expedition for Northern Discovery.

#### NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

*County of Roscommon.*—Arthur French, of Frenchpark House, esq. vice Arthur French, esq. deceased.



*Borough of Yarmouth.*—Theodore Henry Lavington Broadhead, of Berkeley-square, esq. *vice* Theodore Henry Broadhead, esq. deceased.

*Borough of St. Albans.*—Henry Wright Wilson, esq. *vice* Timothy Roberts, esq. deceased.

*Births.*] At Lower Tooting, Surrey, Mrs. Robert Hoggart, of a daughter—In Great Russell-street, Mrs. David Francis Jones, of a daughter—In America-square, the lady of Wm. Pratt, jun. of a son—Mrs. J. G. Crickett, of Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, of a son.

*Married.*] At St. Clement's Dances, J. Smith, esq. to Eliza, eldest daughter of Thomas Edgley, esq. of Essex-street—At St. Mary's, Rotherhithe, Mr. G. Bainbridge, to Susan, only daughter of John Mews, esq.—At St. James's Church, Mr. Hudson, of North-house, Epsom, to Miss Kearsley, of Langley-hall—At St. Mary's, Lambeth, R. Johnston, esq. of Effra-road, Brixton, to Ann Iverson, eldest daughter of Thomas Hayter, esq.—At St. Mary-le-bonne Church, Captain the Hon. E. Cust, M. P. Equerry to his Royal Highness Prince Leopold, to Mary Ann, only daughter of the late L. W. Boode, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Dr. Bond, of Lambeth, to Mary Ann, relict of the late John Olney Beckley, esq.—At Croydon, Mr. E. Sidgwick, to Jane, youngest daughter of John Keen, esq.—At St. Dunstan's in the West, Lieut. J. H. Westcott, H. P. to Miss S. Hewetson—J. W. Hayes, esq. of Wealdstone-house, Harrow Weald, to Miss Halfpenny—At St. George's, Hanover-square, T. Cockayne, esq. to M. A. Edwards, widow of the late George Edwards, esq.—At Chelsea, F. Cartwright, esq. of Lower Grosvenor-street, to Catherine, second daughter of the late Capt. Thomas Puzey—At St. Luke's, Middlesex, Mr. J. Crook, to Miss Ann Crafts—At Mereworth, the Hon. Mr. J. Stapleton, to Anne Byam Kerby, only child of the late Hon. Thos. Newbury Kerby—At Chiswick, J. Stevens, esq. to Mrs. Hennett—At Brentwood, Mr. J. Perry, to Mrs. Spitty—At St. Andrew's Undershaft, Robert Tindal, esq. to Miss Robinson—At St. Luke's, Chelsea, the Rev. H. Blunt, A.M. to Julia Anne, daughter of Joseph Nailer, esq.—At Chelsea, R. T. F. Davis, esq. to Frances, only daughter of Joshua Fennell, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, W. F. L. Carnegie, esq. of Spynie and Boysack, county of Angus, to Lady Jane Carnegie, fourth daughter of the Earl of Northesk—

On the 28th January, at St. George's, Bloomsbury, Edward Holroyd, esq. third son of Mr. Justice Holroyd, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Charles Pugsley, esq. of Ilfracombe, Devon.

*Died.*] In George-street, Portman-sq. Major-gen. H. Chester, late of the Coldstream guards—At Guildford, Mrs. F. Skurray—At Fetcham, Leatherhead, Surrey, Robert Sherson, esq. M.D. 85—At Park-place, the Rev. F. Thaxton—In Welclose-square, Frances, relict of the late John Robinson, esq. 77—At Bermondsey, Willy Meek, 44—After a lingering illness, Frederick, son of Francis Kelsey, esq. of Hanover-street, Walworth—In Skinner-street, Snow-hill, Dr. John Strachan—James Topping, esq. one of his Majesty's counsel, a bencher of the Inner Temple, and late attorney general of the county palatine of Lancaster, and of the county palatine of Durham—At his house in Brompton Grove, at an advanced age, Sir John Macpherson, bart. for many years a member of the Supreme Council at Bengal, and afterwards governor general of India—At his apartments, New-cut, Lower Marsh, Lambeth, Robert Brooke Kirkman, esq. 45, second son of the late Alderman Kirkman—At Guildford, Miss C. Macaulay—Miss Anne Ogbourn—At Godalming, Wm. Smyth, esq. 83—In Upper Berkeley-street, Doctor Arthur Saundersen, 88, senior fellow of the College of Physicians—At Pimlico, the Rev. David Love, 85—At Stockwell, C. Cornelius Dymoke, esq. 49, cousin to the Hon. and Rev. the champion of England—At North-end, Fulham, Isabella, daughter of Dr. Crotch, 20—At Sandersted House, the seat of her son, S. R. Lushington, esq. Mrs. Lushington, sen.—At Prospect-place, Paddington, John Davison, esq. 81—At Twickenham, Mr. Howard, 80—At Epsom, Charles Parish—At Glocen-square, Westminster, Jos. Hopkins, M.D.—At Brixton Hill, W. Pagh, esq.—After child-birth, Mrs. Gilbert, High-str. Borough, 32—John Hassell Durand, esq. of Sutton, Surrey—In Charlotte-str. Portland-place, the Rev. E. H. Johnson—At Acton, Mrs. Margaret Gainsborough, daughter of Thos. Gainsborough, esq. R.A.—Charles Bacon, esq. of Moor Park, Surrey—At Hampstead, J. Lewis, esq. 73—At Chelsea, Mr. J. Scott—At Chigwell-row, John Wedderburn, esq. 77—In Holborn, the Rev. R. B. Cotton, 51—In Bedford-row, Miss W. R. Leathes—Elizabeth, the wife of Robert Mencock, esq. of Canonbury-square, Islington, 47.



## MRS. JOHN HUNTER.

When those whose genius or talents have contributed, in any degree, to the instruction or enjoyment of mankind, have finished their earthly career, and can no longer add to the obligations we owe them, there is a melancholy pleasure in looking back upon what they have done, and paying some tribute of gratitude to their memory. No one who has ever delighted in musical numbers, expressive of refined and tender sentiments, and is acquainted with the writings of the late Mrs. John Hunter, will question her claim to such a token of respect. The verses, "On November 1784;" the beautiful address to Faacy, under the title of "*La Douce Chimère*," with several of her miscellaneous poems, shew that she possessed the feeling and imagination of genius: but, as her songs are the portion of her works which are best known, and mark more particularly her style of writing, the following observations shall be confined to them. In appreciating her merits as a lyric poet, we ought to recollect how few songs, before her time, were to be found in the English language, that were worthy of being sung by the cultivated and refined, or were truly expressive of the pathetic melodies to which they were joined. The cruelty of Delia, receiving a rosebud or presenting a nosegay to the fair Idol, complimentary gallantry or the silly courtship of imaginary shepherds, were the usual subjects of our politer popular songs; though a few of superior excellence might indeed be discovered, like rare jewels, closed up in the volumes of our classical poets. Mrs. Hunter had the good taste, the good sense and feeling, to strike into a better path, and to take deep and tender feeling, as arising from some implied situation of passion or distress, for the subject of her verses. The superiority of this refinement was immediately felt; and the first of her songs that were known to the public—"The Son of Alcnomook," "Queen Mary's Lament," &c. became exceedingly popular. They had also one great advantage to the singer and the listener, that, as the love of music had first induced the author to write in verse, no word was admitted into her measure, which conveyed any harshness to a musical ear, or was in the least degree at variance with the air.

This good path she pursued; but contemporaries soon arose, whose lyrical works more than shared with her the public favour; and her volume of songs and poems, published many years after they were written, was less attractive than it would have been at an earlier

period. It is not, however, we are confident, rating her genius too high to say, that at this present time, when the songs of Burns, Scott, Moore, and Byron, enrich the different collections of our national airs, the pathos, harmony, and elegance of many of her compositions have not been surpassed.

Though fond of reading and music, and capable of amusing herself in the closest retirement, she had great relish for society; and at one period of her life mixed very often in a circle of agreeable and cultivated friends, who met together regularly, many of whom are well known in the literary world.\* By those friends she was respected and admired; and into whatever assembly she entered, the delicacy of her face, with the commanding grace of her person, gave her a peculiar air of distinction, and seldom failed to attract attention. But she never ascribed to her own merit the notice she received in society: feeling herself the wife of a celebrated man, she was fond of imputing the attention she received, to the influence of his character; doing injustice to herself, from a generous pride of owing every thing to him: and she never appeared so much gratified by attention and kindness, as when she supposed it was shewn to her for his sake.

The latter years of her life were mostly spent in retirement, though no infirmity of age, a slight deafness excepted, prevented her from enjoying society. The resources of her books and her pen never failed her; many of her songs, and other poems, written at an advanced age, are very beautiful, and some of them are of a more cheerful character than the productions of her younger days. She also wrote many letters to her friends; and her flow of ideas, and facility of diction, made it an amusing and pleasant occupation.

She was an affectionate relation; and, where she was attached and had opportunity, she was a warm, useful, and steady friend. To her contemporary writers, particularly the poets of these days, she was a charitable critic, and a warm and generous admirer. The pleasure she received from them was repaid with no grudging or niggard thanks. To critical severity, as applying to her own works, she was mild, considerate, and forgiving.—This distinguished woman departed this life on the 7th of January, 1821, after a lingering illness, which she bore with great patience, in the 79th year of her age.

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\* Horace Walpole (Lord Orford), Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Vesey, &c.

## PROFESSOR YOUNG.

Died at Glasgow, Mr. Professor Young, who had long been the ornament of that university. He went to the George Inn, between three and four in the afternoon of 18th November, to take a warm bath; and was found by the servant sitting lifeless in the water. His remains were deposited in the burial-ground of the college, attended by almost the whole body belonging to that institution, the principal among the clergy, and his numerous friends. All the classes of the college, along with the professor's, walked in their gowns, his own, the Greek class, was first in order; these were followed by the professors, after whom came the other gown classes. Mr. Professor Young was beloved by all who had the happiness of knowing the kindness of his heart, and the active benevolence of his life. Filling the chair of Greek professor in the university during 46 years, he, to the last, sustained the reputation, which, with some of the most celebrated names in the literary history of his country, he had raised for that eminent seat of learning. The acuteness of his intellect, and the extent of his classical attainments, were universally known to the literary world; while the gaiety of his wit, that "loved to play, not wound," and the liberality of his opinions, endeared him to the affections of all whom his society at once delighted and instructed.

## MR. HAMILTON.

Mr. Hamilton, of Sundrum, N. B. died on Wednesday Jan. 8d, in the 82d year of his age. Few persons have been more distinguished than Mr. Hamilton, for the united qualities of head and heart. He had been blessed with an excellent education; and was often accustomed to speak with fondness and reverence of the celebrated Adam Smith, whose lectures and friendship he had enjoyed. Several of his associates in youth became afterwards distinguished men; and with one of them, the late Lord Melville, in particular, he was in habits of confidential intercourse and friendship. Mr. Hamilton united to excellent talents, and to manners most refined, the most quick and exquisite moral sensibility. He blended together high spirit with courtesy, and with all the kindest charities of our nature. To his tenants he was uniformly friendly and liberal; to the poor his bounty approached to prodigality. It was difficult to say whether he

himself, or the wandering mendicants, seemed to rejoice most to meet each other; and superior in charity to the good pastor of Goldsmith, he did not even "chide their wanderings," while he "relieved their pain." Till he had reached his 80th year, Mr. Hamilton had enjoyed good health, and (like his brother-in-law, the late Lord Eglinton) all the energy of youth. His infirmities during the last year induced him to resign the honourable situation of convener of the county, which he held for 36 years, and to which he had given great dignity by his talents, munificence, and public spirit. At a meeting held at Ayr, May 15, 1820, "to consider and answer a letter from him, resigning the situation," the Earl of Glasgow observed, "that no man who was acquainted with the virtues and talents of the excellent person who had now finally withdrawn himself from the public service of the county, but must feel deeply affected on the occasion."

## W. PARNELL, ESQ. M. P.

William Parnell, esq. of Avondale, in the county of Wicklow, died on the 2d of January. In private society he was remarked for the amiableness of his manners and for the suavity and intelligence of his conversation. Mr. Parnell deservedly ranked high, in letters and in politics, for his general acquirements, but more especially for his writings. "The Causes of popular Discontents in Ireland," and "The Apology for the Catholics," are works which have been greatly esteemed by persons of judgment, for their elegance of style, the statesmanlike principles they enforce, and the pure patriotism of the author. Had Mr. Parnell lived, the attention which he was in the habit of giving in parliament to Irish affairs, would have been productive, ere long, of lasting benefits to his country. Time only was wanting to enable him to give effect to those plans, which had been his constant study from his earliest years, for relieving Ireland from her grievances, and for ameliorating the condition of all classes of her people in wealth, in manners, and in morals. He was distinguished by a manly independence of principle, and an ardent zeal for the public good. Men of all parties in parliament must agree in bearing witness to the integrity of his conduct, and to the purity of the motives which actuated him in public life.

# PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES, IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

## BEDFORDSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Woburn, Mrs. Gardner—At Bedford, Mr. B. L. Lorimer—At Birchmore Farm, near Bedford, Wm. Runciman, esq.—At Chellington, Mr. J. Johnson, 72—Mrs. Barton, of Beckerings Park—At Toddington, Mrs. E. Hodgkinson.

## BERKSHIRE.

At the third annual meeting of the bank for savings, held at Newbury, on the 19th Jan. it appeared that the sum of 18,227*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* had been received since the first establishment, and that 4962*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* had been repaid, exclusive of interest; and that the sum now remaining in hand to the credit of depositors amounts to 13,274*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*: of the above 18,227*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* the sum of 4679*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* has been received in the present year.

The Dean and Canons of Windsor have, in chapter, preferred the Rev. T. W. Champnes, A.M. vicar of Upton, to the united livings of Langley and Wyrardsbury. Rev. Mr. Pack, of St. Paul's cathedral, to be the junior minor canon of Windsor, and Rev. Mr. Pope to be the dean's curate, &c.

*Birth.*] At Watlington, Mrs. Hayward, of a daughter.

*Married.*] Lieut. G. Butler, to Miss Cooper, of Wantage—At Wallingford, M. Golding, esq. to Miss Foxall.

*Died.*] At Reading, W. Golding, esq.—Mr. Siddell, veterinary surgeon of the blues—C. Stock, esq.—At Newbury, Mrs. Cortess, 70—At Windsor Castle, Mrs. S. Salmon—At Beenham, Mr. J. Warman, 91.

## BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Chessham, Rev. J. Hall, to Miss Maurice—At Stoke-church, Rev. J. Hornbuckle, to Miss M. Bold.

*Died.*] At Wolverton, Mr. W. Wilkinson, 82—At Marlow, Mr. G. Jaques—At Great Linford, Mrs. Lines—At Wyrardsbury, Mr. J. Barron—At Aylesbury, Mr. J. Margesson—At Great Marlow, Mr. H. Alnutt, 78—At Stowe, Mr. Mander, 87.

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

*Birth.*] At Cambridge, the lady of Sir J. Mortlock, of a son.

*Married.*] Rev. G. Walker to Miss E. Brown—At Cambridge, Capt. C. C. Owen, R.N. to Miss M. Peckwell—At Newmarket, J. Taylor, esq. to Miss M. Garrard.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, Mr. E. Mills—Mr. J. Guiver—Mrs. Jud—Mr. J. Rowley—At Chester-ton, Mrs. Browne.

## CHESHIRE.

*Birth.*] At Brereton Rectory, Mrs. Royle, of a son.

*Married.*] At Chester, Mr. P. Parry, to Miss E. Hanmer—Mr. T. Stones, of Darnhall Mill, to

Mrs. Corns—At Prestbury, Mr. J. Arnfield, to Miss Cheetham—At Macclesfield, Mr. J. C. Hilton, to Miss E. Jackson.

*Died.*] At Chester, Mrs. Nicholls—Mrs. Borley—Mrs. Alice Blackburne—Mr. C. Lowe—Mr. T. Lloyd—Mrs. Williams, 70—Mrs. Dean—Mrs. Bilson—Mrs. Small—Mr. J. Gouldbourn, of Burley-dam—At Frodsham, Mrs. Ashley, 78—At Burton, Mrs. Wilson, 85—At Middlewich, Mr. Cooks—At Holt Hill, R. Perry, esq.

## CORNWALL.

*Births.*] At Port Isaac, Mrs. Nichols, of a son—At Cury, Mrs. Hendy, of twins, being the third time of her having twins, and being herself a twin.

*Married.*] At Camelford, Mr. A. Tredray, to Miss A. Pearson—Mr. Symons, to Miss B. Mandry, of Redruth—At East Looe, Mr. J. Leach, to Miss Bennick.

*Died.*] At Penzance, Mr. H. Woolf, 88—At Fowey, Mrs. E. Pearce, 82—At Falmouth, Mr. W. Baker—Mr. J. Jollif—Mrs. Crewse—At St. Austell, Mr. H. Polkinghorne—Mr. J. May—At Bodmin, Mr. J. Spiller—At Portreath, Capt. Reynolds—At St. Columb, Mr. R. Whitford—At St. Stephen's, Mr. J. Dawe, 76—At Trekenning, in St. Columb, Mr. John Trebilcock, 86, father to Mr. John Trebilcock, high-constable of the hundred of Pyder; he was carried to his grave by his grand-children and great-grand-children.

## CUMBERLAND.

*Birth.*] At Lowthian Gill, Mrs. Henderson, of a son.

*Married.*] At Gretna Green, Mr. J. Goldard, to Miss E. Sanders—At Whitehaven, Mr. A. Carr, to Miss A. Callow—Mr. M. Pattinson, to Miss H. Plaskett—At Carlisle, Mr. D. Smith, to Miss Wilson—Mr. W. Scott, to Mrs. M. Jordan—Mr. M. Wilson, to Miss J. Burbeck—Mr. W. Dock, to Miss E. Lindsay—At Cocker-mouth, Mr. J. Wilson, to Miss A. Hill—At Penrith, Mr. J. Wilkinson, to Miss J. Wilson.

*Died.*] At Ann's Hill, Mrs. M. Graham, 82—At Carlisle, Mrs. C. Bell, 76—At Penrith, Mrs. Frith, 86—Mrs. Story, 86—At Newlands, Mr. J. Thompson, 86—At Whitehaven, Miss Bowman, 72—At Workington, Mr. R. Jackson, 82.

## DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Wirkworth, Mr. J. Spofforth, to Miss D. Norcliffe—Mr. T. C. Dews, to Miss E. Whitehurst.

*Died.*] At Buxton, M. Norton, 90.

## DEVONSHIRE.

On Sunday, 30th Oct. the new Church for the parish of the Holy Trinity, Exeter, was opened for divine service, and an appropriate sermon preached by the Rev. John Bradford, the rector, from Psalm cxviii. 20.—“This is the gate of the Lord, the righteous shall enter into it.” The

edifice is in the Gothic style, and is highly creditable to the architects, Messrs. Cornish and Son.

*Births.*] At Honiton, the lady of L. Gidley, esq. of a daughter—At Heavitree, Mrs. Woollcombe, of a son—At Dartmouth, Mrs. Puddicombe, of a daughter—At Bishopsteignton, Mrs. Archer, of a son.

*Married.*] At Kenton, the Rev. J. Sydenham, to Miss M. Collins—At Exeter, Mr. H. Eastlake, to Miss A. Quash—At Stoke, Lieut. J. Cole, to Mrs. Spry.

*Died.*] At Axminster, Rev. C. Buckland—At Heavitree, Mr. W. Wollend—Mrs. Hole, of Ash-house—At Exeter, Mrs. Skeldon, 73, widow of the late John Skeldon, esq. professor of anatomy—Mrs. Welsford, 73—At Norton House, Lady Joddrell—At Plymouth-dock, Mr. G. Smith—Mr. J. B. Cater—At Plymouth, Capt. Groves, R.N.—A. Collins, esq.—At Dartmouth, Mrs. Sweetland—At Crediton poor-house, Eliz. Mace, 102—At Exmouth, Mrs. Abell, 80—At Alphington, A. Tozer, 71—At Dawlish, T. Porter, esq.—At Maker, T. Welch, esq.—At Tamerton, W. Kingdon, esq.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

*Births.*] At Forston House, Mrs. Peach, of a daughter—At Beaminster, Mrs. H. Fox, of a son.

*Married.*] Robert Bridge, esq. of Broadway, to Miss J. Moore—At Blandford, Miss S. Oakley, to W. Wiseman, esq.

*Died.*] At Ashwater, Mrs. Melhuish, 82—At Staplegrove, Mr. T. Edwards, 96—At Sherborne, Mrs. Dore—Mr. Coudon—Mr. J. Kiddle—At Weymouth, Mrs. Bradney—Thos. Kennaway, esq.—At North Lease Farm, Mrs. Loader—At Wareham, Mrs. Fulliter—At Penn Mill, Mr. W. Jeffery.

#### DURHAM.

*Births.*] At Hamsterley Hall, Mrs. Surtees, of a daughter—Mrs. Orde, of a stillborn child.

*Married.*] At Durham, Mr. T. Humphreys, to Miss J. Forster—Mr. R. Soulsby, to Miss A. Winter—Mr. W. Byers, to Miss Matthews—Mr. G. Barkass, to Miss A. Middleton—At Hamsterley, Mr. R. P. Watson, to Miss Armonier—At Sunderland, Mr. A. Hambleton, to Miss A. Anderson—At Stockton, Mr. J. Comer, to Miss M. Hays.

*Died.*] At South Shields, Mr. R. Dobby—At Durham, Mr. G. Richardson, 74—W. Wharton, 87—At Shelburn, Mr. J. Parker, 88—At Sedgfield, Mr. W. Arrowsmith, 96—At Darlington, Miss Jackson, 91, a maiden lady. Her death was occasioned by her clothes accidentally taking fire from a lighted candle. As she lived in a room by herself, it was some time before her dreadful situation was discovered, and it was found necessary to force a window to gain admittance. She was burnt in a shocking manner, and survived only ten hours.

#### ESSEX.

*Birth.*] At Mark Hall, Mrs. Arkwright, of a daughter.

*Married.*] Capt. Wright, to Miss J. V. Reynolds, granddaughter of J. G. Crosse, of Great Beddow—Mr. N. Parker, of Bay Cottage, to

Miss Hatch—At Great Baddow, Major-gen. R. Douglas, to Miss M. Packer.

*Died.*] At Inworth, C. Smith, 110—Rev. E. Earle, of Ongar—At Braintree, Mr. J. Cutts—At Chelmsford, Miss M. A. Collis—Miss E. Smith—At Southend, Mrs. Firmin—At Colchester, Mrs. R. Ballard—At Coggeshall, Miss S. Corder—At Dedham, Mr. P. Randall—Hannah Well; she was alive, dead, and buried within 24 hours—At Harwich, Mrs. S. Squire.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

*Births.*] At Addlestrop, the lady of Clandos Leigh, esq. of a daughter—At Doynton, Mrs. Gunning, of a son—At Clifton, Mrs. Cave, of a son.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Summers, of Berkley, to Miss Ann Heaven—At Cheltenham, Mr. G. Lambert, to Miss Matthews—Mr. P. E. Laurent, to Miss Munday—At Tewkesbury, Mr. J. Miles, to Miss Merriman—Mr. J. Insall, to Miss E. Insall—At Morton Valence, Mr. J. Vick, to Mrs. Dangerfield—At Camden, Mr. Home, to Miss E. Rickman—At Hempstead, near Gloucester, Rev. J. T. Allen, to Miss M. E. Drake.

*Died.*] At Cheltenham, Mrs. A. Fowles—At Cirencester, Mrs. Croome—Mr. J. Lawler—Mr. N. Blackwell—At Dursley, Mr. E. D. Young—At Cold Aston, Mr. J. Osborne, 69—At Maiscy-Hampton, Mr. J. Hewer, 80—At Wick, Mr. H. Strange, 82—At Gloucester, Mrs. S. Clark—Miss H. Saunders—At Charlton Park, W. H. Prinn, esq.—At Newnham, Mr. S. Averill, shoemaker, 107; he worked at his trade till within 3 years of his death.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

*Births.*] At Gosport, Mrs. Richardson, of a son—Mrs. Arnaud, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Winchester, Mr. J. Newman, to Miss Latch—At Romsey, Mr. Currie, to Miss Withers—At Southampton, Mr. J. Cowdery, to Miss J. T. Bourgoine—Mr. Hughes, to Miss Bradby—At Basingstoke, Rev. E. Wanstell, to Miss A. Brownjohn—Rev. T. Workman, to Miss E. Brownjohn—At Penton Mewsey, Mr. G. Bridger, to Miss Batt—At Holyrood church, Mr. G. Laishley, to Miss E. New—At Christchurch, Mr. W. Perry, to Miss Budden.

*Died.*] At Hamble, Mrs. E. Taylor—At Southampton, Miss C. Biddulph—Mr. T. Lintott—R. Wethershead, esq.—At Carisbrooke, Mrs. White—At Areton, Mrs. Lock, 84—At Bishops Sutton, J. Hunt, 94—At Portsmouth, Mr. J. T. Meritt, surgeon—At Winchester, Lady Louisa North, 46—At Christchurch, R. W. Sleat, esq.—At Gosport, Capt. M'Kinley, R.N.—N. Ashurst, esq. town-major—At Newport, William Thomas, esq.—At Shanklin, Mr. W. Cooper—Near Gosport, Lieut. C. Turnbull, R.N.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Cranston, to Miss F. Walker—Mr. Wm. Parry, to Miss Wathen, of Kingstone—At Hereford, W. Blount, esq. to Miss E. Wright—Win. Gordon, esq. of Hatfield, to Miss Wingfield.

*Died.*] At Pencraig, John Eyles, esq. 84, warden of the Fleet prison—At Ledbury, Mr. T. Skipp—At Hereford, Rev. S. Beaven, 78—At Weobley, Mr. R. Oakley, 98.

## HERTFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Totteridge, N. C. Henry, esq. to Miss E. Dowding—At Tring, Mr. Kingham, to Miss Forster.

*Died.*] At Gubbin's Park, Mrs. Kemble—At Bush Hall, Miss H. Chester—Mr. J. Smith, of Sanstead—At Hoddesdon, W. White, esq.

## HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Huntingdon, Mr. J. Tipping, to Miss M. Clay—At Godmanchester, Mr. J. Bull, to Miss Brewin.

*Died.*] At Somersham, Mr. B. Ibbot—Mr. W. Bodger—At Woolley, Mrs. Strongword.

## KENT.

*Married.*] At Dover, Mr. J. Rigden, to Miss Wellard—Mr. A. Collyer, to Mrs. Hogben—At Canterbury, Mr. E. Knight, to Miss A. Wood—Mr. W. Sanger, to Miss J. Hogben—Mr. Greenstreet, to Miss E. Goodwin—Mr. Banks, to Mrs. Johnson—At Deal, Mr. J. Noakes, to Miss Jane Noakes—At Sandhurst, Mr. H. Jeffery, to Miss S. Collins—At Thanet, Mr. T. Cell, to Miss M. Austin—At Sittingbourne, Mr. Wilson, to Miss Birch—At Maidstone, Mr. F. Branchley, to Miss E. Giles—Rev. Mr. Cole, to Mrs. A. Allen.

*Died.*] At Rucking, Mr. J. Rapsen, 90—At Canterbury, Mrs. Charles—Mr. A. Taylor—At Ramsgate, Mr. T. Thompson, 71—At Cranbrook, E. Drawbridge, 77, burnt by falling on the fire—At Maidstone, Mr. Dering Addison—Mr. W. Cutbush—Mrs. Burch—At Great-Chart, Mr. W. Stone, 81—At Sheerness, Lieut. Roberts—At Folkstone, Mr. R. Minter—Mr. J. Hull, 84—At Margate, Mrs. Kite—Mrs. Parker, 88—At Tenterden, Mrs. Dennet, 87—At Hadlow, Mr. R. Barfoot, 82—At Thanet, Mrs. Stanner, 94—At Deal, Mr. S. Kennard

## LANCASHIRE.

*Married.*] At Liverpool, Mr. W. Mumford, to Miss E. Broadhurst—Mr. J. Marshall, to Miss C. Brown, of Moston—Mr. S. Dempsey, to Miss Anne Blundel—Mr. J. Cropper, to Miss A. Wakefield—Mr. J. Boardman, of Liverpool, to Miss E. Walton—At Manchester, Mr. R. Ashworth, to Miss Sidebotham—W. W. Hull, esq. to Miss F. Willson—Mr. E. Whitworth, to Miss Steel—Mr. S. Newton, to Miss Fairhurst—Mr. J. Goodeson, to Miss M. Street—Mr. E. Moorhouse, to Miss Eastwood—At Bolton, Mr. Casey, to Miss Horridge.

*Died.*] At Manchester, Mr. W. Marsden—Mrs. Knight, 78—Miss Baron, 75—Mr. J. Gregory—Mrs. Heavens—Mr. W. Sandford—At Bury, Ellis Cunliffe, esq.—Mr. R. Austin—At Salford, Mrs. E. Taylor—At Liverpool, Mr. Mc. Dowel—Mr. T. Lillyman—Mr. J. Kearsley—Thos. Cropper, esq. 84—R. Crosbie, esq. 76—At Blackburn, Mr. T. Hindle.

## LEICESTERSHIRE.

The piece of plate (value 150 guineas) voted by the Corporation of Leicester to Mr. Serjeant Vaughan, the late highly-respected recorder of that borough, has been presented to him. An inscription, expressive of the feelings and sentiments of the corporation, is engraved upon it.

*Married.*] At Market Bosworth, Mr. J. Hollier, to Miss S. Muxon—At Melton Mowbray, A. Briggs, esq. to Miss E. Henton.

*Died.*] At Upper Charles-street, Leicester, Mrs. H. Pole.

## LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Birth.*] The lady of J. Chaworth, esq. of Annesley Park, of a son.

*Married.*] At Stamford, R. Mason, esq. to Miss L. Ashley—At Horncastle, B. Smith, esq. to Miss Groves—At Sutton, Mr. T. Sherwood, to Mrs. J. Patterson—At Lincoln, Mr. R. Sudderby, to Mrs. Kealey—Mr. W. Holderness, to Miss Holderness—At Caistor, Mr. T. Varlow, to Miss M. Lidgett—At Spilsby, Mr. J. Humstonce, to Miss E. Thompson—At Owston, Mr. Mason, to Miss Fox—At Wroot, Mr. H. Clark, to Miss Fox.

*Died.*] At Uppingham, Mrs. Baines—At Lincoln, Mrs. Atkinson, of New Edinburgh—Miss Trafford—At Stamford, Mr. J. Tatam, 77—Mrs. Chapman—Mr. T. Muxloe—Mr. A. Roberts—At Tealby, Mr. Milson—At Aubourn, Mrs. Harrison, 80—At Boston, Mr. A. Wood—At Spalding, Mrs. Burford—At Dunholme, Mr. J. Oglesby—At Thorney Abbey, W. Chettle, esq. 80—At Kirton-Drain-Side, Mrs. Smith, 81—At Wragby, Mrs. Thacker—At Sleaford, Mr. J. Payne, 62—At Swayfield, Mr. J. Briggs, 87—At Scawby, Mr. J. Barnard, 87—At Whaplode, Mr. W. Fish, 88—At James-Deeping, Mrs. Palmer, 82—At Ketton, Mrs. S. Samson, 76—At Grant-ham, Mr. J. Beriffe, 91.

## MONMOUTHSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Aubrey, to Miss Lewis—Mr. W. Preece, to Miss M. Farmer.

*Died.*] Mrs. Thomas, of Llanfihangel Cru-corney—Near Ross, Mr. J. Mills.

## NORFOLK.

*Births.*] At Barmingham, Mrs. Mott, of a daughter—At Thorpe, the lady of Sir R. J. Harvey, of a daughter—The Hon. Mrs. Micklethwait, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Catton, Mr. T. Gale, to Miss E. Stacey—Mr. R. M. Kerrison, to Miss Sparks—At Norwich, Mr. J. P. Crowe, to Miss Paraman—Rev. G. Carter, to Miss A. Murray—Mr. P. Stratford, to Miss S. Farrow—At Redenhall, Mr. Gooch, to Miss R. Pashley—At Tottenhill, Mr. T. Butter, to Miss Moyce—At Redgrove, Mr. G. Adams, to Miss E. Hainwell—Mr. J. Wood, to Miss S. Toppel—At Fakenham, Mr. G. Platten, to Miss Massingham.

*Died.*] At St. Peter's Mancroft, Mrs. Hagge—At St. Stephen's, Mrs. Wiffen—At Stratton Strawless, Mrs. Gladdon—At Lynn, Mrs. Middleton—Mr. Hawkins—At Haynesford, Mr. W. Smith, 78—At Intwood, Mrs. S. Lincoln, 78—At Norwich, Mrs. Wormall—Mr. E. Bleakley—Mr. D. Rix—Mr. S. Cushing—Mr. J. Mathews—Mrs. S. Gallant—Mr. R. Lewell, 86—Mr. Edgar—Mrs. Clark, 94—At Thetford, Mr. S. Blanch—At Yarmouth, Mrs. M. Browne, 69—Mr. A. Harlip, 78—Mrs. Howman, 80—Mrs. S. Brewer, 79—Capt. Ballard, 80—Mr. J. Lee, 82—At Marsham, Mr. Sanders, 76—At Aylesham, Mrs. L. Buncell, 83—At Knettishall, Miss E. Wright.



## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Castle Ashby, Mr. W. P. Raban, to Miss S. Corby—At Blisworth, Mr. W. Burnham, to Miss E. Bray—At Towcester, Mr. J. Spencer, to Miss E. Goosey—At Passenham, Mr. F. Smith, to Miss K. Capes—At Kingsthorpe, W. Gibney, M.D. to Miss F. M. Dwarrie—At Northampton, Mr. Watlock, to Miss L. Cornfield.

*Died.*] At Oundle, Mr. W. C. Sherard—At Stanwick, Mrs. Hurst, 83—At Cotterstock, Mr. D. Chapman—At Harpole, Mr. Scriven—At Market Harborough, Mr. B. Brown—At Northampton, Rev. T. Watts—At Milton, Mrs. Dent—At Uppingham, Mrs. M. Baines, 81—At Normanton Hall, Miss Belle Anne Dixie, sister of Sir W. W. Dixie—At Kingsthorpe Mill, Mr. A. Abbot, 78—At Great Oakley, Mrs. Anne Littles—At Wellingborough, Mr. B. Simonds, grazier, 90.

## NORTHUMBERLAND.

*Births.*] At Bishopswearmouth, Mrs. Featherstonhaugh, of a son—At Gateshead Park, Mrs. J. Cookson, of twin daughters.

*Married.*] At Newcastle, Mr. W. Hepple, to Miss A. Kennedy—Mr. G. Elliot, to Mrs. C. Elliot—Mr. T. Smith, to Miss J. Bamborough—Mr. J. Jenkinson, to Miss J. E. Lamb—Mr. J. Simms, to Miss H. Fisher—At Berwick, Mr. J. White, to Miss Patterson.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, Mr. R. Pattison—Mrs. Atkinson—Mr. J. Ogle—Mrs. H. Munro—Mr. J. Taylor—Mr. W. Lax, 96—Mr. W. Cox—Mrs. Dickenson—Mrs. M. Davison—Mr. J. Dagmore—Mr. J. Smiles—Mr. Vernon—Mrs. Baker.

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Births.*] At Woodborough, Mrs. Walker, of a daughter—At Bloesby Hall, Mrs. Kelham, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At St. Mary's, Mr. Leavers, to Miss M. Dickenson—At St. Peter's, Mr. S. Benson, to Miss J. Sharpe—At Nottingham, Mr. M. Millington, to Miss H. Adams.

*Died.*] On the 23d ult. aged 71, the Rev. John Thomas Jordan, B.D. rector of Hickling, and of Bircholt, in Kent, and many years senior tutor of Queen's coll. Cambridge—At Cropwell Bishop, Mr. T. Parker—At Lister Gate, Mrs. A. Michaelthwaite, 74—At Nottingham, Mr. G. Thorpe—Mr. J. Cramond, 77.

## OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Henley, W. F. Emington, to Miss S. Jones—At Ewelme, Mr. W. Darvill, to Miss M. Eyre—At Oxford, Mr. Young, to Miss E. Mathews—Rev. G. Turner, to Miss Hilton.

*Died.*] At Henley, Mrs. Bradshaw—At Oxford, Mr. J. Swift—Mrs. Tawney, 72.

## RUTLANDSHIRE.

*Married.*] John Leeds, esq. to Miss M. A. Rudkin, of Langham Lodge.

*Died.*] At Belvoir Castle, the Rev. Sir J. Thoroton.

## SHROPSHIRE.

*Births.*] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Chambers, of daughter—At Mount-fields, Mrs. Hogg, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Shrewsbury, Mr. T. Cook, to Miss Blunt—At Madely, Mr. R. Day, to Miss M. Stokes—At Shrewsbury, Mr. F. A. Dale, to Miss E. Dale.

*Died.*] At Oswestry, Mrs. Brayne—Mr. Lewis—At Coleham, Miss E. Rogers—At Colebrooke Dale, Mrs. Goodwin—At Bridgnorth, Mr. J. More, 73—T. Farmer, esq. 73—At Ludlow, C. Rogers, esq. of Stanage Park—At Felton Butler, Mr. W. Price—At Upton Magna, Mrs. Hilton—At Norton, Mrs. Baylay, 80—Mr. Jukes, of Grafton.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

*Births.*] At Coker Court, Mrs. Farrier, of a daughter—At Daynton, Mrs. Gunning, of a son—At Bath, Mrs. Prior, of a son.

*Married.*] At Bridgwater, Mr. J. Edwards, to Mrs. Blackford—At Taunton, Mr. R. Sutton, to Miss Dinham—At Thornbury, Mr. J. Bevan, to Miss G. Gibbons—At Bristol, Capt. R. H. Fleming, to Miss George—At Shepton Mallett, J. Bennet, esq. to Miss Wickham—Near Bath, H. F. Hurst, esq. to Miss H. Rainsford—At Bath, Mr. Kirkham, to Miss J. Philpott—At Glastonbury, Mr. J. Lovell, to Miss S. Payne.

*Died.*] At Bristol, James Vaughan, esq. 83—At Ditchet, Hill Daw, esq. 81—At Minehead, Mr. Tapcrott, 76—T. Tupp, esq. 81—At Bath, Capt. R. Cuthbert, R.N.—G. Calvert, esq.—Lieut.-gen. W. Munro—Mr. Stallard, 77—Hon. Mrs. Yorke—Miss Erskine—Mr. J. Potter—At Lyncombe, H. Pickering, esq.—At Norton-down House, Miss Vagg—At Wells, Francis Drake, esq. 57, formerly envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from his Britannic Majesty to the court of Munich, and subsequently a magistrate for the county of Somerset—At Compton-Martin, James York, 87, leaving a wife surviving, by whom he had 21 children—At Abbotsbury, Mr. J. Crew—At Chew Magna, G. Bush, esq. 93—At Bath, Wm. Duncan, esq.—Mrs. Bastin—Mrs. F. Crosby, 79—Mrs. R. Fairbank, 77—Mrs. Lucas, 88.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Lichfield, Mr. Chawner, to Miss Pinckney—Mr. John Lacey, jun. to Miss Betsey Page, of Moxley—At Trentham, Wm. Bagot, esq. nephew of the late Lord Bagot, to Martha, eldest daughter of Thos. Swinnerton, esq. of Butterson Hall, co. Stafford, and of Wonastow Court, Monmouthshire.

*Died.*] At Leek, after a long indisposition, much lamented and esteemed by a numerous and highly respectable acquaintance, John Coup-land, esq. formerly of Rotherham, 78.

## SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] At Sudbury, C. Adams, esq. to Miss M. M'Lean—At Dernington, Mr. V. Clutten, to Miss L. Kent—At Ipswich, Capt. Clark, to Mrs. Dewy—At Wickam-market, H. G. Day, esq. to Miss Bennington—At Shropham, Rev. G. R. Leathes, to Miss Hethersett.

*Died.*] At Earsham, Mrs. Love—At Wickhambroke, Mr. R. Beales—At Thornham, Mr. E. Bonner—At Ipswich, Mr. G. Clubbe—At Ickworth, Mrs. Button—At Belstead Lodge,



Miss Prettyman—At Hadleigh Cottage, Mrs. Rist—At Needham-market, Mr. J. Doe, 72—At Lowestoft, R. S. Lockwood, esq.—Thos. Nestlin, esq.—At Hengrove Hall, Lady Throckmorton—At Thornham, Mr. N. Elliston, 81, who resided on the same farm 66 years—At Clopton Hall, Mrs. Fiske.

## SUSSEX.

*Birth.*] At Arundel Castle, the lady of R. Watkins, esq. of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Lamerig, Mr. T. Sanders, of Park Farm, to Miss M. N. Ford.

*Died.*] At New Fishbourne, Mr. Willis Hardham, 72. He was grandfather, uncle, and great uncle to 200 persons now living—At Chichester, Mr. M. Mitchel—Mrs. Mary Cobden—Mrs. Humphreys, 86—Mrs. Randall—Lately, Mr. H. Goddard—At Hastings, Miss Isabella Elizabeth Robertson, second daughter of Captain Thomas Robertson.

## WARWICKSHIRE.

*Married.*] W. F. Wrattislaw, esq. of Rugby, to Miss C. A. Keele—Mr. H. Wingfield, Campbell, to Miss M. Charuley.

*Died.*] Lately at Warwick, Mr. J. Loveday—Wm. Grundy, esq. of Pallton Hall, 75—At Longbridge, Miss Buddington—At Lapworth, Mr. H. Hill—Mr. Hiron, of Alveston, near Stratford. He was murdered by four men, who have been apprehended and committed to the county gaol, one of them said to be brother of Ann Heytre, who was lately executed for the murder of her mistress near Stoneleigh.

## WESTMORELAND.

*Married.*] At Kendall, Mr. P. Peak, to Miss Dodgson—Mr. J. Evans, to Miss A. Blads—Mr. T. Walls, to Miss A. Walls—Mr. J. Geldart, to Miss Sanderson—Mr. W. Simson, to Miss M. Halliday—Mr. W. Atkinson, to Miss E. Ellwood—Mr. R. Medcalf, to Miss J. Falshaw—Mr. J. Young, to Miss S. Docker—Rev. J. Corry, to Miss E. Langhorn—Mr. E. Hughes, fourth dragon guards, to Miss Procter—At Musgrave, Mr. W. Gisson, to Miss Alderson.

*Died.*] At Kendal, Miss M. Smith—Mr. J. Hallard—Mr. G. Ingall, 80—Mr. R. Thorubarrow—Mr. J. Smith—Mr. B. Banks—Mr. J. Dawson.

## WILTSHIRE.

*Birth.*] At Keoville, Mrs. Chamberlayne, of a son.

*Married.*] At Salisbury, Mr. Brown, to Miss M. A. Baker—At Wootton, Rev. T. Clayton, to Miss Taplin—At Heytesbury, Mr. J. Whitehorn, to Miss M. Fleming—At Fisherton, Mr. C. Finch, to Miss Marshall.

*Died.*] At Salisbury, Mrs. K. Clark—Mrs. Fry—At Redlinch, Jno. Bailey, esq.—At Woolley Hall, Mrs. Alderton—At Bishopstrow, Rev. E. Montague—At Melchet Park, J. Osborne, esq.—At Warminster, Mr. E. Langley—At Maddington, Mrs. Blake, 90—At Trowbridge, Mr. D. Heritage—At Writhlington House, near Bath, Miss M. Watkins—Near Melksham, S. Heathcote, esq.—At Wichbury House, Mrs. Templeman.

## WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Birth.*] At Stanford Parsonage, Mrs. Ingram, of a son.

*Married.*] At King's Norton, C. Potts, esq. to Miss Emma Laurence—Rev. H. Salmon, to Miss Oakley, of Severn-Stoke. The bridegroom was 89, and the bride considerably under 80—J. H. Whitmore, Esq. to Miss D. Clutton—At Blockley, Mr. D. Hodges, to Miss Fiender—Mr. T. Davies, of the Firs, near Dudley, to Mary, daughter of Abraham Parker, esq. of Broadwell House, near Oldbury—At Hanley Castle, Rev. T. Butt, rector of Kynnersley, Salop, to Catherine, dau. of Rev. E. Bromhead, rector of Reepham, widow of J. Edwards, esq. Pall Mall.

*Died.*] At Upton-upon-Severn, Mrs. F. Clarke—Mrs. Anne Dunn, 82—At Clifton Wood, Levi Amos, esq.—At Worcester, Mrs. Morris—Mrs. Freeman, late of the Whitehouse—At Worcester, Mr. P. D. Courcy—Mrs. Gwinnett—The lady of Sir Anthony Lechmere, bart. 49; lamented as she was beloved, by all who happily knew the kindness of her heart, and the benevolence of her life.

## YORKSHIRE.

A severe contest occurred in the borough of Grimsby, to supply the vacancy in the Corporation occasioned by the death of Mr. Alderman Woolmer. At the close of the poll the numbers were, for Mr. Fletcher, the candidate in Lord Yarborough's interest, 187; Mr. Thomas Bell, the candidate in Mr. Charles Tennyson's interest, 113; leaving a majority of 74 in favour of the Brocklesby interest. For the situation of common councillor, also vacant by Mr. Fletcher's election, the poll stood for Mr. Kennington, the candidate in Lord Yarborough's interest, 191; for Mr. Leigh, the candidate in Mr. Tennyson's interest, 101; leaving a majority of 90 in favour of the former.

*Births.*] At York, Mrs. Hornby, of a son—Mrs. Brooksbank, of a daughter—At Potterton, Mrs. Gould, of a daughter—At Waddington, near Clithero, the Hon. Mrs. Parker, of a son—At Brighouse, Mrs. Ibbotson, of a son—At Hull, Mrs. Bodley, of a son—At Cononley House, near Skipton, Mrs. Squire, of a son.

*Married.*] At Leavey Greeve, Mr. A. Smith, to Miss E. Blaklock—At Wawne, Capt. J. Menstrup, to Miss F. Munby—At Sutton, Mr. T. Sherwood, to Mrs. J. Pattison—At Sculthold, Mr. S. Hessey, to Miss E. Priest—Mr. S. Hermar, to Miss E. B. Jennings—The Rev. W. Shepherd, of Burythorpe, to Miss C. Ashton, of Malton—At Heddon-on-the-Wall, G. Burdon, esq. to Miss Peareth—At Bradford, Mr. Brooke, to Miss H. Dewhurst.

*Died.*] At Broadfeld, Mr. G. Hatt—At Sheaf House, Miss L. Brammel—At Philadelphia, near Sheffield, Mrs. Binney—Mr. J. Hill, 81; Mrs. M. Clarke, 80; Mrs. E. Hoyle, 80; Mrs. S. Brown, 80: all at Sheffield in one week—J. Smith, carrier—Mr. E. Oates—At Hull, Mrs. M. Tindall—Mrs. Clark, 78—Mrs. Kirkbridge—Mr. G. Walker, 80—Mr. D. Ramsay—At Hutton Hall, Mrs. Johnston, niece of David Hume, the Historian of Great Britain—At Lastingham, Rev.

R. Mayman, 70—At Wakefield, Mrs. Smallpage—Mr. J. Simmons, of Hull, once editor of the Boston Gazette, 58—At Hunslet, Mrs. J. Walker, 78—At Castleford, Mrs. Garlick—At York, Mr. Burton, printer—Mrs. Butler, 83—Mary, the eldest, and on the following day, Eliza, the youngest daughter of Mr. G. Barker, both of scarlet fever—At Otley, Miss Silvester—At Knaresborough, Mr. Wheetham, 88, and Mr. Bewson, 83, born in the same year and died the same day—At Leeds, Mrs. Walker—J. S. Firth, esq. Kipping House—Mr. T. Moorhouse—J. Wright, 88—At Flockton Mills, Mr. A. Hampshire, 84—At Horton, near Settle, Rev. George Holden, LL. D. 63, forty years master of the free grammar-school at that place.

## WALES.

The neighbourhood between Harlech and Barmouth was lately much alarmed by a slight shock of an earthquake. The noise was similar to that produced by a large ball rolling on a hollow floor, and continued for about half a minute.

*Married.*] At Hanmer, Flintshire, Mr. J. Barlow, to Miss E. Cartwright—At Cardigan, Mr. R. Williams, to Miss S. Mathias—At Pen-y-wern, near Aberystwith, Mr. R. Lloyd, to Miss A. Morgans—Mr. T. Hughs, of Fairfield House, to Miss M. A. Jones, of Tirlanvich—Mr. S. Dexter, to Miss Mary Jones, of Portiullian—At Llangollen, Mr. F. Frances, 29, to Mrs. Roberts, 85—G. A. Beyer, esq. to Miss A. J. Lloyd, of Brynllwyd.

*Died.*] At Carmarthen, Mr. D. Lewis—At Pentley, Flintshire, Mr. Briscoe, 79—At Llanrhaidr Hall, Denbigh, R. Willing, esq.—At Pwllheli, Mrs. E. Roberts, 102—At Bromfield Cottage, near Mold, Mrs. Baylay—Mr. Vaughan, of Gungrog—Thomas Jones, esq. of Llantysilio Hall, in the Vale of Llangollen, Denbighshire, and of Llaniothian, Montgomeryshire—Mrs. Moreton, of Mathrafel—At Holywell, Mr. E. Jones, 88. He has left a widow, 85, to whom he had been married 50 years—W. Jones, esq. of Groes—At Denbigh, Mr. E. Jones, 78—Mr. S. Williams, of Aberystwith—Mrs. Edwards, wife of Mr. J. Edwards, of that town—At Perthill, near Aberystwith, Mrs. Williams, 96—At Llangyl, Cardiganshire, Rev. P. Maurice—At Tyddyn-y-Wynn, Maentwrog, Merionethshire, Mr. Jones—At Gwernygog, near Montgomery, Mr. J. Jones—Edward Davies, esq. of Rheulas, near Machynlleth—James Hughes, esq. of Gogarth, Merionethshire—Lloyd, esq. of Garthllwyd, near Llanfair, Montgomeryshire.

## SCOTLAND.

*Births.*] At Glasgow, Mrs. Lawrie, of a son—At Leith, Mrs. Menzies, of a daughter—At Edinburgh, Lady Pringle, of Stitchell, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Glasgow, W. Duncan, esq. to Miss E. M'Allister—G. Stirling, esq. to Miss A. H. Gray, of Oxyang—At Ayr, Lieut.-col. Shaw, to Miss M. P. Kennedy.

*Died.*] On the 24th ult. at Holyrood-house, aged 78 years, the Right Honourable Lady Elizabeth Murray—At Edinburgh, Lieut.-col. Grant—Miss M. Law—Mr. B. Laing—Dr. Peter Fair—Mr. A. Wallace, 80—J. Fogo, esq. of Killorn, 87—Miss J. Wauchope—J. M'Donald, esq.—At Pitfour, G. Ferguson, esq. of Pitfour—At Inverary, in the prime of life, on the 21st ult. Mr. Donald M'Nicol, whose remarks on Dr. Johnson's Journey to the Hebrides are well known: like his father, he was a supporter and a judge of the Gaelic language—Sir Andrew Lauder Dick, of Fountain Hall, near Inverness, was found dead in his bed on the 17th of December last.

## IRELAND.

*Births.*] In Dublin, Mrs. Farrer, of a son and heir—The lady of Jno. O'Dwyer, of a daughter—Mrs. W. Pegg, of a son—Mrs. Adamson, of a son—Mrs. Lees, of a son—Mrs. F. Parker, of a daughter—At Lisdoon, Mrs. Godfrey Stuart, of a daughter—At Rathkeel House, Mrs. Stephens, of a son—At Kilkaine Lodge, co. Meath, Mrs. Dillon, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Innisshannon, J. T. Hornbrook, esq. to Miss Ellen Wiseman—At Lerry church, co. Derry, H. Maginnis, esq. to Miss J. Holmes.

*Died.*] At Dublin, Lady Harte—John Shaw, esq. of St. Dolough's—At his seat in Kilkenny, the Earl of Desart—At Limerick, F. Russel, esq.—At Broadway, co. Wexford, W. Cox, esq.—At Callan, Rev. M. Forrestal—At Carricfergus, Wm. Simms, a well-known sporting character—At Belville, co. Cavan, A. Fleming, esq.

## DEATHS ABROAD.

At Hobbsingabad, East Indies, Lieut. J. Campbell, of the 10th Bengal Native Infantry—At Allabad, the lady of Lieut.-col. Fetherston—At Calcutta, Mrs. Drummond, wife of G. Drummond, esq.—At Paris, Charles Du Moulin, esq.—M. Naldi, of the Italian Theatre Royal, having been invited to dine with M. Garcia, at Paris, immediately on his arrival with his wife and daughter, proceeded to examine the accelerated process of cooking by a self-acting boiler. By an imprudent and fatal inadvertency, M. Naldi, with the tongs, stopped the valve, and the compression increased the heat to such a degree, that an explosion ensued; the lid of the boiler came in contact with his forehead; completely severed the skull, and stretched him dead at the feet of his daughter—Anthony Ver Huell, late minister plenipotentiary from Holland to the court of Spain—His Highness the Duke Augustus of Brunswick.

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## POLITICAL EVENTS.

MARCH 1, 1821.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

*Parliamentary Proceedings.*—The House of Peers met on the 25th of January, the next day but one after the delivery of the King's speech, when a number of petitions were presented, praying that no further proceedings might be instituted against the Queen. Earl Grey adverted to a declaration of the Allied Sovereigns respecting Naples, and enquired whether England was a party to the principles set forth in that document. Lord Liverpool denied the existence of any treaty imposing an obligation upon Great Britain; and he stated that an answer had been returned by ministers to "the declaration" alluded to, which would shortly be laid before parliament; after this, the house adjourned until the following Wednesday. On that day, the Marquis of Lansdowne announced his intention of moving for the renewal of the committee of enquiry relative to the state of Foreign Trade; to which motion Lord Liverpool intimated his assent. On Thursday, the 1st ult. Lord Liverpool presented to the house the circular of the British Government, in answer to the declaration of the Allied Powers, of which the following is a copy:—

" Foreign Office, Jan. 19, 1821.

" Sir,—I should not have felt it necessary to have made any communication to you, in the present state of the discussions, begun at Troppau and transferred to Laybach, had it not been for a circular communication, which has been addressed by the Courts of Austria, Prussia, and Russia, to their several missions, and which his Majesty's Government conceive, if not adverted to, might (however unintentionally) convey, upon the subject therein alluded to, very erroneous impressions of the past, as well as of the present, sentiments of the British Government.

" It has become, therefore, necessary to inform you, that the King has felt himself obliged to decline becoming a party to the measures in question.

" These measures embrace two dis-

tingent objects: 1st. The establishment of certain general principles for the regulation of the future political conduct of the Allies in the cases therein described. 2dly. The proposed mode of dealing, under these principles, with the existing affairs of Naples.

" The system of measures, proposed under the former head, if to be reciprocally acted upon, would be in direct repugnance to the fundamental laws of this country. But even if this decisive objection did not exist, the British Government would, nevertheless, regard the principles on which these measures rest, to be such as could not be safely admitted as a system of international law. They are of opinion, that their adoption would inevitably sanction, and, in the hands of less beneficent monarchs, might hereafter lead to, a much more frequent and extensive interference in the internal transactions of States, than, they are persuaded, is intended by the august parties from whom they proceed, or can be reconciled either with the general interest, or with the efficient authority and dignity, of independent Sovereigns. They do not regard the Alliance as entitled, under existing treaties, to assume, in their character as Allies, any such general powers; nor do they conceive that such extraordinary powers could be assumed, in virtue of any fresh diplomatic transaction among the Allied Courts, without their either attributing to themselves a supremacy incompatible with the rights of other States, or, if to be acquired through the special accession of such States, without introducing a federative system in Europe, not only unwieldy and ineffectual to its object, but leading to many most serious inconveniences.

" With respect to the particular case of Naples, the British Government, at the very earliest moment, did not hesitate to express their strong disapprobation of the mode and circumstances under which that revolution was understood to have been effected; but they, at the same time, expressly declared to the several Allied Courts, that they should not consider themselves as either called upon, or justified, to advise an interference on the part of this country;

they fully admitted, however, that other European States, and especially Austria and the Italian Powers, might feel themselves differently circumstanced; and they professed, that it was not their purpose to prejudge the question as it might affect them, or to interfere with the course, which such States might think fit to adopt, with a view to their own security, provided only that they were ready to give every reasonable assurance that their views were not directed to purposes of aggrandisement, subversive of the territorial system of Europe, as established by the late treaties.

“ Upon these principles, the conduct of his Majesty’s Government, with regard to the Neapolitan question, has been, from the first moment, uniformly regulated; and copies of the successive instructions, sent to the British Authorities at Naples for their guidance, have been, from time to time, transmitted for the information of the Allied Governments.

“ With regard to the expectation, which is expressed in the circular above alluded to, of the assent of the Courts of London and Paris to the more general measures proposed for their adoption, founded, as is alleged, upon existing treaties: in justification of its own consistency and good faith, the British Government, in withholding such assent, must protest against any such interpretation being put upon the treaties in question, as is therein assumed.

“ They have never understood these treaties to impose any such obligations; and they have, on various occasions, both in Parliament and in their intercourse with the Allied Governments, distinctly maintained the negative of such a proposition. That they have acted with all possible explicitness upon this subject, would at once appear from reference to the deliberations at Paris, in 1815; previous to the conclusion of the treaty of alliance, at Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1818; and subsequently in certain discussions which took place in the course of the last year.

“ After having removed the misconception to which the passage of the circular in question, if passed over in silence, might give countenance; and having stated, in general terms, without however entering into the argument, the dissent of his Majesty’s Government from the general principle upon which the circular in question is founded; it should be clearly understood, that no Government can be more prepared than

the British Government is to uphold the right of any State or States to interfere where their own immediate security or essential interests are seriously endangered by the internal transactions of another State. But as they regard the assumption of such right as only to be justified by the strongest necessity, and to be limited and regulated thereby, they cannot admit that this right can receive a general and indiscriminate application to all revolutionary movements, without reference to their immediate bearing upon some particular State or States, or be made prospectively the basis of an alliance. They regard its exercise as an exception to general principles, of the greatest value and importance, and as one that only properly grows out of the circumstances of the special case; but they, at the same time, consider, that exceptions of this description never can, without the utmost danger, be so far reduced to rule, as to be incorporated into the ordinary diplomacy of States, or into the institutes of the law of nations.

“ As it appears that certain of the Ministers of the three Courts have already communicated this circular dispatch to the Courts to which they are accredited, I leave it to your discretion to make a corresponding communication on the part of your Government, regulating your language in conformity to the principles laid down in the present dispatch. You will take care, however, in making such communication, to do justice, in the name of your Government, to the purity of intention, which has, no doubt, actuated these august Courts in the adoption of the course of measures, which they are pursuing. The difference of sentiment, which prevails between them and the Court of London on this matter, you may declare, can make no alteration whatever in the cordiality and harmony of the alliance on any other subject, or abate their common zeal in giving the most complete effect to all their existing engagements. I am, &c.

(Signed)

“ CASTLEREAGH.”

On Monday, the 5th ult. Earl Grey presented a petition from the town of Birmingham, praying for an enquiry into the National Distress. His Lordship then adverted to the state of the Agricultural interest, respecting which, he said, he differed in opinion from the Earl of Liverpool, who ascribed it to an excess of production. Lord Liverpool repeated his belief

that excess of production was the cause; and stated, in proof of his position, that no foreign corn had been introduced into this country, for home consumption, since 1819. The Marquis of Lansdown thought diminished consumption, rather than over-production, was one of the great causes of distress; also that the country, having lived long upon its capital, was now reduced to live upon its revenue, with a degree of taxation which that revenue was unable to pay. This was aggravated by the too long neglected return to cash payments. On the 6th and 7th, no debate of any interest occurred. On the 8th, Lord Calthorpe moved for all the convictions under the Game Laws, from 1814 up to that day. On the 9th, the House adjourned until Monday, the 12th; when the Marquis of Lansdown gave notice that he should move for the appointment of a select Committee on Foreign Trade. With this motion Lord Liverpool expressed his concurrence. On the following sitting of the house, the Archbishop of Canterbury presented a report from the Commissioners appointed for building new Churches. Lord Melville moved, on the 14th, that "their Lordships should go into a Committee on the bill for encouraging the discovery of the Longitude, by amending the 58th of the late King." Mr. Brogden brought up the Queen's Annuity bill from the Commons on the 15th, which was read a first time. It is remarkable, during that sitting, there was not an opposition peer in the House of Lords. On the 16th, the Earl of Rosslyn moved the order of the day, in consequence of the indisposition of the Marquis of Lansdown, who had given notice of a motion for going into a Committee on Foreign Trade upon that evening. The Longitude bill was read a third time; and the House adjourned until the 19th.

It will be seen from the foregoing heads of the proceedings in the House of Lords, that they have as yet, during the session, possessed but little interest. In the Commons, however, stormy debates, crowded houses upon

comparatively unimportant questions, and thin benches upon pecuniary grants, have been most striking characteristics.

On the 24th of January, the debates were not of an interesting nature; but on the 26th, after the House had first gone into a Committee of Supply, Lord A. Hamilton rose and moved, that "the Order in Council, dated the 12th of February, under which the name of her Majesty Caroline, Queen Consort of these realms, was erased from the Liturgy, appears to this House to have been ill-advised and inexpedient." Mr. Robinson replied; and, after a speech of some length, moved an adjournment. Upon this, a long and animated debate ensued. Lord Castlereagh defended the conduct of Ministers in their proceedings against the Queen; and said that the object of the motion was not to do the Queen good, but to turn out Ministers. He insisted, that if her Majesty's name were inserted in the Liturgy, she could not be excluded from the coronation; and that were the same circumstances to occur again which had occasioned the omission, he would, for once, pursue the same line of conduct. He charged the Queen with having lent herself to a party, and that it became necessary to tear away the veil from her guilt. Almost among the last speakers on the question, Mr. Brougham followed, at great length. He animadverted upon the manner in which the prosecutions against her Majesty had been carried on. He asked, what had induced the people of England to throw the mantle of their protection around the Queen, but because they detested oppression? and they had clothed themselves with immortal honour. He hoped that Ministers would redeem their pledge, and restore the Queen to her rank and privileges; for until they were given back, to the very letter, he would not desist; with the friends around him, from demanding them; nor could tranquillity be restored to the country.

After Lord A. Hamilton had replied, the House divided upon Mr.



Robinson's motion of adjournment, when there appeared:—

For Adjournment	- -	310
Against it	- - - -	209

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Majority for Adjournment 101

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On the 1st ult. to which day the House had adjourned, a number of petitions were presented for the restoration of the Queen's name to the Liturgy, and for Parliamentary Reform. On the presentation of these, Mr. P. Grenfell rose and said, that for twenty years past he had opposed every undefined notion of reform in that House, because he had thought, that whatever blemishes might exist in it, it still worked well for the country, and acted, upon all questions of general policy, according to public opinion. But that his ideas on the subject had been shaken by the vote of the House on the question of the Liturgy, which was decidedly against the public feeling. He trusted the session would not pass away, without some effort being made to effect a moderate reform; for though, in that house, Ministers had a majority, yet nineteen out of every twenty men in the community were against them. A number of speakers followed on the same subject.

Lord Castlereagh then moved the order of the day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee on that part of the King's speech which related to a provision for the Queen. Upon this, Mr. Brougham rose and said, that he had received her Majesty's commands to present the following message:—

“CAROLINE R.

“The Queen, having learned that the House of Commons has appointed this day for taking into consideration the part of the King's most gracious speech which relates to her, deems it necessary to declare, that she is duly sensible of his Majesty's condescension in recommending an arrangement respecting her to the attention of Parliament. She is aware that this recommendation must be understood as referring to a provision for the support of her estate and dignity; and from what has lately passed, she is apprehensive that such a provision may be unaccompanied by the possession of

her rights and privileges in the ample measure wherein former Queens Consort, her Royal predecessors, have been wont in times past to enjoy them. It is far from the Queen's inclination needlessly to throw obstacles in the way of a settlement, which she desires in common with the whole country, and which, she feels persuaded, the best interests of all parties equally require; and being most anxious to avoid every thing that might create irritation, she cautiously abstains from any observation upon the unexampled predicament in which she is placed; but she feels it due to the House and to herself respectfully to declare, that she perseveres in the resolution of declining any arrangement while her name continues to be excluded from the Liturgy.

“*Brandenburgh House, Jan. 31, 1821.*”

Lord Castlereagh then moved that the speaker should leave the chair. A long debate ensued, in which his lordship stated that it was not the intention of Ministers to institute further proceedings against her Majesty; but he would not allow that circumstance to be an argument to warrant an interference with the prerogatives of the Crown; and he then proposed the settlement of 50,000*l.* per annum on the Queen. Mr. Tierney replied to his lordship, and observed, that as her Majesty had been acquitted, she ought to have the full benefit of such acquittal. Mr. H. Sumner opposed the grant of 50,000*l.* which had been named as the sum to be settled on the Queen; and moved as an amendment that 30,000*l.* be substituted. This amendment was negatived, and Lord Castlereagh's proposition carried without a division.

On the 2d ult. Sir John Newport took notice of an address from the presbytery of Langholm, inserted in the London Gazette by Lord Sidmouth, which contained a violent attack upon the privileges of Parliament; and he moved that it be pronounced “a breach of the essential privileges of the House.” After some observations from Lord Castlereagh, ascribing its insertion in the Gazette to inadvertency, the debate on the subject was adjourned until the following day; when it was agreed to take no further notice of it: first,



however, deciding it to be a "gross breach of the privileges of Parliament."

Among other motions, Sir G. Warrender moved a vote for 22,000 seamen, including 8000 marines. A division took place on the propriety of this grant, upon some amendments made by Mr. Creevey, which were lost by a majority of 41 to 11. On this division Mr. Creevey remarked, that in twenty minutes 1,000,000 of the public money had been voted away, when only 55 members were present, out of 650—the greater part of the majority being either officers of the crown, or closely connected with government. On the 5th, the Marquis of Tavistock moved "that the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers in the late proceedings against the Queen was not justified, either on the ground of expediency, or otherwise; and that it was a proceeding highly derogatory to the dignity of the crown, and injurious to the best interests of the people." This motion was seconded by Mr. Lambton. Mr. Bankes then rose, and stated that he had viewed the proceedings against the Queen, during their progress, with regret and shame. That, when so many important objects demanded the attention of the House, he was sorry to see it occupied with subjects that were but secondary in importance. Still he could regard the motion then made, as only one of accusation against Ministers, when it was difficult to say how they could have acted otherwise. A change of administration, he believed, would be pregnant with the most serious danger to the country. He eulogized Ministers for bringing the late war to so glorious a termination; and said he could do nothing but oppose the motion. Mr. Peel observed, that the only way to judge fairly, was to place themselves in the same situation as that in which Ministers were placed. Nothing, in his idea, could be so fatal as to adjust their opinions by those of persons out of doors. If public opinion were to be studiously consulted, it was difficult to find out what it was, or what it meant; and, he believed, in the end it would be found to be a fickle and ungrateful voice. Lord Nugent said, that when he contem-

plated the influence of the crown in that House, he should not feel surprised if the motion were negatived, but it would at least shew who were the fair representatives of the people, and who were not. Lord Milton spoke strongly in condemnation of Ministers. Mr. Grey Bennet next moved an adjournment; and the House separated until the following day, when the debate was resumed. Sir R. Wilson reviewed the late proceedings against her Majesty: he vindicated the character of the Queen—named several witnesses of rank who had testified that she was viewed with the highest respect in the different countries she had visited; and insisted that Bergami, both by birth and property, was duly qualified for the distinctions which had been bestowed upon him. The administration was now the Leviathan of anarchy, and the cabinet the great engine of disaffection—even the throne itself could not long withstand its continued attacks. Mr. Bennet declared his hearty concurrence in the motion. Mr. W. Pole attacked the Whigs, and denied that Ministers had lost the confidence of the country. The Hon. Gentleman said it was impossible that Government, if it lost the public confidence, could retain the confidence of the House of Commons. Sir F. Burdett asked, if any man could assert that the House of Commons represented fully, fairly, or accurately, the sentiments and feelings of the people of England? He said, that the administration had been described by Mr. W. Pole as opposed by two parties, "the Whigs," a body composed of the most powerful ingredients—and "the many." If it were so, he hailed it as an auspicious omen for the country, for public prosperity must be the result of such an union; and he trusted "the many," the people, would look to character, rank, talents, and credit, for their tone and direction. Sir Francis then censured the opening speech of the Attorney-General on the Queen's trial; and concluded by condemning strongly the conduct of Ministers. The Attorney-General defended himself from the attack of the Hon. Baronet. Mr. Tier-

ney supported the motion in a long and eloquent speech. He said, he differed from some friends on points of reform, but to its real principles he was zealously attached, for the necessity of reform was more obvious from what had passed during the present session. The great majority of the people were of opinion that his Majesty's Ministers had reigned too long. They were setting the higher classes at variance with the lower—they were defying the country. He hoped the House would pause and recollect it was the House of Commons that was on its trial that night, and God send it a good deliverance! Lord Castlereagh replied to the arguments of the Opposition side at great length, and with much ingenuity. He adverted to Mr. Brougham's avowal, that the omission of her Majesty's name in the Liturgy was a circumstance light as air; and said he might fairly assume that there was nothing objectionable in the proposition made at St. Omer's, when the Hon. Gentleman became the bearer of it. He animadverted strongly on the conduct of Mr. Brougham, in keeping in his pocket some papers containing overtures to her Majesty from Ministers, before she came to England; and said he could not understand the course which the Hon. Gentleman had pursued, and was still pursuing. The Noble Lord justified the whole conduct of Ministers. He never would consent, while he filled the station he then did, to sacrifice all regard to morality, and advise the King to restore the Queen's name to the prayers of her subjects. He was not to be veteraned or dragooned by petitions; and for the safety of the realm, he had long made up his mind to resist efforts of such a description, and for such a purpose. He would not say that the gentlemen of the Opposition did not revere the constitution; but he must say that they had shewn themselves, for years, governed by nothing but a party spirit: in the midst of foreign war, domestic rebellion, or open mutiny in the fleet, they had acted with a desire of augmenting the difficulties of government, their purpose being to get themselves into power at every hazard of

the crown and state. He was willing to leave this question to the calm good sense of the people of England. Notwithstanding all the efforts of the radicals, aided by the Hon. Gentlemen opposite, to mislead and inflame, he was not afraid of the ultimate decision of the nation. Mr. Brougham next rose, and requested the attention of the House, as he had still to discharge an anxious duty to her Majesty, rendered more painful by the tone of the noble Lord's speech—if all enquiries regarding the Queen could be deemed terminated, he appealed to the House, after what they had heard—the attempts systematically made to malign her Majesty by the most detestable portion of the ministerial press, convinced him that, though the Noble Lord might have relinquished all design of further prosecution, the intention still existed in some quarter. Some Hanoverian advisers might hatch a new plot. He himself had again and again solicited her Majesty to renew negotiations which would have obviated the necessity of the investigation. It had been gone into, and her Majesty had withstood its terrors. It had been owing to her Majesty's own consciousness of innocence, that she had refused to listen to any terms. She had acted only from herself, because she herself only knew whether she were guilty or innocent, and no one could have presumed to advise her in such a case. Mr. Brougham then adverted to a malicious assertion, industriously circulated, that he himself believed the Queen to be guilty; and said that if, instead of an advocate, he had been sitting as a judge in another tribunal, he should have been found among those laying their hands upon their hearts and conscientiously pronouncing her *Not Guilty*; for the truth of this he would tender every pledge a man could hold valuable and sacred, and if he believed it not, he imprecated upon himself every curse which was most horrid and penal. (The earnest emphasis with which this was delivered excited a deep interest throughout the House.)

On the termination of the debate, the House divided on the Marquis of

Tavistock's motion, when there appeared

For the motion, - - 178  
Against it, - - - 324

Majority against the motion, 146

On the 7th ult. only 33 members being present, the House adjourned till the following day. Several petitions were then presented, setting forth the distressed state of agriculture and of the country generally. On the 9th, the House resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed a vote of 5,000,000*l.* for the service of 1821; which Mr. Creevey opposed on the ground of obliging Ministers to reduce the expenditure. Mr. Lockhart said, that the House ought not to vote one farthing without the estimates. Mr. Creevey then divided the House upon certain new duties on sugar; and there appeared—for the resolutions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, 81, against them, 48; majority, 33. On Monday the 12th, Lord John Russell moved the committal of the Grampound Disfranchisement Bill, and for transferring the right of election to Leeds. To this Mr. Beaumont moved as an amendment, that the elective franchise should be bestowed upon the West' Riding of Yorkshire, instead of Grampound, which was negatived by a majority of 70 for the original motion. The next day Mr. J. Smith brought forward his motion for restoring the Queen's name to the Liturgy. After a long debate, the House divided—

For the motion, 178  
Against it, - - 298

Majority, - - 120

The 14th was occupied in discussions upon the timber trade, Scots juries, and supplies. The Queen's Annuity Bill was read a third time, and passed. On the 15th, Lord A. Ha-

milton moved for "the production of the Orders in Council, as transmitted to the moderator of the general assembly of Scotland, relative to the erasure of the Queen's name from the Liturgy." And also for "a letter or letters transmitted to Lord Sidmouth by Colonel Gordon of the yeomanry, relative to the arrest of the Rev. — Gillespie," who, it appeared, had been placed under military arrest because he had prayed for the Queen. On a division, there appeared for

Lord Hamilton's motion, 35  
Against it, - - - 110

Majority against the motion, 75

On the 16th Mr. Hume moved for the production of the Ordnance Estimates for Great Britain and Ireland, and an account of certain salaries of officers since 1793. After a reply from Mr. Ward, who corrected some mis-statements in Mr. Hume's speech, the House divided, and there appeared for Mr. Hume's motion 44, against it, 58, majority, 14. The House then adjourned till the 19th.

The public attention during the past month has been principally engrossed by the foregoing proceedings in Parliament. The domestic occurrences have been few, and of little moment. Several public meetings have been held in different places to address the Crown and Parliament on the hacknied subjects of loyalty and of the Queen; and the agricultural distress of the country seems to have become every day more apparent. His Majesty visited the two principal theatres on the 6th and 7th ult. and was well received by crowded houses. Sir F. Burdett was sentenced on the 8th ult. to pay a fine of 2000*l.* and to be imprisoned three months in the King's Bench prison, for his letter to the Electors of Westminster. The law officers of the Queen have prosecuted two persons for notorious libels upon her Majesty; one of these libellers is a clergyman named Blacow.

#### COLONIAL.

Late accounts from Jamaica, dated from St. Jago de la Vega, mention a dreadful accident which occurred to his Grace the Duke of Manchester on the 15th of December: the horses

of his curricule having run away with him at Spanish Town, by which he was thrown out with such violence that his skull was dreadfully fractured, a piece of it having been picked up

near the spot as large as half a dollar. His Grace bore the operations of the surgeon with great fortitude.

Letters from New South Wales state, that Governor Macquarrie was shortly expected to leave that colony for England. Every thing was in a most flourishing state, the markets were full, and European goods generally cheaper than in England.

#### FOREIGN

Nothing appears to be yet decided relative to Naples, by the Members of the Conclave, which the Holy Alliance has constituted arbitrators in the internal affairs of independent nations. If there be wisdom in the multitude of counsellors, something extraordinary will shortly be divulged, for there are no less than twelve Russian, five Austrian, three French, three English, and two Prussian, Neapolitan, and Sardinian diplomats, assembled at Laybach. The world is not unaccustomed to the proceedings of similar meetings, and is, from precedent, prepared to expect any result; rather than that which strict justice would prescribe, namely, the return of these wise men to their respective countries, after a guarantee of the integrity of the weaker States, and an acknowledgement that every nation is best acquainted with its own internal interests, and has alone the right of regulating them. Great Britain, it will be seen from our Parliamentary Report, has disavowed any participation in the objects of the High Allies, whether they may be territorial, despotical, or only simply officious. Prince Metternich, it is reported, has said "that the people of Italy shall have free constitutions." Thus a new ray of light appears to have shone on this darkest of German diplomatists, which would lead it to be supposed that expediency, that sovereign guide of modern cabinets, had shewn the necessity of the Holy Alliance softening away its earlier manifestoes. The King of Naples also is reported to have behaved at the Congress with a firmness little expected of him; and thus what a sense of the right of nations could not operate, may finally be conceded by an apprehension of the impolicy of pushing arbitrary measures too far,

A letter from St. Helena, bearing date December 27, 1820, announces that the Ex-Emperor of France was in good health; he rode out on horseback lately, for the first time during four years, and was much fatigued in consequence. His new house was nearly completed. He seemed to be very unhappy.

#### STATES.

and a fear of the consequences that may ultimately result from effecting their first intentions. An article from Augsburg of the 5th ult. states, that the Austrian army had not passed the Po, though some had asserted that Naples was actually occupied by Austrian troops. The Duke de Gallo had been summoned from Goritz to Laybach, for the purpose of bearing to Naples the decision of the Congress, the conferences of which still continued. It is said too, that the Duke de Gallo, who had been refused permission to visit Laybach before, had even been admitted to the conferences at Prince Metternich's. The King of Naples had declined going to Vienna, and was said to be desirous of returning home.

On the 27th of January, while the King of France was engaged in his cabinet, a loud explosion of gunpowder took place in the Tuilleries, at no great distance from the King's apartments. The officers of Justice repaired immediately to the spot, and found it had broken several windows. Other explosions of a similar nature happened in Paris on the same day;—two in the Rue St. Honoré, a third near the Carousel, and a fourth in the office of the Treasury. The real object appears only to have been to produce a depression of the funds, and thus accomplish a fraud upon the public.

From Spain we learn that several petty plots and conspiracies have existed against the new Government. An honorary Chaplain of Ferdinand's has been detected in issuing inflammatory publications. His house has been searched by the police, and his papers taken away; among which, were a number of sealed letters, directed to different individuals in the provinces.

## THE DRAMA.

## DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

THIS month—otherwise singularly barren in dramatic interest,—is distinguished by the visit of his Majesty to each of the Patent Theatres. He went in state to Drury-lane on Tuesday, February 6th, and to Covent-garden on the following day. The performances, which he commanded at the first, were *Artaxerxes* and *Who's who*; those at the last, *Twelfth Night* and the Pantomime; but these had no share in awakening any part of the anxiety, which pervaded the vast throngs of people, who struggled for admission. On both occasions, the crowds were tremendous, and testified the heartiest satisfaction, on seeing the Monarch participate in the most refined and genial of their public diversions. It is fitting that the people should thus be allowed to enjoy those high pageantries, to which their labours contribute, and which their bravery sustains. As the power, which they resign to their rulers, is only a trust for their advantage, so the splendours, for which they toil, ought sometimes to be displayed before them, to impart images of stateliness and magnificence, which may gleam richly in the back-ground of their ordinary labours and cares. It is also well, that those pleasurable and kindly sympathies, which theatrical exhibitions awaken, should move, at once, the greatest variety of individuals—should inspire the highest and the lowliest at the same instant—and thus give one fine impulse to the most delicate fibres of that humanity, in which all are equal sharers. It is no small consolation to these, who feel most keenly the inequalities of the social state, to recognize some moments—and those of high and pure excitement—when the enjoyments of the prince, and the meanest of his subjects, are equal—when the same fantastic humour cheers them with the same mirth, or the same spectacle of woe touches them with one pity. We, therefore, hail the appearance of our Sovereign at the theatres with no ordinary satisfaction; and shall rejoice if his exam-

ple should induce the leaders of fashion to patronize an amusement, which they have too long forsaken, for less hearty and cordial pleasures.

Miss Wilson's splendid success in *Artaxerxes* has prevented the appearance of any novelty before the time of our committing this article to the press, except Mr. Wallack's *Richard*, and a melodrama from the French. The daring effort of Wallack—one of the most adventurous within the range of tragedy—if not attended with brilliant success, sufficiently acquitted him of the charge of presumption. His general conception of the character was just; and though few of the minuter traits were original, they were often marked by much nicety of touch, and brought out with felicitous skill. The pervading life and fire of the part—the vein of high jocularity, and triumphant consciousness of power—were indeed wanting; and, without these, no performance of *Richard* can, as a whole, take any elevated or permanent station in our memories. Yet there was an ease in the conversational passages, and occasional bursts of energy in the passionate, which redeemed the actor from any thing approaching to disgrace. The manner in which he dashed from his couch, in the tent-scene, striking about his sword in half-awakened agony and terror, was really picturesque and fearful. Cooper delivered the few speeches of *Richmond* well; but we cannot refrain from protesting against the estimate of his powers, which assigns to him such parts as this, and as *Aufidius*, while Wallack performs *Coriolanus* and *Richard*. We would make no invidious comparisons; but we cannot help expressing our conviction, that there is not, at all events, the difference between the two tragedians, which this distribution of parts would indicate.

The new melodrama of *Thérèse, or the Orphan of Geneva*—rehearsed with jealous secrecy, lest Minor Theatres should anticipate its fascinations—has been performed with great applause, though it is not “the most successful



piece that ever was produced," as the play-bills, with three notes of admiration, signify. It is with pain that we confess the testimony of these pleasant bulletins is not always to be relied on. No sooner had they, last month, proclaimed, that the New Pantomime was "completely established in public favour," than it was mysteriously withdrawn! In them, enthusiasm never grows cold—crowds never abate—and half-condemned pieces preserve their unprecedented attraction even to the last. *Thérèse* is, on the whole, a striking melodrame, though it has not the air of romance of *The Innkeeper's Daughter*, nor the genuine pathos of *The Maid and the Magpie*, nor the interest, which arises from high fortitude and perilous adventure in *The Woodman's Hut*. The interest is not well economized, nor is the feeling progressive. The tragic incidents are not heightened by the details of common life, as when they grow naturally out of them; but startle us by the violence of their contrast. On the opening of the piece, we find the heroine under sentence of death, for an offence of which she is guiltless—pursued by her traitorous advocate, who has effected her ruin—and compelled to fly from the dreadful alternative of his hand or the scaffold. After this, it seems scarcely possible that any new and more imminent peril should beset her. But, by a marvellous combination of circumstances, one of which is the conflagration of a pavilion, effected by the fall of a thunderbolt, her persecutor murders her late protectress, believing herself to be his victim, and she is arrested on suspicion of this additional felony. There is something quite deadening to the feelings, in this accumulated accusation and misery. The trial of a prisoner, already capitally convicted, seems only painful surplusage. Nothing, however, in the annals of the Old Bailey—deeply interesting as they are—is better than the cross-examination, by which the offence is brought home to the real murderer. It is very triumphantly conducted by Mr. Cooper; and would be sufficiently convincing without the appearance of *Thérèse*, in the character of her own

ghost, in which she frightens her oppressor to penitence, confession, and death! If her trials have been severe, she is, at least, well rewarded; for, in one moment, she is delivered from her indictments, and her odious suitor, and acquires a title, a fortune, and a husband. The piece is excellently acted. Miss Kelly, in her most trying situations, displays that keen sensibility, and that admirable presence of mind, with which she is so eminently gifted. Wallack, as the infamous advocate, is striking and natural; and in the agitations of his last trial, and his attempts to force an appearance of composure, reminds us, though at distance, of Macready, without any servile imitation of that noble actor. Cooper—who performs a kind-hearted and charitable pastor—displays a mild dignity, and affecting gentleness, which endear the character to every heart. He is the sweetest moralizer on the stage. The judicial cast of the piece will scarcely excite the same interest here as in France, where the Courts of Justice are not unlike the theatres—where sentiment is good evidence, and the very indictments are romantic!

#### COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

At this, as at the rival house, the manager has, as yet, produced little novelty. *Mirandola* has brought a succession of numerous and brilliant audiences, whom it has visibly affected and delighted in no ordinary measure. Macready's performance of the hero, always excellent, has, since the first night, grown both more striking in parts, and more polished and harmonious as a whole. It has, however, sustained a loss, which, we fear, will greatly diminish its attraction, in the secession of Miss Foote from the theatre. We can scarcely believe, that the beautiful vision has passed away from our sight for ever. Will she no more cling so tenderly about Virginius, the living image of all that is daughterly and gentle? Shall we not again see her bend silently before the accusations of Guido, like a fair flower stooping beneath the rough blast, with which contention would be vain? Is comedy entirely to lose the most de-

licate and graceful of its handmaidens, and tragedy the loveliest of its sufferers? If so—she takes with her the best of our parting greetings on the journey of life, as her beauty has shone in on the weariness of ours. By retiring, she, at least, gains a duration of youth and of loveliness in the minds of those who have seen her, lasting as their memory. In return for those images of pure and innocent beauty with which she has enriched our imaginations, we wish her all the good, which should attend one of Nature's choicest favourites!

Miss Stephens, after a "heavy interval sustained in her dear absence," re-appeared as Polly, the most exquisite, perhaps, of all her characters; and never did she, or any one, look or sing it more charmingly. The two hours spent at this performance, is a little glassy portion of the stream of life—a season of brimming and calm joy, which it is tranquillizing even to remember. The unobtrusive charm of her acting—the very bewitching awkwardness of her manner—complete the enjoyment which her Polly diffuses, as they seem to mark her out as the being, whom no evil thing could harm, but who might live amidst the worst of the species without a thought of wrong. We never see this opera, without feeling a singular refreshment in the absence of all the swelling draperies of rhetoric, and all conventional modes of elevating what is regarded as low; or without rejoicing in the consciousness how interesting a faithful picture of humanity is—even where the scene promises least—if the redeeming traits are brought out by a potent and a kindly hand.

A new Farce, entitled "*A Figure of Fun*," was produced with so little success, on the 16th of February, that it has not since been repeated. It was not destitute of humour, or character; but the main incident, the personation of an Automaton by a real person, did not suffice for two acts. There were also several hits at the rival theatre, which were neither liberal nor judicious, and did injury to the author. Yates played a French Quack, with great vivacity and cle-

verness; and Liston, as the Automaton, strove to "forget himself to stone;" yet their acting was in vain. We chiefly regret the failure of the piece, on account of Yates, who, though somewhat spoiled by mimicry, has not now the station in the theatre, which he deserves.

#### SURREY THEATRE.

An adaptation to the stage of one of the works of our great novelist, by Mr. Dibdin, is really an event of high interest in theatrical circles. We, therefore, went to see the piece founded on Kenilworth, with considerable expectation, which, for once, did not deceive us. The drama follows the course of the tale with great closeness until the catastrophe, which, as given in the original, is too shocking even for perusal. It is felicitously altered by Mr. Dibdin, who makes Varney fall into his own snare, and re-unites Leicester and his Countess with the Queen's pardon. The only fault of the piece, as produced, was its extreme length, which has probably been since corrected. It is not possible, we think, by any minuteness, to dramatize a whole romance, so as to render all its parts intelligible to those who have not read it; and to those who have, the detail is needless and wearying. The dresses are as splendid and costly, and more appropriate than those usually introduced at the winter theatres; but the scenery, which is hardly a secondary matter in pieces of this class, is not worthy of the author, or the performers. In this respect, indeed, the Surrey, far superior in all else, yields the palm to the Adelphi and the Cobourg. The whole acting strength of the establishment is engaged in the piece; and there is "ample range, and room enough," for its developement, except in the part of Miss Copeland, which gives few opportunities for exertion. Miss Taylor enacts the prisoned beauty of Cumnor, with more than her usual gentleness, and all her usual power. Had, however, the sketch of the devoted puritan waiting-maid been well filled up, it would have better become the unequalled representative of Jenny Deans, than the

part of a lady, who, though thrown into trying situations, has herself "no character at all." Mrs. Dibdin, if not sufficiently passionate in Queen Elizabeth, sustains her dignity well, and looks a perfect picture. Huntley's performance of Varney is a highly finished portrait of a cool, self-possessed, and polished villain. Nor must we omit to notice Mr. S. H. Chapman, who plays Tresilian, and exhibits, amidst much which is bad, capabilities of a high order. He is often too violent, often extravagant, entirely without command over his voice in its highest key, and has evi-

dently had little advantage from instruction in his art; but he has that which no instruction can supply. There is not only a fine tone in his expressions of melancholy and despair, but touches of real pathos at times in his acting, which we almost venture to regard as indicating genius. We are sure that he has real talent and real feeling; and that, if he will withstand the seductive applauses of the gallery, which are loudest when he is worst, and will give his leisure to patient study, he may attain a very high rank in his profession.

## FINE ARTS.

### BRITISH INSTITUTION GALLERY.

THE value of an Establishment of Art is best estimated by the kind and degree of talent it brings forth and fosters. Judging of it by this standard, the British Institution must rank high in public regard, for it has materially assisted in forwarding the graphic genius of such artists as BIRD, HAYDON, HILTON, COLLINS, MARTIN, LANDSEER, &c. names that will be ever associated with delightful recollections of the graceful and the grand. The nobler productions of the sister arts, like those of their great parent Nature, are interwoven by the hands of fancy and thought into the very fibres of the memory and the heart. We can never forget Mr. BIRD's *Chevy Chase* (the sketch of which is in the present exhibition), for its pathos is as touching as the deep sighs of suffering humanity would be if breathed through an Æolian harp. We cannot forget the Venetian sweetness and force of Mr. HILTON's *Penelope recognizing Ulysses*, No. 169. It is as if the bow of Iris had spread itself out into personal form. Its harmony to the eye is "musical" as to the ear and mind "is Apollo's lute."

Only some profoundly heartfelt occurrence, keen and corrosive, could dispossess our memories of Mr. NEWTON's *Importunate Author*, No. 12, with its gold and silver brilliancy, and its expression of egotism and impatience; of Mr. ETTY's *Cupid and Psyche*, 100, lucid even in its own

light; of Mr. E. LANDSEER's animals, so noble in their race, and so full of excitement to admiration of their peculiar properties; of Mr. JACKSON's *Cupid*, 11, freshly blooming, and almost tempting us to kiss the mimic cheek; of Mr. WILKIE's *Athol Highlanders*, 14, so vital in aspect and so masterly in execution; of Mr. STARKE's truth-touched landscapes, or of Mr. HOFLAND's magnificent *Moonlight over an Ancient City*, 195; of Mr. KIDD's glowing scene, *The Stolen Kiss*, 247, or of the elegance and energy of Mr. GOTT's sculptures, *Jacob Wrestling*, 305, and *the Dying Spartacus*, 380; all which more than counterbalance the insipidity of the commonplace pictures in the gallery.

But it must be some dire convulsion of mind or body, some of the worst of

"All the natural shocks that flesh is heir to,"

that could root from our remembrance Mr. MARTIN's *Belshazzar's Feast*, 72; for it is a work addressed to those first principles of our intellectual nature, which give birth to a large portion of the pleasure and interest of our being—to the high relish of the novel, the beautiful, and the grand—to the fervid aspirations of the poet—to the inventions of the painter and sculptor—to the "soul-subduing" sounds of the musician, and to all we feel from the glories of the visible crea-

tion. The pleasure thus produced by this magnificent picture, arises from its very rare exhibition of nearly all the branches of painting, each beautiful or powerful in itself. The intelligent combination almost does what romance attributes to superhuman means—it rivets the mind with enchantment. The soul experiences an instant exaltation of its faculties in the contemplation of the beautiful and sublime objects, mingled in deep-toned and rich colours from the affluent stores of nature and art, all tending to one great, epic impression of awe, crowned by the emotions of an immense assembly, agonized at the sight of a supernatural agent, and foreboding to the fancy some terrible catastrophe. Every reader of sensibility must have felt a somewhat similar impression, from the simple narrative in Scripture, of the subject which Mr. Martin has painted, of *Belshazzar's* making a great feast—his calling to it the thousand of his lords—his commanding to bring in the precious vessels from the Temple of Jerusalem—the sudden appearance of a writing on the wall in mysterious characters—the king's altered countenance—his vainly calling in the astrologers to decypher it—Daniel's terrible interpretation of it in prophesying the tyrant's downfall with that of his kingdom. This series of circumstances, so full of excitement to the imagination, is recognized in the picture with increased force from the additional feast afforded to the fancy through the bright and novel medium of form, colour, and incident. The painter has, indeed, translated the original into graphic poetry; for besides giving the historical facts, he has enriched his work by imaginative addenda of his own. He has augmented the impression arising from personal and moral catastrophes, by appropriate aspects in nature, by lightnings and the lunar orb. To enable him to display these, he has represented the feast as taking place in an uncovered hall, while dancing is going

on in another that is roofed, and that is connected with the first in equal width and continuation of line, prolonging the noble perspective to a very remote distance, in rows of ponderous columns and galleries filled with musicians. Through the top of the first hall are seen rising in Babylonian sublimity of size and height, those architectural mountains, the tower of Babylon, and temple of Belus. About these play the forked and impetuous lightnings, reddening the clouds that are in careering motion, and about to obscure the sedate moon. The elemental glare and turmoil above are analogous, and give increased energy to the greater terrors below. In a hall, whose Asiatic size and style would alone fill the mind with grandeur, a multitudinous concourse of persons have come to the feast: some tremble as they sit round the luxurious tables; but the greater number, hastily driven from their recently joyous seats in violent agitation, run distractedly about, fall on the floor, or hide their faces from the strange horror of the mystic writing. The trembling monarch starts from his throne, while a set of conspirators with daggers, who appear to be watching an opportunity of despatching him, are themselves astounded; the very lights turn aside their flames from the vision, the sacred vessels from Jerusalem flash more brightly their gold and silver beams, the hall appears more luminous from the light that is emitted from the writing, inanimate objects seem to become animate, and the glory of the subject, and of painting itself, shines into the bosom with an impression of vehement, and awful grandeur.

The governors of the Institution have added to the admiration of the public, the weight of their high and encouraging approval of this noble work, by conferring upon Mr. MARTIN the reward of two hundred guineas, besides leaving to him the produce of its sale.

## VARIETIES.

**Oxford.**—Congregations will be holden for the purpose of granting Graces, and conferring Degrees, on the following days in the present term :—Saturday, March 3, Tuesday 6, and Tuesday 20; Tuesday, April 3, and Saturday 14.

**Cambridge.**—The subject of the Seatonian Prize Poem, for the present year, is, *The Old Age of St. John the Evangelist*.—The late Dr. Smith's annual Prizes of 25*l.* each, are adjudged to Mr. H. Melville, of St. John's college, and Mr. S. Atkinson, of Trinity college, the second and first Wranglers in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

**Linnean Society.**—This excellent society, which, like most of our English scientific Institutions, keeps on its calm quiet course, with perhaps too little public eclat, lately held its first meeting in 1821. Besides the routine business of the evening, the proposal and election of members, &c., the chief matter before it was the reading of part of a Zoological Memoir, by Sir T. S. Raffles, in which is given an account of certain animals of Sumatra, collected by that gentleman for the Honourable East India Company.

**Cymmrodorion Society in Gwynedd.**—The Committee of engagement on this society held a meeting at Caernarvon, on the 29th of Jan., when the following subjects were decided on for the several Prize Poems and Essays, at the Eisteddfod, proposed to be held in the course of the ensuing Autumn. For the *Englyn*, "Cof-fedwriaeth am enedigaeth y Tywysog cyntaf o waedoliaeth y Saeson (sef Edward yr ail) yn Nghastell Caernarvon." [In memory of the birth of the first Prince of Wales of English blood (or Edward II.) in the Castle of Caernarvon.] For the *Awdl* (ode), "Cerddoriaeth" [Minstrelsy.]

**Skull of Oliver Cromwell.**—The short account which we gave in our last Number of the skull of Cromwell being at this moment in the possession of a gentleman of London, and the doubts we expressed upon the subject, have produced the following letter from a correspondent :—

"Mr. Editor,—I have read, in your last Number, a short account of the head of Oliver Cromwell, the truth of which statement I am able to corroborate, having been permitted to see it, by the gentleman in whose possession it is at present. The objection, at the end of your account, is explained in the following manner. After the Restoration, the bodies of Cromwell, Ireton, and Bradshaw, were taken

up from their interments, and hung on a gibbet at Tyburn from sun-rise to sun-set; then they were immediately beheaded, the bodies buried under the gallows, and the heads spiked and fixed upon Westminster-hall; where Oliver's head, having been, at the time of his funeral, curiously embalmed, remained for twenty-five years. Many of these particulars, and several others, are related in the "*Cromwelliana*," a work selected from the publications of the day, or extracted from the newspapers of the time; but the gentleman who possesses the head is likewise in possession of every particular circumstance, which forms such a body of positive, as well as presumptive evidence, that I believe no person, who has seen it, has doubted its authenticity. I have no authority to mention the possessor's name, though I have no reason to think that he would object to it.

"I am, Sir,

"Your humble servant,

"Feb. 8, 1821."

"T. C."

We should be happy to know all the evidence, upon which the foregoing relation is grounded. It being granted that the body of Oliver was disinterred two years after its interment, mutilated, and the head degraded upon Westminster-hall, and that it remained there twenty-five years; still, proof seems wanting that the present is not the head of Bradshaw or Ireton; as well as that it was a head actually exposed there. The skull having been embalmed, would not be much longer preserved from decay on that account, in such an exposed situation; but the space of time, which it is asserted to have remained there, might not have materially affected its durability. Skulls often remain longer undecayed in the moist earth. Hume, if we recollect rightly, does not notice the exposure of these bodies at Tyburn, probably reflecting, with his philosophic cast of disposition, that the act displayed no very favourable picture of the magnanimity of the last individual but one of his favourite dynasty, who sat upon a throne.

**Extraordinary Circumstance in Natural History.**—About the end of last October, a pair of martins were seen busily employed carrying ants (the *formica hirsuticornis* of Linnæus) to their young: so plentiful was the supply, that numerous ants remained unconsumed, and took possession of the nest, which, on the departure of the birds, they converted into a



complete fornicatory. The ants have increased greatly; and their assiduous labours may be witnessed under the side of the Abbey of Vale Crucis, near Llangollen, in Wales.

*Iodine in the Crab and Lobster.*—Mr. Chevreul has discovered Iodine in the bones of the head of the crab and of the large lobster; but he could not find it in the small lobster.

*Snowdon.*—The height of Snowdon, by Mr. Wollaston's thermometrical barometer, from Caernarvon Quay, is 3546.25 feet. The same mountain, taken trigonometrically, by General Roy, was found to be 3555.4; and barometrically, by the same officer, 3548.9 in height.

*Antiquities.*—An investigation of the numerous Records of the city of Exeter has lately taken place: these valuable articles of antiquity have long remained deposited in old chests, in a private apartment of the Guildhall, almost neglected: upwards of one hundred manuscripts have already been discovered and examined by the Rev. George Oliver, Pitman Jones, Esq., &c.; many of them are beautifully written on fine vellum, and present some curious and interesting historical occurrences. The earliest, yet found, is of the time of King William Rufus, 1090, being about the period that Osbertus, the Norman, was Bishop of Exeter; and it is thought some earlier manuscripts may still be discovered.

*Mineralogy.*—Green fluor spar has been discovered in one of the hills of Banffshire, by Mr. J. M. Hog, jun., of Newliston. It occurred massive and disseminated, but was not observed to be regularly crystallized. Mr. Hog found, that when exposed to heat, it became remarkably phosphorescent.

*Botany.*—The *Linnæa Borealis* has been discovered in Northumberland, wild, growing luxuriantly in long runners, and covering a space of twenty or thirty square yards, in an old fir plantation, near Catcherside, about three miles north of Wallington, in the beginning of September last.

*Vaccination.*—The following letter, on the interesting subject of vaccination, has been addressed by the celebrated Doctor Jenner to a lady resident in the neighbourhood of Devizes:—

“Berkeley, Jan. 11, 1821.

“My dear Madam,—You ask me if I have any reason to doubt the efficacy of Vaccination, as a certain preventive of the infection of small-pox. Various, you tell me, are the opinions on this subject; I beg pardon for opposing your declaration:

be assured, there is but one opinion among medical men, who have conducted the practice with that attention which it requires, according to the rules I have precisely laid down. This island might have been entirely freed from the pestilence many years ago, if its wisdom in this respect had kept pace with many of the Continental kingdoms, where small-pox has been entirely unknown for many years; and for ages previously to the introduction of the new practice, it had frequently raged with uncontrollable fury. I do not know how its merits can be set in a more intelligible, or convincing point of view, than by giving you the substance of a quotation from a very recent publication on the subject, by Mr. Cross, an eminent surgeon of Norwich, where, through the folly and absurdity of the people, the small-pox lately committed great havoc. He tells us that ten thousand of this population, who had been vaccinated, lived in the midst of a contaminated atmosphere, and the exceptions to complete protection, after perfect vaccination, were so few as not to be worth detailing; on the other hand, out of three thousand, who had neglected to be vaccinated, five hundred and thirty individuals died, and some who had been inoculated with regular small-pox, caught the disease a second time!! What you have heard, respecting my opinion of re-vaccinating in seven years, has no foundation in truth. Perfect vaccination is permanent in its influence. It is quite terrible to see the obstinacy of the people; but the basis of it rests with the superior orders: coercion, however, has never a good effect, but quite the contrary. It is shocking to contrast the conduct of people at home with that of those abroad. Let the country be ever so extensive, ever so populous, where vaccination has been solely and universally propagated, small-pox has been wholly got rid of, and never brought back again, even after periods of years have elapsed, in most instances. I am sorry to find the poor people around you are so infatuated; but does the fault lie with them?—I remain, dear Madam, very faithfully your's, “EDW. JENNER.”

*Clay-slate Ax found in a Whale.*—A clay-slate ax was cut out of the blubber of a whale lately, by the carpenter of a Greenlandman, of Montrose. It had sunk to the depth of 18 or 20 inches, and the wound had cicatrized. It is neatly ground, presenting the knife-edge, and seems to have armed an Esquimaux lance.

*Natural History.*—Some of the animalcules, which are found in the Greenland

sea, move at the rate of  $\frac{1}{100}$ th of an inch in a second, others at the rate of an inch in three minutes. The American bird, the Condur, could fly round the globe at the Equator, a favourable gale prevailing, in about a week. This insect would require 8985 years to perform the same distance. The diameter of the largest of them is only the  $\frac{1}{2000}$ th of an inch, and many only the  $\frac{1}{2000}$ th. A whale requires a sea to sport in, while 150,000,000 of these animalcules would have abundant room in a tumbler of water!—*Edin. Phil. Jour.*

*Effect of Magnetism on Chronometers.*—It appears that a sudden alteration always takes place in chronometers when on board ship, in respect to the rate of their going. Mr. Fisher, who has much considered the subject, ascribes it to the “magnetic action exerted by the iron of the ship on the inner rim of the balance, which is made of steel;” and in proof of this, he found that analogous effects took place in chronometers when under the influence of magnets, placed in different positions, with respect to their balances. Chronometers appear to have been always accelerated on shipboard. It seems probable, also, that the force of balance-springs is affected the same way, since it is well known, that chronometers having gold ones, although more difficult to adjust, yet keep better rates at sea than others. *Phil. Trans.* 1820.

*Anecdotal Literature.*—The first collection of anecdotes of English composition is *Shakspeare's Jest-book*, an elegant reprint by Samuel Weller Singer, Esq. of three tracts, containing—1. “The Hundred Merry Tales,” 1557. It is to this book that Beatrice alludes, when she asks Benedict—“Will you tell me who told you \* \* \* that I was disdainful—and that I had my good wit out of the *Hundred Merry Tales*?” (*Much Ado about Nothing*, Act. ii. s. 1.)—2. “Tales and Quicke Answeres, very mery, and pleasant to rede.” 1556. It contains one hundred and fourteen tales, of which the following is the 85th: “*Of Thales, the Astronomer, that fell into a ditche.*—Laertius wryteth, that Thales Milesius went oute of his house upon a tyme, to beholde the starres of a certayn cause; and so longe he went backward, that he fell plumpe into a ditche over the eares. Wherefore an olde woman that he kept in his house laughed, and sayd to him in derision: O Thales, how shouldest thou have knowledge in heavenly things above, and knowest not what is here benethe thy feet?”—3. “Mery Tales, Wittie Questions, and Quicke Answeres, very pleasant to be

readde. 1567. This collection is alluded to by Sir John Harington, in his ‘*Ulysses upon Ajax*,’ where he says, ‘Lege the boke of Mery Tales.’ The general design of the book is to expose the Friars, who preached against Erasmus as an heretic, including, however, some of no particular bent.

*Monochromatic Painting.*—A very delicate experiment, which Buffon appears to have first noticed, led, in all probability, to the invention of the monochromatic mode of painting, or painting with a single colour. If, at the moment which precedes sun-set, at the close of a cloudless day, a body is placed near a wall, or against another polished body, or on a smooth chalky soil, the shadow caused by this body is *blue*, instead of being *black* or *colourless*. This effect is produced by the light of the sun being so weakened, that the blue rays which are reflected from the sky, which has always this colour on a clear day, fall, and are again driven back, or reflected on that part of the wall, which the dying light of the sun cannot strike; for even at its last moment, the light which falls straight and direct, is sufficiently strong to destroy that of the heavens, which is only reflected, wherever they meet.

*Wood Engraving.*—The first engraving on wood, of which there is any record in Europe, is that of “the Actions of Alexander,” by the two Cunios, executed in the years 1285 or 1286. The engravings are eight in number, and in size about nine inches by six. In a frontispiece, decorated with fanciful ornaments, there is an inscription, which states the engravings to have been by “Allessandro Alberico Cunio, Cavaliere, and Isabella Cunio, twin brother and sister; first reduced, imagined, and attempted to be executed in relief, with a small knife, on blocks of wood, made even and polished by this learned and dear sister; continued and finished by us together, at Ravenna, from the eight pictures of our invention, painted six times larger than here represented; engraved, explained by verses, and thus marked upon the paper, to perpetuate the number of them, and to enable us to present them to our relations and friends, in testimony of gratitude, friendship, and affection. All this was done and finished by us when only sixteen years of age.” This account, which was given by Papillon, who saw the engravings, has been much disputed; but Mr. Ottley, in his late valuable work, deems it authentic.

*Curious Fact.*—At a late meeting of the Royal Society, Sir Everard Home com-

communicated some observations on the influence of the black substance in the skin of the negro, in preventing the scorching operation of the sun's rays. As black surfaces become much warmer by exposure to the sun's rays than those which are white, or of paler tints, the cause of the black colour in the negro has long appeared problematical to the physiologist. In this paper Sir Everard shews, that by exposing the back of the hand, and other parts of the body, covered with thin white linen, to the direct influence of the sun's rays, they become irritated and inflamed; small specks or freckles first appear; and these, on continued exposure, are followed by a vesicular separation of the cuticle: the same happens when the bare surface is exposed, which, in common language, becomes sun-burnt. When, however, the part of the body thus exposed, is covered with a piece of black crape, though the temperature of such part, when exposed to the bright sunshine, exceeds that produced upon the bare skin, the scorching and blistering influence of the rays is entirely prevented; hence it appears, that the deleterious effects of the sun's rays are prevented by an artificial blackening of the surface of the skin; that perspiration becomes more copious, as is especially remarked in the negro; and, in short, that the conversion of the radiant matter of the sun into sensible heat, which conversion is effected by the black surface, tends to prevent the scorching effects, and to promote the cuticular secretion.

*Natural History of Sumatra and Java.*—A large collection of the natural history of Sumatra lately arrived in London. It was formed under the superintendence of Sir S. Raffles, and intended for the Museum of the East India Company.

*Chemistry.*—"In preparing fulminating silver," says Dr. Gilby, "I observed an occurrence, which I have not seen any where noticed. I had placed upon the table a small portion of it to shew its detonation, and it happened from a hole in the paper, that several small heaps were scattered on the table: in touching one of them with sulphuric acid, I was surprised to find that they all detonated spontaneously. It is easy to imagine several reasons for the circumstance, but I am not certain as to the true one. I have frequently repeated the experiment, and always with the same result."

*Mineralogy.*—There was lately found in a blue lias formation, at Lyme Regis, a most superb specimen of the Zoophyte, called Pentacrinite, and it is now in the possession of Mr. Joseph Anning, of that

town. This most superb and magnificent fossil is three feet long and two feet wide; it exhibits the different parts of the animal in the highest character and beauty, and is considered to be the largest and best specimen in Europe.

*Burns' Anniversary.*—The friends and admirers of Robert Burns lately met at the Commercial Inn, in Dumfries, to celebrate, at the second meeting of their club, the anniversary of the birth-day of the poet; John Commelin, Esq. in the Chair. Many appropriate toasts and sentiments were given, and some excellent remarks were made by the chairman, upon the particular characteristics of the writings of Burns, the peculiarities of his genius, and the beauty of that part of his compositions, which has immortalized his native dialect.

*Mr. Belzoni.*—The zeal of Mr. Belzoni is beyond all praise, for not only taking drawings of the interior of the Pyramids of Cheops and Cephrenes at Memphis, and of Psammethis at Thebes, but also models in wax of their principal figures and sculptures, with a view of erecting *fac similes* of those chambers in some parts of Europe for the inspection of the curious; where there may not only be science enough to give him encouragement, but also pecuniary means sufficient to enable him to begin and complete a work of such great interest. No other traveller has entertained this motive in his journey, but has contented himself with a literary description, which has, from the expense, been confined to the libraries of the great and opulent; and, after all, has proved inadequate to give a perfect idea of the objects designed. It would, we think, be well worthy the Trustees of the British Museum, to have such a work modelled and attached to their collection of Egyptian Antiquities; where the man of learning might have access to it, for the purpose of consulting the antiquities of Ancient Egypt, and the curious might be at once instructed and delighted. For, by Mr. Belzoni's magnificent scheme, if realised, every one will be enabled to place himself in the very chambers of the most remote antiquity!

*Royal Society.*—At a sitting of the Royal Society, lately held, Captain Kater read an interesting paper on the subject of the volcano, which he has discovered in the moon. On examining the dark part of the moon through a telescope, he perceived a bright spot, resembling a star; and subsequent observations convinced him it was a volcano. As that part of the moon, in which it is situated, has now become

illuminated, the volcano is no longer visible to us.

*Blunders of Artists.*—Brengheli, a Dutch painter, in a picture of the Eastern Magi, drew the Indian King in a large white surplice, with boots and spurs, and bearing in his hand, as a present to the Holy Infant, the model of a Dutch 74-gun ship. On an Altar-piece at Capua, the Virgin is seated in a rich arm-chair of crimson velvet with gold flowers; a cat and parrot are placed near her, extremely attentive to the scene; on a table are a silver coffee-pot and cup!

*College Museum, Edinburgh.*—On Christmas day last, this Museum was thrown open to the public. For many months the Professor of Natural History had been busily occupied in arranging the collection of natural history, which had been accumulating for years. During the life-time of Dr. Walker, considerable materials were got together; but it is only since the appointment of Professor Jamieson that this establishment has possessed any thing deserving the name of a museum; and the rapid strides, which have been made in consequence of his energy, since the peace, have at once raised it to a very high rank among the collections of Europe. The museum occupies the western side of the square of the University; and from the old houses in West College-street having been lately removed, is lighted on all sides as well as could possibly be wished. The lower room, which is 90 feet by 40, and 20 feet high, is finished in the most rigid style of Greek architecture; it is destined to receive all the larger objects of natural history, such as the Giraff, the Elephant, and the fossil-bones of the whale found at Airthrie, near Stirling. The upper room is of the same dimensions: the architecture is of the richest description. It is divided into three apartments, so as to afford room for the display of the different objects it contains. In the middle a dome rises, which is 40 feet from the ground; and a gallery runs all round the room, to afford more accommodation for the display of birds, beasts, &c. Over the main entrance is a large side-room, intended for the reception of Minerals; and there is another smaller range above for the same purpose.

*Mr. Watt.*—On Friday the 19th of January, the birth-day of a most distinguished native of Greenock,—of a man whose fellow-citizenship does honour to the united empire, the late James Watt, Esq. was commemorated in the Tontine Inn of that enterprising town, by the most numerous and respectable assemblage of the inha-

bitants ever witnessed upon such an occasion. The same warmth of feeling seemed to pervade the minds of the large party who sat down to an elegant repast, enjoying the hilarity of friendship, but tempered with due regret for the loss of him whose memory and virtues they were met to celebrate; parting only at a late hour, but with fixed intent to renew the annual compliment to their respected townsman.—Marked effect was produced by the introduction of a fine bust, crowned with laurel, and raised on a pedestal, of the illustrious philosopher, and which was appropriately placed at the upper end of the apartment. With due respect, also, not only to the company, but to the object of that commemoration, the chair was filled, and ably filled, by John Deniston, Esq. the chief magistrate, supported by Archibald Baine, Esq. junior magistrate, and Robert Stewart, of Finhart, Esq., as croupiers.—To enumerate all the toasts would be but to repeat our remarks on the respectability, loyalty, and good sense of the meeting; but we must not omit the chairman's observations, on proposing the grand toast of the day, To the memory of James Watt, Esq.—whose splendid discoveries and high attainments in mechanical science he would not pretend to describe; nor was it needful, as they had already sent Mr. Watt's name abroad, far and wide—he, the chairman, trusting that the town of Greenock will never forget its proud distinction of having given birth to so illustrious an individual. With that spirit of liberality so characteristic in Mr. Watt himself, due praise and honour were given throughout the evening to merit, and to other eminent masters of science, who were commemorated in the cheerful glass—especially those to whom the world is indebted for the original steam-engine, to the first projectors of steam-boats, and others; interspersed with many other individuals who, in the brief annals of Scottish local history, stand distinguished for their talents and public spirit. But not only was pleasure felt, more especially, in the well-merited honours paid to the eminent individual which formed the basis of the meeting in his native town: it was also warmly hoped, that it will be the prelude to some more general expression of public feeling upon that subject. Wisely and worthily, indeed, would this great nation act, if, by some public proceeding, or some public monument, it were to testify its gratitude for the benefits it has received from such a man—from him, of whom it was most truly said, by an inge-

nious foreigner, that, "it is to Mr. Watt that England, in a great measure, owes the immense increase of her wealth within the last fifty years!" But, it is not in honour to him alone, such a mark of respect is suggested; for no national commemoration could add to his reputation—it would, however, demonstrate, that Britain is not unmindful of the genius and the fame of her children; whilst it would stimulate others to travel in the same path of public utility, which he so honourably and so beneficially trod. It has been suggested that a most picturesque and appropriate memorial might be erected on the romantic banks of Clyde, for him, of whom the distinguished "author of Waverley" has observed, that his machinery has produced a change in the world, the effects of which, extraordinary as they already are, are perhaps only now beginning to be felt, and who was not only the most profound man of science, the most successful combiner of powers, and calculator of numbers, as adapted to general purposes—was not only one of the most generally well informed, but one of the best and kindest of human beings!

*Drinking-cups, formed of Human Skulls.*—Every reader of poetry has heard of Lord Byron's celebrated goblet, at Newstead Abbey, on which the fine verses, beginning, "Start not, nor deem my spirit fled," are inscribed. It is mounted in silver, somewhat after the fashion of the wine-cups formed of the shell of the ostrich; and in depth and capaciousness would, probably, rival the great Bear of the Baron Bradwardine, should that memento of ancient Scottish hospitality be yet upon the face of the earth. A superabundance of gratuitous horror has been expended on the circumstance of Lord Byron's having converted the head-piece of one of his ancestors into a stoup to hold his wine. But this fancy of the noble poet's, like many of his poetical fancies, is by no means an original one. Mandeville tells us of a people (the old Guebres) who exposed the dead bodies of their parents to the fowls of the air, reserving only the skulls, of which, says he, "*the son maketh a cuppe and therefrom drynkethe he with gret devocion.*" The Italian poet Marino (to whom our own Milton owes so many of the splendid situations in "Paradise Lost,") makes the conclave of devils, in his "Pandemonium," quaff wine from the pericranium of Minerva. We have also a similar allusion in a Runic Ode, preserved by Wormius. Lodbrog, disdaining life, and think-

ing of the joys of immortality, which he was about to share in the hall of Odin, exclaims—

*"Bibemus cerevisiam*

*Ex concavis craniorum crateribus."*

In Middleton's *Witch*, the Duke takes out a bowl of a similar description, when the Lord Governor ejaculates, "A skull, my Lord!" and his Grace replies—

"Call it a soldier's cup.

\* \* \* \*

"*Our Duchess, I know, will pledge us, tho' the cup,*

*Was once her father's head, which as a trophy*

*We'll keep till death," &c.*

The same singular appropriation of dead men's sconces is referred to, on one or two occasions, by Massinger; and from the following quotation from a speech of Torrenti, in Dekker's "*Wonder of a Kingdom*," we may presume that Lord Byron was not the first person who mounted human skulls in silver:—

"*Would I had here ten thousand soldier's heads,*

*Their skulls set all in silver to drink healths*

*To his confusion first invented war."*

*Lit. Gazette.*

*Ship Building.*—The Philosophical Transactions for 1820, contain an interesting paper "On a new principle of constructing ships in the mercantile navy, by Sir Rob. Seppings, F. R. S." This country is so deeply interested in whatever tends to give additional safety to the persons and the property employed in commerce, as to render the improvement of ship-building a matter of first-rate importance. Sir R. Seppings has frequently given the results of his inquiries on this subject to the Royal Society; and he has introduced many weighty improvements into that department of naval architecture, relating to the construction of ships of war. In the paper above-mentioned, he treats of vessels employed in the mercantile service; and after shewing the erroneous principles and loose practice that have hitherto prevailed in this department, and adverting to the lives and property that have in consequence been sacrificed, describes the means of obviating such serious defects. In the present mode of constructing mercantile ships, half the timbers only of the frames or ribs are so united as to form any part of an arch, every alternate couple being unconnected with each other, and resting upon, instead of giving support to, the external planking. To the disgrace of



the English merchant-ship-builder, this practice is almost peculiar to him, a preferable system having been long followed by other maritime powers. The present mode of joining together the several pieces of the same rib is also open to much objection; it is done by the introduction of wedge pieces, between four and five hundred of which are required in an Indiaman of 1200 tons; these wedges soon become defective, and communicate their own decay to their attached timbers; besides which, the grain of the rib-pieces is so much cut to give them the curvature required, as considerably to weaken the general fabric; and, lastly, they occasion a great consumption of materials, since the ends of the two rib-pieces must first be cut away, and then replaced by the wedge. Another great defect of the present system is, that the lower timbers are not continued across the keel; so that no support is given in a transverse direction when the ship touches the ground, nor any aid to counteract the constant pressure of the mast; this *great sacrifice of strength and safety*, being made for no other purpose than that of giving a passage for the water to the pumps: for the same purpose, the floor timbers, which alone cross the keel, are also weakened; and after all, the conveyance of the water is very uncertain, and there is always a residue of putrid bilge, at once offensive and injurious. Such are some of the most serious defects in our present mode of ship-building. To obviate them, Sir Robert proposes to connect the ends of the pieces of timber forming the ribs by circular pieces of wood, as from time immemorial has been practised to unite the felloes of carriage-wheels, the component parts of each rib being of shorter lengths and less curvature, and, consequently, less grain-cut: that the timbers should uniformly be carried across the keel, leaving water-courses in the joints for the purpose of conveying the water to the pumps, which reaching below it allow the removal of all stagnant water; and further, the water-course being a smooth channel, can be easily cleared, whereas at present it is not only inaccessible in places, but forms compartments for the reception of putrid matter. Many further details are given in this paper respecting the method of closing the openings between the timbers, and of preventing the access of air to the inclosed parts, by the injection of coal-tar; and directions are also laid down, upon a variety of subjects, which require reference to the plates, and which we are

therefore obliged to omit. The great advantages derived from the plan here described are, the attainment of additional strength, decrease in the consumption of materials and difficulties of construction, protection from worms externally and vermin internally, and facility in stopping leaks.

*Antiquities.*—Lately, as some men were digging brick-earth, in a field opposite the west front of the Roman camp, at Caister, near Norwich, they discovered, about five feet in depth, the remains of two bodies, which were, no doubt, those of Roman soldiers. Nothing was entire of them, except several teeth, and a metal brooch of copper, excellently preserved, although they cannot have been interred less than 1400 years.

*Cold.*—*Polar Expedition.*—When John Smith (one of the men who lost his fingers by the frost), on the 24th of February last, put his hand into a basin of cold water to thaw his fingers, the cold communicated by them to the water was so great, that a thin film of ice was formed on the surface. Another circumstance demonstrates the extraordinary rapidity with which water was converted into ice, during the time of the intense cold, and is unparalleled in the history of congelation. On the 15th or 16th of February, the morning when the thermometer stood at 55° below Zero, one of the officers, we believe Mr. Fisher, the surgeon, took a bottle of fresh water up to the main-top, and poured the water through a cullender; and by the time it reached the roofing of the ship, the drops congealed into irregular spherical pieces of ice, which the mate of the ship, Mr. Crauford, received into a tin dish. The height of the main-top was not above 40 feet; so that, according to the law of falling bodies, the water must have been frozen in less than two seconds of time!!—*Literary Gazette.*

#### RURAL ECONOMY.

*Drilling.*—An agriculturist, who has written a pamphlet on the subject, recommends to drill the rows in a line to the twelve o'clock sun. This should be particularly attended to by those who are farming on cold clays. A farmer gives the following practical testimony:—"I have made one trial, in the present season, on a thirty-acre field of wheat, in part of which the *ridges* lay direct north and south, the other part east and west. The result was, that the part drilled from north to south was more free from mildew, and by far superior in quality and quantity."

*Extraordinary Produce.*—Last spring, Mr. F. Wall, of Brinsey, near Congressbury, being at Wells, observed a large potatoe (the Never-blossom), weighing 13½ lbs., in the market, which he took home, and having cut it into sets, planted it. At the last digging-time, it yielded the wonderful produce of 135 lbs. weight of fine potatoes, many of them considerably larger than the parent root.

*Extraordinary Pumpkins.*—Two specimens of the fruit of the Pompion, or Pompkin (Crocobira Pepo), were lately cut in the garden of Joseph Weld, Esq., at Pilewell, near Lymington, of the following description:—shape spherical, deeply ribbed, like a melon; the largest measuring 6 feet in circumference, and weighing 113 lbs.; the other measuring 5 feet 2 inches, and weighing 74 lbs.: they have been about four months growing.

*Wonderful Ox.*—The celebrated Ox, called Caps-All, of the Durham breed, the property of D. Green, Esq., near Boroughbridge, was lately slaughtered. Having travelled upwards of four years, through most of the counties in England and Scotland, this wonderful animal had the misfortune to get a stub into one of his hind feet, which rendered him very lame, and, latterly, unable to rise, during which lameness he was computed to have lost more than 50 stone weight; this induced his owner to kill him, and the following enormous weight proves his unequalled size and fatness. The four quarters weighed 167 stone, 14 lbs. to the stone, or 292 st. 2 lbs., of 8 lbs. per stone, or 2,338 lbs. weight. Rough tallow 19 st. or 266 lbs.: when cut down the breast, he measured one foot thickness of solid fat, and the rest of his carcass was proportionably fat. In 1819, this noble animal was measured and weighed, and was found to stand full 6 feet high, 11 feet 6 inches round the body, 37 inches across the back, and 10 feet from the tail to his horns, and weighed the unprecedented weight of 310 stone of 14 lbs., or 4,340 lbs. weight.

*Directions for raising Ferns from Seed.*—Having provided a common garden-pot, 4½ inches in depth, and 3½ wide, let the bottom-part, to the height of one inch, be filled with fragments of broken pots, by way of drain. Over these should be spread a stratum of such soil as is commonly used for potting green-house plants, of the depth of two inches; the remaining inch and half should be filled with brown loamy earth, sifted through a hair-sieve, the surface being made perfectly smooth, and on this the seeds are to be scattered as evenly as possible. Care must be taken

that the wind be not suffered to blow the seeds away, leaving nothing but empty capsules. The seeds being sown, no other covering is requisite than a bell-glass, which should just fit within the rim of the pot, so as to exclude all air. The pot is then to be kept in a pan always half full of water, and set in a shady part of the stove or hot-house, being always regularly watered, as above directed. When the young plants have acquired their second leaf, it is proper to give them a little air, by placing a small piece of wood under the edge of the glass at one side. In a short time afterwards, the glass may be entirely removed.

*Rid Ploughs.*—Since this invention was first announced, Mr. John Finlayson, the inventor, has made trials of it upon almost every description of land; and being fully convinced of the great advantages which must result from its general use, gave a public exhibition of its operation along with a common iron plough on the 21st of December, in the following ways:—1st. The ploughs proceeded to work on potatoe land thickly strewed with potatoe shaws; and in the course of five bouts of each, in a ridge of one hundred and thirty yards, the common plough was choaked and thrown out thirty-nine times, whereas the other went clear through. 2d. They were tried on dry stubble-land strewed with long hay, and covered over with a loose mould: the common plough, in going a bout and a half of a ridge of one hundred and sixty yards, was continually choaked, and thrown entirely out twenty-nine times; but the new plough proceeded four bouts, and was only stopped twice, and that in consequence of a stone in the points. And, 3d. They were tried on rough moor, stubble land, and the stoppages of the common one were observed to be in a similar ratio as before, whereas the new one regularly cleared her way. The spectators, who were composed of the most respectable and intelligent gentlemen and farmers in the surrounding country, were decidedly of opinion that Mr. Finlayson's plough is a most happy invention.—*Glasgow Paper.*

*Larch Tree (Pinus Larix.)*—The first larch-trees ever seen in Scotland, were sent to the Duke of Athol, at Dunkeld, in 1738, in two garden-pots. They came from Switzerland, and were at first put into the green-house. By degrees, it was discovered, that they could bear the winter in Scotland without injury. They were, therefore, planted in the Duke of Athol's park at Dunkeld, very near his house.

There they may be still seen, having grown in the course of 81 years, which have elapsed since they were planted, to the size of very large trees. Their circumference, about a foot above the ground, is nearly 18 feet; and at the height of 8 feet, the circumference is nearly 14 feet. Thus, in 81 years, they have produced as much wood as an oak would in the course of several centuries. From these two parent trees have sprung all the larches which abound so much in Scotland. The

larch-tree is now almost every where preferred to the Scotch fir, which it has, in a great measure, superseded. It is a much more beautiful tree; it vegetates much more rapidly; is not so difficult to please in soil; and is at least as hardy, if not more so. The larch wood is not inferior to that of the fir, and the bark is purchased by the tanner, for about half the price that he pays for oak-bark. Trials have been made of it for ship-building, which have answered very well.

## FOREIGN VARIETIES.

### ITALY.

*The Abbé Maio.*—We have already mentioned the discovery of Cicero's Tract on a Republic, and other works, by this indefatigable man. The following will be found a correct list of the fruits of his researches, and their date of publication, with their titles. The Abbé Maio, of Milan, made his principal discoveries in the Ambrosian Library of that city, formed by Frederic Borromée, Cardinal and Archbishop of Milan, about two hundred years ago. It contains fifteen thousand manuscripts of great antiquity, and about sixty thousand printed volumes. Some of the manuscripts were taken from the convent of Bobbio, founded in the Apennines in the year 612. The first work discovered, and made known, by the Abbé Maio, was, *Isocratis oratio de permutatione, cujus pars ingens primum Græcè edita ab Andrea Mustoxyde, nunc primum Latine exhibitur ab anonymo interprete, qui et notas et appendices adjunxit. Mediolani, typis Jo. Pirotæ, 1818, 148 pp. 8vo.*

2. *M. T. Ciceronis trium orationum, pro Scauro, pro Tullio, pro Flacco, partes ineditæ, cum antiquo scoliaste item inedito ad orationem pro Scauro. Invenit, recensuit, notis illustravit Angelus Maius, bibliothecæ Ambrosianæ à linguis orientalibus. Mediolani, typis Jo. Pirotæ, 1814. 51 pp.* This manuscript was originally from the Convent of Bobbio.

3. *M. T. Ciceronis trium orationum, in Clodium et Curionem, de ære alieno Milonis, de rege Alexandrino, fragmenta inedita; item ad tres prædictas orationes, et ad alias Tullianas quatuor editas, commentarius antiquus ineditus, qui videtur Asconii Pediani scolia insuper antiqua et inedita, quæ videntur excerpta commentario deperdito ejusdem Asconii Pediani ad alias rursus quatuor Ciceronis editas orationes. Omnia ex antiquissimis MSS. cum criticis notis edebat, A. Maius, &c. 1814. 179 pp.*

4. *M. Cornelii Frontonis opera inedita,*

*cum epistolis item ineditis Antonii Pii, M. Aurelii, L. Veri, et Appiani, nec non aliorum veterum fragmentis. Invenit et commentario prævio notisque illustravit A. Maius, &c. 1815, 2 vol. 8vo. 678 pp.*—Fronton was a Native of Cirta, in Africa, and the preceptor of M. Aurelius.

5. *Q. Aurelii Summachi V. C. octo orationum ineditarum partes. Invenit notisque declaravit A. Maius, &c. 1815. 84 pp.*

6. *M. Accii Plauti Fragmenta inedita, item ad P. Terentium Commentationes et Picturæ ineditæ. Inventore A. Maio, &c. 8vo. 67 pp.* This contains a fragment of a lost piece, called *Vidularia*.

7. *Ἰσαίου λόγος περὶ τοῦ Κλεωνύμου κληροῦ.—Isaëi Oratio de hereditate Cleonymi. 1815. 8vo. 67 pp.*—One of the discourses of this author, *de Meneclis hereditate*, was printed in England about thirty years ago. Isaëus was one of the six Rhetoricians of Athens; the disciple of Isocrates, and the master of Demosthenes.

8. *Θεμιστίου φιλοσόφου λόγος πρὸς τοὺς αἰτιασαμένους ἐπὶ τῷ δέξασθαι τὴν ἀρχήν.—Themistii philosophi oratio in eos a quibus ob præfecturam susceptam fuerat vituperatus. 1816. 8vo. 75 pp.*—Themistius was contemporary with Symmachus, and thirty-three discourses by this author were extant in the ninth century, of which three were lost since. M. Maio has discovered one of those missing, and other fragments of this author.

9. *Διονυσίου Ἀλικαρνασσεύς Ῥωμαϊκῆς Ἀρχαιολογίας τὰ μέχρι τοῦ δὲ ἐλλείποντα.—1816. 219 pp.*—Through M. Maio's discoveries, the world is now in possession of great part of the twenty books of this historian, though the nine last, discovered by him, are in a very imperfect state.

10. *Φίλωνος τοῦ Ἰουδαίου περὶ Ἀρετῆς, καὶ τῶν ταύτης μορίων.—Philonis Judæi de virtute ejusque partibus. Invenit, &c. 1816. 106 pages.*

11. *Πορφυρίου φιλοσόφου πρὸς Μαρκέλλαν.—Porphyrii philosophi ad Marcellam. Invenit, &c. &c. 1816. 76 pp.*—This fragment was found in one of the manu-

scripts which contained the fragments of Dionysius Halicarnassensis.

12. *Σύλλας λόγος ιδ.*—*Sibyllæ libri XIV.* editore et interprete A. Maio, &c. 1817. 8vo. 54 pp.

13. *Itinerarium Alexandri, ad Constantium Augustum, Constantini M. Filium,* edente nunc primum cum notis A. Maio, &c. 1817. 8vo. 100 pp.

14. *Julii Valerii, res gestæ Alexandri Macedonis, translatae ex Æsopo Græco,* prodeunt nunc primum edente, notisque illustrante A. Maio. 1817. 8vo. 270 pp.

15. *M. T. Ciceronis sex orationum partes ante nostram ætatem ineditæ; cum antiquo interprete ante nostram item ætatem inedito, qui videtur Asconius Pedianus, ad Tullianas septem orationes.* Accedunt scolia minora vetera, &c. &c. 1817. 372 pp.

16. *Philonis Judæi de cophini festo, et de colendis parentibus cum brevi scripto de Jonæ.* 1818. 8vo. 56 pp.—This edition contains two works not in Mangey's edition of that author, published in England, *De colendis parentibus* and *De cophini festo.*

17. *Virgilii Maronis interpretes veteres: Asper, Cornutus, Haterianus, Longus, Nisus, Probus, Scaurus, Sulpicius, et anonymus.* 1818. 124 pp.

18. *Eusebii Pamphili Chronicorum libri duo, &c. &c.*

19. *Eusebii Chronicorum Canonum liber alter, &c.*

The following works are expected to appear shortly, having been brought to light by the assiduous researches of M. Maio.

20. *Didymi Alexandrini, marmorum et lignorum quorumvis mensuræ, quæ ex Ambrosiano codice, cum Latinâ editoris interpretatione et notis.*

21. *Fragments of Homer, with fifty-eight pictures, from a manuscript of the 5th century.*

22. *The Gothic translation of the Bible of Ulfilas, of the 4th century.*

*New Edition of Petrarch.*—A new and splendid edition of the Poems of Petrarch, by Professor Antonio Marand, at Padua, has been published in two vols. royal 4to. It is far superior to the numerous editions before published, both in the correctness and beauty of the impression. It is ornamented with a fac-simile of the handwriting of the illustrious poet, and several engravings by the best Italian masters; among which are portraits of Petrarch and Laura, the first by Maura Gandolfi, the latter by the celebrated Raphael Morghen.

*Ruins of Pompeii.*—The streets of the city of Pompeii are said to be daily disen-

cumbered. Mr. Williams, a late traveller, publicly states, that he entered by the Appian Way, through a narrow street of small tombs, beautifully executed, with the names of the deceased plain and legible. At the gate was a sentry-box, in which the skeleton of a soldier was found with a lamp in his hand. The streets are lined with public buildings, the painted decorations of which are fresh and entire. There were several tradesmen's shops also discovered, such as a baker's, an oilman's, an ironmonger's, a wine-shop, with money in the till, and a surgeon's house, with surgical instruments. Also a great theatre, a temple of justice, an amphitheatre 220 feet long, various temples, a barrack for soldiers (the columns of which are scribbled with their names and jests), and stocks for prisoners, in one of which a skeleton was likewise discovered. The principal streets are about 16 feet wide; the subordinate ones from 6 to 10 feet.

*Literature.*—A literary journal is announced at Florence, under the title of "Antologia," which is intended to give translations of the best and most interesting essays, selected from the periodical publications of France, England, and Germany. This undertaking is to be conducted by an association of men of talent. Of late, many translations from the most classic English poets have been published in Italy, by Leoni.

#### FRANCE.

*Singular Character.*—A M. Azais has just published, at Paris, a work called "On the lot of man, in all ranks of life; on the lot of nations, in all ages; and, more especially, on the present lot of the French people." In the preface is the following singular invitation:—"I live in the heart of Paris, in a solitary house, surrounded by a fine garden. Every day, for two hours, I shall be at the disposal of any person who may wish to procure one of my books, and to discuss the principles of it with me; from two to four, in winter; and, in summer, from six until dusk. It will be very agreeable to me to form, by this means, an acquaintance with the lovers of science and philosophy; to stroll with them in my little domain; to reply to their questions and observations; and to profit by the information which they may give me, or which they may excite me to seek for myself. If I could venture to invent a word, which should describe the nature of our confidential intercourse, I would say, that we will 'platonize' together, under the constant guidance of nature and philosophy."

*Natural History.*—The French naturalist, Bonpland, the travelling companion of the celebrated Humboldt, left Buenos Ayres on the 1st of October, to explore the coasts and islands of the Parana, and of Paraguay, and to penetrate into the interior of the latter province.

*Anatomy.*—M. Ameline, Professor of Anatomy at Caen, in Normandy, has invented an anatomic model, representing the human body, of the size of nature. The first part contains the bones, which form the skeleton. 2d. The muscles, made of paper, softened, and shaped after nature, and covered with pieces of fine hemp, to imitate the fibres; the whole is painted the natural colour. 3d. To represent the veins, arteries, and nerves, fine threads, and cords of gut, are introduced, covered with coloured varnish. Lastly, real hair is fixed on, wherever it is necessary to be used. The model, on the whole, is a most ingenious invention for the elementary study of anatomy, and is so cleverly made, as to demonstrate to the student much more of the human structure, than could reasonably be conceived possible.

*Vaccination.*—In the department of the Moselle, numerous cases of small-pox lately occurred: great encouragements have, in consequence, been held out to promote vaccination; and persons, who refuse to have their infants vaccinated, are not suffered to partake of the succours afforded to the indigent, in case they should stand in need of them.

M. St. Aubin, a political writer of some note, died on the 8th of December, aged 68. He was born at Deux-Ponts. He established a Lyceum at Sens, and was lodged in the prisons of Paris during the Revolution. He remained in that city after he obtained his liberty; and first made himself known by a little pamphlet, full of point and originality, called, "*The Expedition of Don Quixotte against the Windmills; or, the Causes of Stock-jobbing, and the uselessness of proceedings against Stock-jobbers.*" This little work having attracted the notice of some statesmen, they sought to attach him to their party. He, a little time after, published an excellent article on the finances of France, under the title of "*Donnons notre bilan.*" His reputation rapidly rose, and he supported the cause of the creditors of the State with great energy. During the late Consulate, M. St. Aubin was named a tribune; but having ranked himself with M. M. B. Constant, Andrieux, Chenier, Ginguéné, and others, he was dis-

carded. Latterly, he filled no public office, but still possessed some influence over the public mind, by his writings.

#### SWITZERLAND.

*Natural Curiosity.*—Professor Chavannes has presented to the Society of Natural History, Lausanne, the remarkable petrification, which was discovered in Monrepos, near Lausanne, in cutting through an eminence composed of sandstone, when a loose fragment of rock split open, which contained a fan-shaped leaf, in a fossil state, in good preservation, of the Low Palm (*Chæmerops humilis*) without thorns, which is known to grow in the south of Italy and Spain. This curiosity has been deposited in the Society's Museum.

#### GERMANY.

*Wurtzburg University.*—Among the subjects lately treated of at this university, in the department of history, is the developement of the actual system of the European States; and, above all, of that which relates to the influence of the French Revolution.

*Lithography.*—A society has been formed at Munich for the imitation of Oriental MSS. The object is, by means of Lithography, to multiply copies of the best works, which are extant in the Turkish, Arabic, Persian, and Tartar tongues; and to dispose of them in the East, by the port of Trieste. The cabals of those, whose business it is to write MSS., and the different ornaments with which the Turks and Arabs adorn their writings, have been obstacles to this design hitherto; but, by the aid of lithography, the difficulty, it is thought, may be overcome. Thus the cheapness of that mode of engraving will contribute to spread, to an unlimited extent, the treasures of the best writers of the East.

*New Museum.*—A new museum has been planned at Berlin, to receive a collection of the various statues, medals, and paintings, dispersed throughout different edifices in the kingdom of Prussia. The King is at the head of the design, and Counsellor Hirt has been named as President, to choose and arrange the different subjects of art to be deposited in it.

*Architecture.*—The Emperor of Austria has ordered a temple to be built at Vienna, on the plan of that of Theseus at Athens. It is designed to contain the celebrated group of Theseus, by Canova.

*Contrasted History of Contagion.*—There have been published in Germany two works on this subject, which may properly afford matter of comparison.



The first is, "Observations on the Pestilence of Bucharest, in Wallachia, in 1813, by Dr. Grollmann." The second is, "On the Pestilence of Noja in 1815 and 1816, in the kingdom of Naples, by Dr. Schoenberg. These works are distinguished, or rather are contrasted, by the history they present, in one case, of an entire absence of efficient precautionary measures; in the other case, by the promptitude of Government, and the comparatively facile controul of the disease. The pestilence lasted at Bucharest, from July 1813, to the same month in the following year; and the population, which was at first 80,000, was reduced to 50,000, making a loss of 30,000 lives. The pestilence shewed itself at Noja, in the month of October 1814. It was (apparently) brought by a quantity of leather imported from the Levant. Of 5,413 inhabitants of the town, 728 fell victims to this epidemic; which is a much less proportion than that of the foregoing. The Doctor considers the strictness of the blockade maintained around the town, as a main cause of confining the mortality. He describes, at large, the symptoms, and the progress of the malady; also the remedies with which this formidable adversary was encountered. It deserves notice, that Dr. Schoenberg considers the more northern countries of Europe as by no means secure from the introduction of this disease, which may enter either from Africa, or Greece, or Asia Minor, according to the connexions formed with those countries, and the commodities they furnish.

*Austrian Literature.* — Thirty political journals are at present published in Austria, besides many other periodical works, which abound in information and amusement, and contribute, in no small degree, to the cultivation of Literature. We cannot mention without the highest praise, the two periodical works which the Counsellor for Political Economy, André, has established at Prague, under the titles of *Hesperus*, and *Economical Novelties*; they claim attention as well for their numerous original, learned, and interesting essays, as for the spirit of investigation they exhibit. André possesses indefatigable industry, extensive knowledge, acute power of observation, and singular versatility of genius; in a word, he is a man in all respects qualified to conduct a miscellaneous periodical work. The *Medical Annals*, published by Gerold, at Vienna, contain many interesting and learned essays, and afford a comprehensive view of every thing relative to medi-

cine in Austria: to this work the State Counsellor, Baron von Stift, is an active contributor. The *Jahrbucher der Literatur* (Annals of Literature), which is edited by Collin, and supported at the expense of the Austrian Treasury, invariably contains many interesting literary articles, particularly the criticisms of the learned and indefatigable Orientalist, Von Hammer. The *Military Magazine* is not deficient in variety of interest; and the *National Journal* contributes, in no small degree, to the diffusion and improvement of Austrian Literature. Hormayr commenced, at the beginning of the year, his *Archives for Geography, History, Politics, and the Art of War*. The *Medico-Surgical Journal*, the *Collector*, the *Genius of the Age*, the *Conversation-Journal*, the *Vienna Fashionable Gazette*, the *Musical Gazette*, the *Literary Guide*, the *Eipel-dauer Letters*, the *Theatrical Gazette*, and the *Sunday Journal for Youth*, are all ably conducted and universally circulated. The Chaplain, Frint, notwithstanding his numerous avocations, is at present engaged in editing a collection of his own works; while, at the same time, he still continues to superintend his *Theological Magazine*. The first volume of the *Annals of the Polytechnic Institution*, edited by the Government Counsellor Prechtel, has excited great attention at Vienna; it contains a multitude of highly interesting essays, chiefly written by the Professors of the Institution. The Austrian Calendars and Almanacks are also conducted with remarkable ability. The principal works of this kind are, André's *National Calendar*; Jurende's *Pilgrim*; Sartori's, which abounds in local information respecting Vienna; the *Universal Haukalender*, which, perhaps, has no equal among the periodical works of any country, and the *Aglaja*, which is distinguished above all the almanacks of Germany, for the beauty of its embellishments.—The publication of Bremser's work on *intestinal worms*, Chladni's on *meteoric masses*, the translation of Sir John Sinclair's *Agricultural Works*, Schel's *History of Austria*, Schneller's continuation of the *Austrian History*, Hartmann's *Spirit of Man*, &c. Neumann's *Natural Philosophy*, Pyrker's *Tunesias*, and many other works, do honour to Austrian Literature. Several authors of the Imperial States are at present actively engaged: among them we may distinguish the Consistorial Counsellor Glass, of Vienna, who has announced a *Collection of Sermons for the use of religious Families*. His works, which, for the most part, relate to eccle-

siastical history, morality, and religion, have been circulated wherever the German language is understood. His collected writings amount to about a hundred volumes. Many of his productions have passed through three or four editions, and have been translated into French, English, Italian, Dutch, Hungarian, Slavonian, and Servian. No less than thirty or forty thousand copies of his *Commemoration of the Jubilee of the Reformation in the Austrian States*, have been circulated in different parts of Germany. It is calculated, that the copies of the works which Glass has submitted to the press, including reprints and translations, amounts to about half a million.

*Astronomy.*—Baron Lindeneau has recently published some observations respecting the diminution of the solar mass. It will be found, he says, that the sun may have been imperceptibly subject to successive diminution since the science of astronomy has been cultivated. Baron Lindeneau supposes the sun's diameter to be 800,000 miles—4,204,000,000 feet—or nearly 2000 seconds. We have not, he observes, hitherto possessed any instrument for measuring the diameter of heavenly bodies to a second. The sun may therefore diminish 12,000 of its diameter, or 2,102,000 feet, without the possibility of being perceived. Supposing the sun to diminish daily two feet, it would require *three thousand years* to render the diminution of a second of its diameter visible.

#### POLAND.

*The Drama.*—The fresh demand for literary works, of late years, in the Southwest of Europe, is extending itself on every hand. A dramatic work, in 15 vols. 8vo. is at present publishing in Poland, entitled, "*Dziela dramatyczne Boguslawskiego.*" It has engravings and portraits, and is printed at Warsaw, in parts, one every three months. This publication is, perhaps, the finest which has ever issued from a Polish press. The first volume contains a history of the progress of the theatre in Poland; and at the end of each volume will be the biography of some celebrated actor who is dead, or who has retired from the boards.

*Royal Literary Society, Warsaw.*—M. Stanislas Staszic, president of the Polish Literary Society, lately made a report on the labours of that body for the last eight years. The society was founded in 1800, under the Prussian government. It had for its object, to fix the national language, to preserve the history of the country, to study its topography, statistics, and na-

tural history, and to encourage among the Poles the arts and sciences. Its labours, in regard to language, have been directed to the establishment of a system of orthography and pronunciation, and to compose a national grammar, and compile a complete dictionary of the Polish tongue. In history, it has consulted a great mass of the archives of the country, the ancient monuments, genealogy, medals, &c. &c.; and an abridgement has already been published for the use of youth. In the sciences, its researches have been directed to those which are most useful, the mines, a geognostic map of the entire country, the making cochineal, the formation of amber, &c. In regard to the latter substance, one of the members of the society, possessor of a mine of that substance, insists that it is a vegetable production, a fossile resin, from a certain tree, the fruit of which resembled the pine-apple, and that amber is most commonly found in a mass near where the trunks of these trees have been. In agriculture, improved instruments have been introduced by the society, to displace the ancient ones. The medical department has also displayed great activity; and there is no doubt but the efforts of the society will, in a little time, be found most extensively useful in that fine but unfortunate country.

#### RUSSIA.

*New Atlas of the Russian Empire.*—Lieutenant-colonel Pjadueschen, of the military topographical depot at St. Petersburg, is going to publish a Geographical Atlas of the Russian empire, the kingdom of Poland, and the principality of Finland, pointing out the post and great roads, according to the latest and most authentic accounts. This atlas will contain as many maps as the empire does governments and provinces; and the names in two languages, viz. on the map of the kingdom of Poland and the government of Wilna and Grodno, and the provinces of Belostock, Kiew, Minok, Wolhinia, Padolia, Witebsk, and Mohilew, in the Russian and Polish languages; on the maps of the governments of Livonia, Estonia, and Courland, in the Russian, Prussian, and German; in the maps of Finland, in Swedish; on the other maps, in Russian and French. A general map in the same languages is annexed, as also a table of the distances of the principal towns from each other on the post-roads in wersts. The atlas will consist of seventy sheets.

*Statistics.*—In the year 1818, there

were born, in the whole Russian empire, in the parishes of the Greek religion, 1,431,448 children (67,158 fewer than in the year 1817). The number of deaths was 875,007 (being 46,446 more than in the year 1817.) Among the deaths of the male sex there were 679 persons above 100 years of age, 219 above 105, 116 above 110, 56 above 125, six above 130, one attained the age of 140, and one even that of 145 years. The number of marriages was 333,398 (being 3763 fewer than in 1817.)

*New Russian Colony.*—The Russian American Company has received news from its colony at Stilka, that there are Russian families in the North of Behring's Straits, whose ancestors were driven there by a storm about a century ago. The directors of the company expect, in a short time, a circumstantial account of this remarkable occurrence.

*Steam-Navigation of the Wolga!*—A steam-boat has been built upon the Wolga, which goes to Astrachan and back. As these vessels are peculiarly adapted to the navigation of the great rivers in the interior of the empire, plans for establishing them have been advertised in several places.

*Expedition.*—The expedition destined for Bucharia set out on the 10th of October last: it was escorted by 200 Cossacks, and two pieces of light artillery, under the direction of Counsellor Negri, who is well versed in the languages of the East, and distinguished for his extensive acquirements. His object is to establish a commercial intercourse, and to make himself acquainted with the country, which, though so near to Russia, is separated from it by deserts of sand seldom crossed by travellers.

#### ICELAND.

*Literature.*—By a report of the Literary Society of Iceland, the grand Icelandic work is nearly finished, called *Sturbringa Saga*, forming 120 sheets. A general geography of the island is also published; and a collection of the works of the poets who have adorned their native land, with their productions, is getting ready for the press.

#### FINLAND.

*Remarkable Stone.*—The *Mnemosyne*, a Finland newspaper, mentions a stone in the northern part of Finland, which serves the inhabitants instead of a barometer. This stone, which they call *Ilma-kiur*, turns black, or blackish gray, when it is going to rain; but on the approach of fine weather, it is covered with white spots. Probably it is a fossil mixed with clay, and consisting of rock-salt, ammoniac, or saltpetre, which, according to the greater or less degree of dampness of the atmosphere, attracts it, or otherwise. In the latter case the salt appears, which forms the white spots.

#### TURKEY.

*Greek Literature.*—Two works have lately appeared at Constantinople, which give us a very favourable notion of the progress of knowledge among the Greeks. One is the first part of a dictionary, in folio, of the Ancient and Modern Greek; the other is an elegant translation into Modern Greek of Voltaire's romance of *Zadig*. The former, when complete, will consist of six volumes folio. It is printed under the superintendence of that virtuous patriarch, Gregory, and is patronised by all the archbishops and bishops of Greece. The editor is M. Iskenteri, who has already translated into the same language the *Voyage of Antenor*.

#### EGYPT.

*Rosetta Canal.*—The Canal of the Nile, from Rosetta to Pompey's Pillar, near Alexandria, is now finished, and has only to be brought up to the Old Harbour. The bad workmanship, however, promises very little advantage to navigation.

#### AFRICA.

*The Niger.*—It is now asserted to be ascertained, that this river empties itself into the Atlantic ocean, a few degrees to the northward of the Equator. This important fact is confirmed by Mr. Dupuis, who was appointed consul from this country at Ashantee, and who got his intelligence by conversing with different traders with whom he fell in at Ashantee. He thought it so important as to warrant his voyage home to communicate to Government what he had learnt.

## USEFUL ARTS.

## NEW INVENTIONS.

*Pump on a new Construction.* — Mr. WILLIAM AUST, of Hoxton, has invented a pump which possesses great advantages over pumps of the ordinary construction; the barrel is curvilinear, which allows, and indeed obliges, the rod, the handle, and the lever, on which it works, to be all in one piece. Hence results, not only a much greater simplicity in the workmanship, and consequent cheapness, but a greater steadiness and precision of action, whereby more water is discharged, and the leathering of the valve will last a much longer time without wanting repair. The cost of a pump of this construction, two inches and a half in the bore, does not exceed 3*l.*; and the weight of the barrel, which is of brass, is not more than three pounds.

*Method of Restoring the White Colours in certain Paintings.* — M. Merimée having observed, in a design by Raphael, that the lights had lost their brightness, applied to M. Thenard for his advice. This distinguished chemist ascribed the effect to the circumstance, that the white lead dissolved in water had become sulphuretted by the lapse of time, and had been changed from white to black; and having sent to M. Merimée some slightly oxygenated water, it was applied to the black parts, and the white colour was instantly restored. The water contained only five or six times its volume of oxygen. There is reason to think that this method will not succeed equally well with oil paintings. — *Journ. de Physique.*

*Hints for Inventions.* — Mr. Editor, Allow me to suggest a few Machines, which might, as it appears to me, be advantageously added to those in use in domestic life. The *first* is a small machine for putting a very fine point on black lead pencils, by cutting and filing them in a neat, accurate, and expeditious manner. Every artist knows that this would save a considerable portion of time, and also preserve the fingers from the greasy black of manganese. Besides, I venture to assert, and I appeal to such engravers as Lowry and Turrel for the truth of the assertion, that there is not one artist, in half a dozen, that really can put a fine point on a lead pencil. Such a machine, I think, need not occupy more room than a small hand coffee-mill, and should, like it, turn with a small handle, and have a box to retain the chips and lead-dust. The pencil might be held with

one hand while the machine was turned with the other. — The *second* is a small mill, with a cylinder, coated with sponge or some such contrivance, to rub down, in a rapid and cleanly manner, water-colours. Such a machine would be very easily contrived, and would save much time, especially to architects, who use a good deal of fine Indian ink rubbed down, as Mr. Nicholson (*Architectural Dictionary*) directs, *on the fore finger*, a dirty practice, and one that never fails to mix the ink with grease. — The *third* machine, is about the size of a common portable writing-desk, which, when it opens, shall present keys like those of a piano-forte, and which keys shall operate on common printing-types in such a way, as that any person, by touching the keys, may print a letter, speech, or discourse, as rapidly as a person can play on a common piano-forte. The advantages of a machine of this sort, to masters writing to servants, or gentlemen composing speeches to be delivered in public, clergymen composing their sermons, or to such as could not write a very legible or fashionable hand, and to many others, will be obvious. Besides, by having raised types on the keys, a blind person may commit his ideas to paper with ease. We know that such a machine could be produced; and a German engineer, lately in this country, proceeded a certain length in its invention, but left off for want of encouragement. — The next machine which I shall mention at present, is a small pocket barometer, which shall register its variations and connected with a register of time; by this means a person travelling from London to Dublin, or Inverness, or abroad, with such a machine in his pocket, or carriage, might, on his arrival at the end of his journey, indicate by the register the heights of all the different points he had passed over, referring to the regulations of the mail, as to time, by which he would learn at what hour it passed every remarkable place. It is ascertained that barometers, of a very small size, will shew, in a very few seconds, the difference of elevation between two points not differing more than ten feet; and it is conceivable, that a register might be invented to operate in connexion with a time-piece; and the information such a machine would communicate in an easy manner to travellers, would be very considerable. In making rough surveys, such a machine

would be of great use to engineers, road and canal designers, &c. &c.—The *last* machine, for the present, shall be a thermometer of a similar description, and which, I believe, is already in progress of invention by J. Rewley, the inventor of one of the most curious machines for a long time exhibited to the public, and which he calls the Automatic Gardener. Your's, &c. SPECULATOR.

*Astronomical Tables.*—The Chevalier Theodore Carezzini, a Piedmontese, has invented two kinds of round tables, which he calls geocentric, and heliocentric tables; and by their aid, a person without any knowledge of mathematics, can in a very short time thoroughly observe the course of the stars, and explain the celestial phenomena. Ladies and youths, whom the inventor has instructed in his method, have, without much previous knowledge of astronomy, solved various problems respecting the sun, the moon, the planets, fixed stars, eclipses, &c. By means of these instruments, you may, in the open air, obtain a meridian line in a few minutes; and, in a journey by land, never miss the direction to the North. You may also learn the hour during the night, without a watch. It is remarkable, that in the country the geocentric table may appear in the shape of an astronomical garden, of whatever size you please. It is to be hoped, that the inventor of this new method will be able to overcome all the difficulties which usually oppose useful innovations of this kind.—*From a German Journal.*

#### NEW PATENTS.

ENEAS MORRISON, of Glasgow, *Writer; for certain Processes and Manufactures, whereby Animal and Vegetable Food may be preserved for a great length of time*—March 23, 1819.

The nature of this invention consists in enclosing and cooking food in air-tight vessels, so as to prevent the re-admission of atmospheric air. This is performed by means of a cooking furnace, formed of several hollow iron trunks, built in so, that while their mouths are accessible from without, the heat is distributed and applied to their bodies within, and each trunk rendered a separate oven. To each trunk is fitted a lid, with bearers attached, to sustain the vessels employed; and through the centre of the lid an iron tube is to be passed, acting as a screw, having a reservoir attached to the under side of it, and a filler to the upper part, with a stop-cock at the bottom, and another between the reservoir and the filler, the

lower end of the tube being fitted to the mouth of the tin tube after mentioned, so as to form an air-tight joint. Procure jars or bottles, in the manufacture of which the principal things to be attended to are, that such vessels be made perfectly air-tight, and calculated to expand equally when heat is applied to them; the mouths contracted so as to sustain the cork when pressed upon from without, and the shape such as to resist the pressure of the atmosphere. Bungs of cork are cut in the usual way, perforated to receive a tube, and the under part and sides are to be coated with bladder, moistened. The bladder being dry, a tin tube is to be put through the bung, having a button to press on the bladder at the one end, and a screw upon the other; several other precautions being taken to render the bung air-proof. In the next place, the bung is to be applied to the mouth of a vessel containing food to be preserved, and a block is placed above it, having an opening in the centre sufficient to admit the screw-nut; the bung is then to be forced below the lip of the jar. Having secured it well, and covered the top of the bung with bladder, and luted it, as much suitable liquor is to be introduced into it by the tin tube as will charge the vessel, which is next to be placed upon the bearer attached to the lid of the oven; the reservoirs attached to the iron tube are to be filled with liquid corresponding with what has been introduced into the vessel. The lower extremity of the iron tube is then to be screwed into the tin tube, and the stop-cock is to be turned to open a communication between the contents of each tube, and the vessel is to be placed in the oven. When the contents are cooked, the upper stop-cock must be turned, and the whole removed from the oven; when, all ebullition having ceased, and sufficient time being allowed for the contents of the reservoir to fill up the vessel, a metal pin is to be dropped into the tin tube to render it air-tight, and then the mouth of the vessel is to be carefully luted over.—Mr. Morrison's second invention consists in inclosing food in vessels, which, previous to and in the process of cooking, are rendered perfectly air-tight by means of a prepared cork or bung.

WILLIAM CRAWSHAY, of Cyfarthfa Iron-works, in Glamorganshire, and DAVID MUSHET, of Coleford, in Gloucestershire; for an Invention or Improvement for the Making or Manufacturing Bar or other Iron from certain refuse Slags



*or Cinders, produced in the Smelting of Copper Ores, and in the Manufacturing of Copper.*—April 18, 1818.

The slag is subjected to fusion in a blast-furnace, mixed with from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  of limestone. The poorest slags require the largest portion of limestone.

**JOSHUA ROWE**, of *Torpoint, in the County of Cornwall*; for certain Improvements, or Processes, applicable to the Printing of Cotton and other Cloths.—May 4, 1818.

This invention consists in making an aluminous sulphate, proper to be used as a substitute for alum in the process of printing calico and other cloths, and this is effected by a direct combination of oil of vitriol with any aluminous clay not charged with much iron, unless when it may be desirable to produce a larger quantity of Prussian-blue in the said process or processes.

**WILLIAM SHAND**, of *Villiers-street, Strand*; for certain Improvements in the Construction of artificial Legs and Feet, made of Leather and Wood, acting by a Lever and spiral Spring.—June 1, 1816.

The present improvement consists principally in the introduction of a new spring in the machinery employed to impart flexibility to the motion of the foot, and appears well adapted for that purpose.

#### PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

**J. Birkinshaw**, of *Bedlington Iron-works*; for improvements in manufacturing wrought or malleable iron rail roads.—October 28, 1820.

**W. Taylor**, now of *Wednesbury*; for an improved furnace for smelting iron and other ores.—October 28, 1820.

**T. Pearson**, of *South Shields*; for an improvement on rudders.—November 1, 1820.

**H. L. Lobeck**, of *London*; for an improvement in the process of making yeast. Communicated to him by a foreigner residing abroad.—November 1, 1820.

**S. W. Wright**, of *Upper Kennington*; for a combination in machinery for making bricks and tiles.—November 1, 1820.

**P. Hawker**, of *Long Parish house, near Andover*; for a machine to assist in the attainment of a proper performance on the piano-forte, or other keyed instruments.—November 1, 1820.

**T. B. Crompton**, of *Lancaster*; for an improvement in drying and finishing paper.—November 1, 1820.

**W. S. Torey**, of *Lincoln*; for improvements on drills, to be affixed to ploughs.—Nov. 1, 1820.

**J. Winter**, of *Acton*; for improvements on chimney-caps, and in the application thereof.—November 7, 1820.

**W. Carter**, of *St. Agnes Circus*; for improvements in steam-engines.—November 11, 1820.

**T. Dyson**, of *Abbey Dale, Sheffield*; for improvements of plane irons and turning chisels.—November 11, 1820.

**J. Ransome**, of *Ipswich*, and **R. Ransome**, of *Colchester*; for certain improvements on ploughs.—November 28, 1820.

**W. Kendrick**, of *Birmingham*; for a combination of apparatus for extracting a tanning matter from bark and other substances.—December 5, 1820.

**T. Dobbs**, of *Smallbrook-street*; for a mode of plating tin upon lead.—December 9, 1820.

**J. Moore the younger**, of *Bristol*; for machinery, which may be worked by steam, by water, or by gas, as a moving power.—December 9, 1820.

**G. Vaughan**, of *Sheffield*; for a blowing machine, for the fusing and heating of metals, and other purposes.—December 14, 1820.

**W. Mallet**, of *Dublin*; for improvements on locks.—December 14, 1820.

**A. Timbrell**, of *London*; for an improvement of the rudder and steerage of a ship.—December 22, 1820.

**Sfr W. Congreve**, of *Cecil-street, Strand*; for improvements in printing in one, two, or more colours.—December 22, 1820.

**W. Pritchard**, of *Leeds*; for improvements in an apparatus calculated to save fuel, and for the more economical consumption of smoke in shutting fire-doors and air-flues in steam-engine boilers, drying-pans, and brewing pans.—December 22, 1820.

**M. I. Brunel**, of *Chelsea*; for a pocket copying-press.—December 22, 1820.

**J. Sadler**, of *Penlington-place, Lambeth*; for an improved method of manufacturing white lead.—January 3, 1821.

**J. L. Bradbury**, of *Manchester*; for a new mode of engraving and etching metal rollers for printing upon woollen, cotton, and other substances.—January 9, 1821.

**R. Salmon**, of *Woburn*; for improvements in the construction of instruments for the relief of hernia and prolapsis.—January 15, 1821.

**J. F. Daniell**, of *Gower-street, Bedford-square*; for improvements in clarifying and refining sugar.—January 15, 1821.

**A. H. Chambers**, of *Bond-street*; for an improvement in the manufacture of building cement, or plaster, by the combination of materials hitherto unused for that purpose.—January 15, 1821.

**C. Phillips**, of *Albemarle-street, Piccadilly*; for improvements in the apparatus for propelling vessels, and improvement in the construction of vessels so propelled.—January 19, 1821.

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\* \* \* We avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded us by the "Literary Gazette," of presenting our Readers with a Sketch from Mr. WYATT's Cartoon of the Public Monument to be raised, by subscription, in honour of his late Majesty George III., on which we shall probably give some remarks in a future Number.





## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

## BIOGRAPHY.

**Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Vittorio Alfieri. London, 1821.**

This little volume is founded on the materials supplied by the autobiography of the great dramatist, whose character and fortunes it develops. In general, the attempt to divest an author's own memoirs of their original form, would be worse than useless; because it would dissolve that living charm which the intense feeling of the writer throws round a narrative of his own sorrows and joys. But, in this instance, we admit, there is ample reason for a course which in most cases would be impertinent; because the life of Alfieri, as written by himself, is altogether cold and austere. He always keeps himself at an immense distance from the reader. There is not, in his narrative, any of the deep feeling and tremendous fidelity of Rousseau, nor of the light-hearted vanity of Gibber, nor of that higher sense of personal importance, amounting to a superstitious self-regard, which gives so fine a zest to the life of Benvenuto Cellini. It is a mere pompous recital of events, composed in entire disregard of the reader's opinion, yet without the passionate individual consciousness which can render even the commonest occurrences attractive. The compiler of this little volume has, therefore, rendered good service to literature, by presenting to us, in a compact form, the chief events in a most instructive history. Independent of the interest attached to the name of Alfieri by his fame as the first tragic writer of Italy, his personal adventures would well deserve to be recorded. Never has there been a nobler or a more puzzling subject for the contemplation of those who delight to search out the springs of action, and to analyze the varieties of human character. His whole being was made up of antitheses. The haughtiest of nobles, yet a lover of freedom to madness—at one moment sunk in utter languor, and the next exerting the most amazing energies—passionate, wild, almost insane in his personal character, yet coldly correct and fastidious in all his works—he more than realizes a gloomy poet's description of man:—

“How poor, how rich, how abject, how august,  
How complicate, how wonderful!”

We need scarcely recommend a small and cheap volume, which gives a faithful picture of this extraordinary being, to the notice of our readers.

**Memoirs of the Life of Anne Boleyn, Queen of Henry VIII. By Miss Benger, author of “Memoirs of Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton, John Tobin,” &c. 2 vols. 8vo.**

These volumes, interesting as they are in themselves, could never have been published at any period in which they might be more likely to interest their readers, than the present. For the last five and twenty years, we have lived in the almost daily occurrence of the most impor-

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tant, and often the most unexpected events: and with that increased desire for stimulants which always attends an undue excitement, we continually seek to heighten the effect of passing scenes, by associating them, in our minds, with those long since passed by; but which, at the fearful time of their acting, may well have been supposed to have agitated the minds of the spectators of them, with emotions similar to those which we feel awakened in our own breasts, on the contemplation of the chances and changes of “many-coloured life,” which come immediately before our own eyes. The reign of Henry VIII. abounds with the most striking incidents. The pomp thrown around his court in its commencement, his own personal accomplishments, and attractive gaiety in the early part of his life, form as imposing a picture for the imagination, as the gloom and cruelty which obscured his latter years, afford reflective lessons for the philosophic mind. Things may be known by their opposites, as well as by their resemblances: the behaviour of the virtuous and dignified Catherine, under the conduct so shamelessly, so unjustly adopted towards her—the beautiful resignation of the unfortunate Anne Boleyn, called from the enjoyment of all her temporal honours, by the decree of the tyrant who had forced them upon her, just at the time when her improving views, and daily expanding virtues, were rendering her every way worthy of them—will not be contemplated with indifference at a time when the female character, and the weight which it has in society, has become, from peculiar circumstances, a subject of study in itself, the importance of which cannot be too generally acknowledged.

Miss Benger is particularly happy in her mode of tracing effects to their causes; and at the same time that her own luxuriant imagination and poetical feeling enable her to bring the tilts and tournaments of this latest period of expiring chivalry before the eyes of her readers in all the gorgeous trappings of *le champ de drap d'or*, her sounder judgment leads her most instructively to shew the influence of these splendid spectacles on the national manners, and, by an easy transition from multitudes to individuals, to shew in what degree the character of the beautiful and unfortunate heroine of her work might be affected by the ambition and love of show and heartless gallantry, which these half-refined, half-barbarous exhibitions inculcated.

These volumes cannot be perused, by either sex, without instruction and amusement; but to female readers, in particular, they will be found pregnant with interest of the most fascinating nature. The romantic loves of Mary, the beautiful sister of Henry, and Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, his accomplished favourite, are narrated with all the graces of fiction, and all the solidity of truth; whilst the chastened virtues of Catherine, and the heedless graces of Anne Boleyn, strengthened, however, as they afterwards were by reflection and adversity, are

displayed with so impartial a hand, that the one in her unmerited disgrace appears no less an object of profound respect, than the other, in her unexpected elevation, does of tender sympathy, not unmixed with a fearful sort of presentiment, that the brightest glories are usually the most fleeting. We regret that our limits confine us to eulogiums on this work, without affording us the means, which every page in it would well supply us with, of strengthening them by extracts. The manners of the age were never better delineated. In describing them, Miss Benger is transported to the scenes and periods which she brings so faithfully before our eyes; and, in all her remarks, she shews so much amiable feeling, tempered with sound judgment, such a philosophic spirit, and such purity of principle, that we may say we wish "no better chronicler."—These volumes are ornamented with an etching by Miss Smith, from a rare print by Hollar, in the British Museum, which does credit to her correctness and fidelity; and the appendix contains an account of the Coronation of Queen Anne Boleyn, which for pomp, magnificence, and effect, we suspect will not be rivalled by any coronation of more modern manufacture.

The Life of the late George Hill, D.D. Principal of St. Mary College, St. Andrew. By George Cook, D.D. F.R.S.E. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

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This volume of extracts is distinguished from other collections of specimens, by the admission of copious selections from recent works, and especially from periodical journals. These, indeed, form the chief part of its prose; and its poetry is mostly culled from living authors. The idea of the work is, we think, excellent; and in its execution we have nothing to regret, except that the compiler has not allowed himself a wider range. There is too marked a partiality for particular writers evinced. There is not a line from Coleridge, Wordsworth, Lamb, Southey, or Barry Cornwall—although there are, at least, passages in the works of these poets as well deserving of insertion as any of Pringle, Millar, or even Mr. M'Diarmid himself, who contentedly assumes his place among his favourite authors. On the whole, however, the book is meritorious, and will not only be

found a fit present to the young, but a pleasant volume to lounge over for any one, by way of substitute for a new number of a Review or Magazine.

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The History of the Rise and Progress of the Judicial or Adawlut System, as established for the Administration of Justice under the Presidency of Bengal. Part II. an Inquiry into the supposed existence of Trial by Jury in India, with some Account of the late proposed Alterations in the Judicial System, under the Presidency of Fort St. George. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

The affairs of India, whether treated of in books, or discussed in the House of Commons, have long since ceased to excite any great public interest. With their immense territorial revenues, the India Company cannot pay their own establishment in that quarter, but come annually to Parliament for two or three millions, which is constantly paid; and in this the public are certainly interested, but, as a matter of course, it is passed by without notice.

The volume before us will probably attract as little attention from readers generally; but as a work on *jurisprudence*, written by a man apparently well-acquainted with his subject, it is likely to be consulted, and with some advantage, by the profession.

We may say of the English, what Gibbon said of the Roman laws, "They fill so many volumes, that no fortune can purchase, nor capacity comprehend them;" and something very similar is alleged by this author against the voluminous regulations of the Adawlut Courts in Bengal. "In what," he asks, "do the evils of the law consist in any country, but in a multiplicity of laws, an increased litigation, an expensive process, and vexatious delay?" p. 75. Great as the evil of a multiplicity of laws is in any community, we think that such a description of code is calculated to be more irritating, unsatisfactory, and oppressive to the natives of India, than to any other people we could mention. The shrewd observation of the author of "The World" on the *statutes* seems peculiarly adapted to their situation: "They are what all must obey, yet what few are informed of; like the sphinx of antiquity, they speak in enigmas, yet devour the unhappy wretches that cannot comprehend them." An advocate for the old system of Lord Cornwallis, he says, "The administration of the law, at present, is certainly attended with many of the evils of a regular system,



without being productive of all its benefits." "If," he continues, p. 76, "the multiplicity of the forms, as at present established, leads to delay, the proper remedy consists in a reduction of these. The natural progress of society is from simplicity to refinement; but this progress has not been observed in the judicial establishment. The first steps should have been marked by simplicity; forms would gradually have increased with the habits of business, they would have been moulded with the nature of the subject itself, and have grown into dexterity under the daily practice of the courts." These remarks are sensible and just; and it is grievous to think that they come too late for any thing but regret. To counterbalance these and other disadvantages, he states, "The advantages consist in a gradation of courts, affording a strong check against oppression—in the administration of justice being vested in gentlemen of rank and education, who [we omit an absurd panegyric] afford, as far as they are able with such defective regulations, comfort and protection to the Indian, not only in his property, but in what is often dearer to him, the prejudices of his religion, and the honour of his family." p. 118.

As to "the supposed existence of the *Trial by Jury* in India," under the appellation of the *Pinchayeet*, we may dismiss it in a few words:—A *Pinchayeet* and *Jury* admit of no comparison. The trial, in one case, is completely regulated by law. In the other, it is entirely left, without any legal assistance, to the feelings of five illiterate and partial men. For who can be more illiterate than the natives of India in general, and who more partial than the friends of the parties themselves?

**An Historical Account of New South Wales**, in 1 vol. super-royal folio, with **Twelve Views**, by Capt. Wallis. 2l. 2s.

A sketch of the history and present state of our rising colony in New South Wales has been just presented to the public with the above title, as an accompaniment to the first specimen of the fine arts produced in that distant settlement. This consideration alone would render this work a real curiosity to the collector and amateur; but the interest attached to it is greatly heightened by the circumstances under which the engravings contained in it were executed. They are the performance of a convict named Preston, who is entitled to peculiar commendation for the manner in which he has overcome the difficulty arising from the nature of the material on which he had to work. It was found impossible to procure, in the whole colony, a single plate of copper fit for engraving upon; and he was, in consequence, obliged to content himself with the common sheet copper, which is employed for coppering the bottoms of ships. From these plates, when finished, impressions could not be taken, owing to the want of a press; and they were, therefore, brought to England by Capt. Wallis of the 46th regiment, from whom they were purchased by the publisher, and from whose drawings the subjects were executed, for the purpose of being worked.

To afford some idea of the rapidity of the progress of the colony, it will be sufficient to state that it was founded in 1788 with 788 convicts, of whom 558 were men; and that, in November 1819, New South Wales and its dependencies contained a population of 81,802 persons, possessing 3,935 horses, 63,913 head of black cattle, 251,497 sheep, and 42,851 hogs. The cleared ground in New South Wales only amounted to 47,973 acres, and the total quantity of land held by individuals to 887,114 acres.

Among the engravings, which constitute the principal attraction of this work, and some of which are of large dimensions, are views of the settlements of Hawkesbury, Sydney, and Newcastle, Hunter's River, Port Jackson, &c.; but the most curious is a representation of a *corroboree*, or dance of the natives. This extraordinary assemblage of savage festivity, as well as the scenery, is taken from nature.

**Dr. Whitaker's History of Yorkshire.** Part IV. 2l. 2s.; super-royal, 4l. 4s.

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#### MISCELLANEOUS.

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To "catch Time by the forelock" is an old homely, but useful saw; but the editor of the work before us seems also to have caught him by the skirt, so multifarious are the subjects which he has rescued from the oblivious grasp of that fell tyrant. There is a time for all things, and this appears to be the eighth time of bringing these very useful reminiscences before the public; not as a mere recapitulation of former editions, but each time with a novelty of selection and a usefulness of reference, that make each edition a new work, whilst they render the series a very convenient adjunct to every library where a ready reference is more particularly required. We trust the author may continue his labours through many new editions; and that WE shall be his reviewers!

**The Edinburgh Review.** No. LXVIII.

**The Retrospective Review.** No. V. 5s.

**The Pamphleteer.** No. XXXIV. 6s. 6d.

**The Cottager's Monthly Visitor** for February, 1821.

**Directions for Settlers in Upper Canada.** 12mo. 3s. 6d.

## NOVELS.

*Precaution*; a Novel, in three vols.

This work will please both the young and old. The former will like it because it is full of marriages, and the latter because it inculcates, in every page, the value of *precaution*, in entering on the matrimonial state. It is needless, after this remark, to say, that it has a moral tendency. The duties of religion are likewise forcibly dwelt on, in it: but in somewhat of a tone of party, or cant, if we may use the homely, though expressive term, which weakens, instead of adding to, its *usefulness*, according to the favourite expression of the author: who is likewise fond of another cant term, "a professor of religion." "Profession me no professions," we are ready to say, in the spirit of King Arthur, when we thus find a few technical phrases banded about in conversation, or strewn over the pages of a work, and made a sort of masonic test, as to the relative degree of religious excellence in which the hearer or reader of them may stand. The writer of the volumes before us has no occasion to have recourse to such artifices, in order to court the approbation of his readers. Such among them as are really religious will sufficiently appreciate the goodness of his motives, without so ostentatious a display of them; and such as are not, will be more likely to become so, by a representation of the delightful feelings and happy results of pure and well-grounded principles, than by dull pages of eulogium on the principles themselves. The author, in this respect, falls into the error which he represents as shading the virtues of his favourite character, Mrs. Wilson. "She laboured under the disadvantage of what John called a didactic manner, and which, although she had not the ability, or rather taste, to amend, she had yet the sense to discern.—It was the great error of Mrs. Wilson to endeavour to convince, where she might have influenced; but her ardour of temperament, and invincible love of truth, kept her, as it were, tilting with the vices of mankind, and consequently sometimes in unprofitable combat." Vol. I. p. 81. As, however, it is always more agreeable to commend than to censure, we will gladly leave our examination of the author's style, to enter upon his delineation of character: in which we think him extremely happy, and likely to become still more so, when the habit of writing shall enable him to express his conceptions with facility equal to their spirit. The portrait of Mr. Benfield, a worthy old bachelor, whom a disappointment of the heart has early driven into retirement, after sitting one session in parliament, and acting the courtier and the beau for one season, at the commencement of the last reign, is particularly amusing; and the readiness with which he connects his monotonous present, with his gayer past, by finding likenesses in every one whom he esteems, however unlike, to Lord Gosford, the companion of his school-days, or Lady Juliana, the mistress of his youth, has something in it at once so entertaining to the imagination, and so touching to the affections, that we cannot but feel almost as acutely as he

is represented to do, when he is induced, by the interest he takes in his favourite niece Emily, to revisit London, after a lapse of nearly half a century, and finds all the illusions of his retirement dissipated, by discovering the beautiful sylph-like form of the Lady Juliana, whose remembrance he had cherished with so much devotion, transformed into a fat, red-faced dowager, seated at a whist-table, and disputing a bet with all the eagerness of a gamester, and the cunning of a sharper. The Jarvis family, the Chattertons, and the Moseleys, are all well drawn, and sufficiently distinguished from each other, without any unnatural attempts at forcible contrast. The incidents keep up an equal, if not a very forcible degree of interest, and, altogether, the author displays talents for novel-writing which will undoubtedly secure him the approbation of the public, if, in his future works, he can divest himself of a certain formality of style, which perhaps is, in the present instance, occasioned by too great an anxiety, that none of his "usefulness" shall be lost for want of being set forth with, what he may conceive, becoming sententiousness of diction.

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## TRAVELS, &amp;c.

*Letters from the Continent.* By Sir E. Brydges. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

## LITERARY REPORT.

An Account of the Interior of Ceylon and its Inhabitants, with Travels in that Island, by JOHN DAVY, M.D. F.R.S. will be published in the course of the spring. This work is composed entirely from original materials, collected by the author, during his residence in that Island, under very favourable circumstances for procuring correct information.

Dr. GOOD is preparing for publication, *The Study of Medicine*, comprising its Physiology, Pathology, and Practice. In three volumes; which, in addition to that lately published on Nosology, will complete the author's design, and constitute an entire body of Medical Science, equally adapted to the use of Lecturers, Practitioners, and Students.

Mr. THOMAS is preparing for publication, *Profile Portraits of distinguished living Characters, at the Accession of George IV. drawn from Life*, and accompanied by concise Biographical Notices. The design of this work is to commemorate the Accession of his present Majesty, by a Series of Portraits of distinguished Individuals in Church and State, in the Army and Navy, in the liberal Professions, and in all the departments of Science, Art, and Literature. To be published in Monthly parts, each containing 7 portraits.

The First Volume of Sir ROBERT KER PORTER's Travels in Georgia, Persia, Armenia, Ancient Babylonia, &c. &c. will appear in a few days, in 4to. embellished with numerous engravings.

In the press, *Bibliographia Sacra*; or, an Introduction to the Literary and Ecclesiastical History of the Sacred Scriptures, and the Translations of them into different Languages. By the Rev. JAMES TOWNLEY, Author of *Biblical Anecdotes*. In 3 vols. 8vo. with plates.

The Works of JOHN HOME, esq. author of "*Douglas*," with an account of his Life and Writings by H. MACKENZIE, esq. will soon appear, in three octavo volumes.

Mr. JOHN DUNKIN is preparing the History and Antiquities of several Parishes in the Hundreds of Bullington and Ploughley, Oxfordshire, illustrated by numerous engravings.

The Rev. W. WILSON has in the press, *The Articles of the Church of England illustrated*, by copious extracts from the Homilies, &c.

Mr. D'ISRAELI will shortly publish a New Series of Curiosities of Literature. In 3 vols.

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The Union of the Roses; a Tale of the Fifteenth Century. In 6 cantos.

A Novel entitled The Sisters. In 4 vols. 8vo.

## AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

OWING to the extraordinary fine open weather throughout the winter months, the operations of husbandry are in an unusual state of forwardness, and much of the business of the spring is already completed. The fallow-lands have received a second ploughing; the layers have been rolled and bush-harrowed; and the leguminous crops of beans and peas are deposited in the soil under circumstances as favourable as could well be desired. A cold wet spring may overturn all our calculations; but, if abundance is really a blessing, the present prospects are sufficiently gratifying. With granaries overloaded with grain, and wheat-fields exhibiting a more vigorous and unfailing plant than has been seen for years past, together with a large breadth of spring and Talavera wheat recently deposited in as fine a seed-bed as ever was known, England, it may be presumed, is in a situation to set necessity at defiance; yet it has been asserted (and with some appearance of truth), that with too much food, and too much

clothing, every man is distressed to live. Fine as the season is, the farmer still finds occasion for complaint—namely, that for want of moisture he cannot convert his straw into manure; and by reason of the failure of the turnip-crop, together with a defalcation of the “ways and means,” the number of cattle in hand is so much beneath the due proportion, that the manure he is enabled to make will consequently be of but inferior quality.

Beef maintains a steady price, and is likely to be higher as the season advances; but small meats (pork and mutton at least) have not even borne a proportionate value with other provision.

The corn-market has hitherto experienced no amendment; and the distress among the tenants of the soil is so evident, that most landlords have submitted to a temporary deduction. Nevertheless twenty or thirty per cent. abatement affords but little relief, where the remaining seventy or eighty is still lost to the occupier.

## METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from January 21, to February 20, 1821.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1821.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1821.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
Jan. 21	28	41	30,56	30,60	Feb. 6	30	40	30,74	30,68
22	29	43	30,56	30,60	7	25	44	30,67	30,62
23	36	48	30,60	30,74	8	27	45	30,60	30,42
24	28	39	30,66	30,60	9	29	46	30,20	30,26
25	28	44	30,56	30,51	10	32	41	30,11	30,31
26	35	41	30,51	30,50	11	27	42	30,31	30,26
27	33	38	30,40	30,28	12	26	39	30,21	30,26
28	31	34	30,20	30,18	13	29	36	30,26	30,22
29	31	39	30,18		14	30	35	30,22	30,20
30	30	51	30,18	30,26	15	27	40	30,23	30,31
31	40	53	30,31	30,35	16	38	27	30,33	30,44
Feb. 1	43	52	30,37	30,81	17	24	36	30,40	30,29
2	44	52	30,13	30,30	18	26	40	30,13	30,60
3	29	48	30,28	30,10	19	28	36	30,14	30,29
4	40	48	29,94	30,10	20	23	39	30,11	30,09
5	25	36	30,58	30,75					

Error. In the General Account for the last Year, the lowest of the Barometer for October, for 29,88, read 28,88.

**New Comet.**—A comet was visible for upwards of two hours on Sunday the 4th ult. Its train, which was extremely faint, did not extend more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  deg. in length, and through a telescope scarcely any *nucleus* was perceptible. Its north polar distance was 75 deg. 50 min. and its right ascension 11 signs 22 deg. 50 min. On Monday and Tuesday evening, it was visible only by imperfect glimpses, in consequence of the intensity of moonlight, but from its motion, (which appears remarkably slow) it is thought that it has passed its perihelion.

M. Nicollet, Astronomer of the Royal Observatory, Paris, had discovered the Comet in the evening of the 21st Jan. very small, emitting a feeble light, and without any apparent *nucleus*, but having a small tail of about half a degree. It was not visible by the naked eye. Its position was in the square of the constellation *Pegasus*, near the star *Gamma* in that constellation. The rising of the moon prevented him from making very accurate observations. At eight hours, 16 min. 15 sec. of mean time, it had 0 deg. 36 min. 29 sec. of right ascension; and 16 deg. 59 min. 36 sec. of Boreal declension.—The Comet was discovered also the same evening, between six and seven o'clock, by Signor Pons, Astronomer of the Duchess of Lucca. It appeared like a white spot, not thick, nor of a kernel form, and with a very small tail. On the

22d Signor Pons continued his observations, and perceived that the Comet had not changed its position, but that its tail was becoming more visible, and its light had acquired greater intensity. He thence concluded that this Comet will become rapidly more luminous, and to such a degree as to be visible to the naked eye. Astronomers have fixed its right ascension at 0 deg. 30 min. and its northern declination at 18 deg. between the stars of the sixth magnitude *x* and *u* of *Pegasus*.

*Observations on the Weather, by the Rev. W. JONES.*

**Mists.**—A white mist in the evening over a meadow with a river, will be drawn up by the sun next morning, and the day will be bright. Five or six fogs successively drawn up portend rain. Where there are high hills, and the mist which hangs over the lower lands draws towards the hills in the morning, and rolls up to the top, it will be fair; but if the mist hangs upon the hills, and drags along the woods, there will be rain.

**Wind.**—If the wind veers about, much rain is pretty sure. If, in changing, it follows the course of the sun, it brings fair weather; the contrary, foul. Whistling, or howling of the wind, a sure sign of rain.

**Meteors.**—The Aurora Borealis, after warm days, are generally succeeded by cooler air. Shooting stars are supposed to indicate wind.



## COMMERCIAL REPORT.

*Lloyd's Coffee-House, Feb. 20, 1821.*

THE general state of trade is very little different from what it was at the time of our last Report. The continued severity of the weather, with the extremely ungenial state of the atmosphere, has been altogether unfriendly to exertions, and has forbid those discourses about spring which usually precede the orders looked for about that season. It is true, nevertheless, that the accounts of our commerce shew a marked superiority this year, to their amount for the same quarterly period of last year: a superiority considerably exceeding *three millions* sterling. That this additional exportation implies additional industry, in various branches, admits of no question;—we should be happy to say in every branch—but, the fact is, that while some articles are in demand, others are neglected; there has been, and continues to be, a *selection*, which, while beneficial in some quarters, is unprofitable elsewhere. Undoubtedly, foreign parts have a very good right to determine for themselves on what their preference shall rest; and what shall best meet their markets; always supposing that what they can most readily supply for themselves, they have the least occasion to apply for to any other country.

We must also take into consideration the unsettled state of some parts; the too well grounded apprehensions of other parts, not unconnected with a jealousy, that must be at the same time acknowledged, yet dissembled, humoured and caressed while checked and turned aside. There is no little political management connected with commerce, at this time, in various places; and this we should be sorry to see augmented by inconsiderate exportations, such as military stores, or other contraband articles, under whatever colours. We hope no mishap may befall British Commerce in any of its extensive ramifications; but the old adage is certainly true—"there is no conservative power without prudence."

The petitions presented to Parliament on behalf of the Agricultural Interest, have disclosed many difficulties under which the practical Agriculturist labours at this time. It is, at least, some satisfaction to know, that these are not likely to be increased by the admission of foreign rivals to meet him in the home market. The prices of Grain have been

so exceedingly low, for some time back, that no importation need be apprehended. The prohibition includes the British Settlements in North America. In the mean while, we are rather mortified at finding the quality of the corn furnished from our leading counties, continues to be spoken of in unfavourable terms.

The demand for SUGAR in the state of Muscovado has lately been rather steady than brisk, or extensive. The good and fine qualities are becoming scarce, and the scarcity seems likely to increase. The low-priced Sugars are rather declining still lower. The Refined Market is assuming a steadiness which had been interrupted by some late speculations, mostly in reference to the Russian tariff, but of no material influence, in the issue.

COTTON has had abundant supplies from all quarters, almost, of the globe: and these, with the expected arrivals, have prevented any remarkable variation in price. The demand has been considerable; but is now slackened. If we are rightly informed, the manufacturers in this branch have no reason to complain.

COFFEE, which but lately was very flat, has resumed some spirit; and the sales, whether by auction, or by private contract, have gone off freely. The same qualities which a fortnight ago sold two or three shillings under the supposed currency of the market, have recovered to the full currency, and in many instances have exceeded it two or three shillings.

The market for SPIRITS (especially Rum) has been low for some time past; but is now still further depressed, in consequence of a considerable contract for Government having been taken at a rate below the actual currency. Brandy is heavy; and may be bought on lower terms than the nominal prices.

The Provision Market is rather scantily supplied with prime India Beef; but Mess Beef is more plentiful: the demand steady, but limited. Pork is very heavy; and to judge by the numbers of swine imported from Ireland, must so continue.

Tobacco is heavy, and little is doing in the article.—Spices are much as before; except Mace, which realizes a profit.—Oils of all kinds have declined; but the low prices have had the effect of bringing forward buyers; and the orders for the spring shipping are expected to be on an extensive scale; which also is the case with a variety of other articles.

## BANKRUPTS,

FROM JANUARY 20, TO FEBRUARY 13, 1821, INCLUSIVE.

*N.B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London; and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.*

*The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.*

- AARON, L. Chatham, navy-agent. (Leman, Mansell-street, Goodman's-fields)
- Abbot, W. Bermondsey, condwimer. (Baker, Green-wich)
- Almond, W. jun. Chatham, beer-brewer. (Butty, Chancery-lane)
- Anderson, J. bookbinder, West Smithfield. (Arnott, King's Arms-yard)
- Ann, J. Gloucester, victualler. (Cressel, Gloucester)
- Barnes, J. H. Alton, Hants, brewer. (Clement)
- Bailey, B. Norton, calico-printer. (Fenton, Bow Church-yard)
- Bayley, C. Eschlam, farmer. (Johnson and Co. Chichester)
- Beaver, East Ardsley, York, farmer. (Beaver, Wakefield)
- Beery, M. Almondbury, clothier. (Whitehead and Robinson, Huddersfield)
- Berchoud, H. Hoboken, bookbinder. (Tucker, Bartlett's-bro-lodge)
- Bindloss, C. Hall fourth, Westmoreland, butcher. (W. and Keble)
- Birch, W. Charnock, Stafford, cheese-factor. (Wilson, King's Bench-walk, Temple)
- Blagg, G. Aldersgate-street, jeweller. (Hindman, Basinghall-street)
- Bloom, G. Bromley Park, Stafford, farmer. (Carter, Cornbury)
- Borcham, I. Haverhill, brewer. (Stevens, Clave)
- Brown, W. Manchester, flour-dealer. (Redhead)
- Bowker, Eastham, Worcester, and C. Bowker, Lutter-ham, Hants, farmers. (Watkins and Proke, Lincoln's Inn)
- Burall, J. Swansea, cabinet-maker. (Palson, Birmingham, Temple)
- Bushel, E. Bath, cabinet-maker. (Hollings)
- Butcher, P. Brunstree Heath, Essex, horse-dealer. (Gray, Tessa place, Gray's Inn-road)
- Castle, J. Banwell, Somerset, victualler. (Twiss and Robins, Wals)
- Chamber, C. Liverpool, auctioneer. (Blackstock and Bance, Temple)
- Clarke, G. Houghton, carpenter. (Popham, Duns-street, Bath)
- Clay, R. Stamford, scrivener. (Loddington and Hall, Temple)
- Collett, J. Bath, shoemaker. (Hollings)
- Collier, W. Wellington, Salep, ironmonger. (Nock)
- Cooper, W. Nottingham, grocer. (Hepburn and Bance)
- Crowe, R. Wymondham, shopkeeper. (Barnard, Norwich)
- Crowther, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Marrow)
- Davis, J. Hereford, cabinet-maker. (Dax and Son, Guildford-street)
- Davis, H. Bristol, merchant. (Coake and Bengough)
- Davis, J. Oswest, Yorkshire, clothier. (Archer)
- Dawkins, J. Manchester, spirit-dealer. (Halswood and Alcock)
- Darham, W. Oxford, paper-maker. (Forster, Norwich)
- Devedey, S. Solihull, iron-master. (Meredith, Birmingham)
- Fisher, F. Edgewood-road, surveyor. (Fisher and Bartley, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square)
- Foster, J. Sheffield, ironmonger. (Rogers and Walter, Symond's Inn)
- Fisher, A. Norfolk-street, upholsterer. (Bendish and Baily, Charlotte-street, Fleury-square)
- Friend, H. Southwark, engineer. (Comerford, Capt-hall-court)
- Frost, T. Little Titchfield-street, coach-maker. (Jones and Howard, Mincing-lane)
- Fuller, M. Bethnal-green-road, surgeon. (Gray, Tyson-place, Gray's Inn-road)
- Gough, J. Bath, painter. (Little)
- Godfrey, B. Market Weighton, York, innkeeper. (Ord and Paterson)
- Green, R. Selby, banker. (Parker)
- Grays, F. Cardiff, hat-maker. (Wood)
- Harris, G. Worship-street, coach-proprietor. (Abraham, Jewry-street)
- Hodkin, E. Chorley, spirit-merchant. (Gaskell, Wigan)
- Hogg, W. Haden, O., and Hogg, R., leather-factors. (Daniel)
- Hogg, G. William-street, Nottingham Cannoway, glazier. (Knight and Framman, Basinghall-street)
- Howell, H. Kearsborough, grocer. (Coates and Morley, Ripon)
- Howard, E. and J. Gibbs, Cork street, money-seriventes. (Smith, Golden-square)
- Houston, R. Worcester, victualler. (Pitt, Lincoln's Inn)
- Hughes, W. Great Bolton, Lancaster, money-seriventes. (Perkins and Frampton, Gray's Inn)
- Jarret, T. Shrewsbury, victualler. (Bignall)
- Johnson, T. Wakefield, merchant. (Haxby and Scotland)
- Kepp, J. Grimsby, Lincolnshire, farmer. (Wells, Nottingham)
- Kempster, T. Beauvoir-street, carpenter. (Tomlin, Minster)
- Kirkman, J. Great Bolton, cotton-manufacturer. (Adlington and Gregory, Bedford-row)
- Knight, R. Gray's Inn-lane, livery-stable-keeper. (Pulley, Fore-street)
- Knight, R. Gray's Inn-lane, livery-stable-keeper. (Pulley, Fore-street)
- Lamb, J. Nottingham Cannoway, glazier. (Carpenter, Old Jewry)
- Langhorne, W. C. St. Mary Axe, merchant. (Hodgson, Castle-street, Holborn)
- Levy, J. New-road, merchant. (Pulley, Fore-street)
- Levy, S. Rosemary-lane, eleganter. (Hylton, Worship-street-road)
- Lockey, C. Fry-lane, corn-chandler. (Drew and Son, Bermondsey-street)
- Mantle, T. Dover, cabinet-maker. (Jupp and Son, London-wall)
- Mansy, E. Hecleston, watch-maker. (Hoyes and Gysel, Farnet)
- Marsh, J. Gracechurch-street, hatter. (Hush, Crown-court)
- Maughan, H. Rochester, linen-draper. (Jones, St. John's)
- Matthews, F. Lambeth, builder. (Hopton, Deptford)
- Mitchell, J. sen. Exmouth, dealer. (Stocker and Co. Beowell-court)
- Morris, J. Liverpool, wine-merchant. (Radcliffe and Duncan)
- Morgan, W. Compton Greenfield, Gloucester, butcher. (Clarke, Little St. Thomas Apostle)
- Moth, G. Portsea, Southampton, vintner. (Powell, Bishop's-lane)
- Nash, J. Bath, fishmonger. (Reymont)
- Nelson, R. Neckinger, Bermondsey, fish-monger. (Cattle and Thomas, A. dermandary)
- Nelson, R. A. Neckinger, Bermondsey, fish-monger. (Cattle and Thomas, A. dermandary)
- Norton, L. New Union-street, stage coach master. (Hylton, Worship-street-road)
- Owen, J. Madeley Wood, coal-dealer. (Pritchard, Brocton)
- Parker, T. and Lawton, A. Birmingham, merchants. (Webb and Co.)
- Pennell, P. Whitehorn, farmer. (Godson, Worcester)
- Pethus, J. Cranbrook, draper. (Obaldston and Murray, London street)
- Phillips and W. Parsons, Bromley, ironmasters. (Digg, Southwark-building)
- Phillips, A. Banbury, draper. (Sweet and Co. Basinghall-street)
- Pitt, J. Hereford, timber-dealer. (Cleary, Hereford)
- Poole, A. Haydon-square, merchant. (Nind and Cottrell)
- Pryor, T. C. B. Birch-lane, saddler. (Jones and Howard, Mincing-lane)
- Purkin, W. Portsmouth, cabinet-maker. (Crantham, Gosport)
- Ross, R. Halsey, dealer. (Robins, North Audley-st.)
- Rid, W. jun. Newcastle-place, Clarendon-cloak, watch maker. (Harmer, Holton Garden)
- Richards, J. Dorland, brewer. (Smith and Co. Birmingham)
- Richardson, T. Iron Arton, tanner. (Davis, Bristol)
- Ridout, J. P. Bridport, linen-draper. (Menden and Davis, Cornhill-court)
- Roberts, W. H. Albany, paper-maker. (Kendall and Spurr, Bishopsgate-street)
- Rogers, J. B. Pall Mall, medicine-vender. (Hart, Northumberland street)
- Russ, J. Red Cow-lane, Hammer-smith, market-gardener. (Richardson and Co. Story-street, St. James's)
- Sagar, W., Sagar, E. jun., Sagar, E. sen., Chadderton, woollen-manufacturers. (Demville, Manchester)
- Samuels, J. Duke-street, St. James's, surgeon. (Barton, New North-street)
- Shepherd, W. Kensington Cross, jeweller. (Dobbs, Pall-mall-place)
- Shipman, R. Hythe, grocer. (May and Mercer, Deal)
- Shore, J. Croydon, coal-merchant. (Long, Nelson-st.)
- Smithson, J. Huddersfield, victualler. (Bath, Chancery-lane)
- Shah, J. P. Pilling, draper. (Clarke, Richards, and Medcalf, Chancery-lane)
- Skay, R. S. Stratford-on-Avon, carrier. (Ward, Birmingham)



Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 25th Jan. to 25th Feb. 1821.

Days. 1821.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	5 per Ct. Navy.	Long Annunities	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	4 p. Ct. Ind. Bnd.	Ex. Bills, 2d pr. Day
Jan. 25		71½ 2¼	70¼ 1½	90 89½	106	18½		228			5 6 pm.
26	227	71½ 2½	71¼ 2¼	90 89½	106½	18 ½	70½	228	78¼	41 pm.	5 7 pm.
27	228	72½ ¼	71¼ 2¼	90¼ ½	105¼	18¼				45 pm.	5 9 pm.
29		72½ 2	72½ 1½	90½ 90	106				79¼	45 pm.	8 6 pm.
30	227½	72 ½	71½ 2	90½ ¼	106½					44 pm.	7 6 pm.
31	228	72½ ½	72 1½	90½ 89½	105½	18½	71	228½	79	44 pm.	6 8 pm.
Feb. 1	228	72 ½	71½ 2	89½ 90½	106	18½	70½	228½		41 pm.	8 5 pm.
2		72½ 3	72½ ½	90½ ¼	106½	18¼		230			5 6 pm.
3	229½	73¼ ¼	72½ 3½	90½ 1¼	106½	19		230½			5 7 pm.
5	229	73½ 73	72½ ½	91½ ¼	106½	18½				41 pm.	5 6 pm.
6	229	73¼ ½	72½ ½	91½ ¼	106½	18½		229		43 pm.	5 6 pm.
7	229½	73¼ ½	73½ 2¼	91½ ½	106½	18½	72½	230½		42 pm.	6 4 pm.
8	229	73½ ¼	72½ ½	91½ ½	106½	18½		230		42 pm.	4 6 pm.
9	228½	73½ 73	72¼ ½	91½ ½	106	18½	72½	230		42 pm.	4 6 pm.
10	229	73½ 2½	72½ ½	91 90½	106	18½		230		42 pm.	4 6 pm.
12	228½	72½ ½	71½ 2¼	90½ 1	106	18¼		230		42 pm.	4 6 pm.
13	227	72½ 3½	72½ ½	90¼ 1½	105¼	18½		230½		41 pm.	4 5 pm.
14		73½ 2½	72½ ¼	91½ 90½	105½	18½	71¼	230½		42 pm.	5 3 pm.
15		73 2¼	72½ 2	91 90¼	105½	18¼			79¼	41 pm.	5 3 pm.
16	225½	72¼ 3	72½ ½	90¼ 91	105½	18¼	71½	229½		42 pm.	5 3 pm.
17	225	72½ 3	72½ ½	90½ ¼	105¼	18½		229		41 pm.	4 5 pm.
19		72½ 3	72½ ½	90½ 91	105¼	18¼				42 pm.	5 3 pm.
20	226½	72½ 3½	72¼ ½	90½ 91½	106	18½		228½		42 pm.	3 5 pm.
21	226	73½ ¼	72½ ½	91½ ¼	106½	18½	72	228		42 pm.	5 2 pm.
22		73¼ ¼	72½ 3½	91¼ ¼	106½	19		229		41 pm.	2 5 pm.
23	227½	73¼ 4½	73½ ½	91½ 2½	107	19½	72½	230		42 pm.	3 5 pm.

\*. \* All Exchequer Bills dated in the Month of Feb. 1820 and prior thereto, have been advertised to be paid off.

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES,  
DEATHS, &c. IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY,  
*With Biographical Accounts of Distinguished Persons.*

*Specie.*—The Bank of England gave notice on the 3d of last month, “ that on and after the 6th ult. it would be ready to issue, in such proportions as the Directors might think proper, current silver coin of the realm, to the amount of one million pounds sterling, in exchange for bank notes, provided application be made for the same before the 1st of July next.”

*Circuits of the Judges for the Lent Assizes.*—*Norfolk*, Lord Chief Justice Abbot, Baron Graham. *Midland*, Lord Chief Justice Dallas, Justice Richardson. *Home*, Lord Chief Baron Richards, Baron Wood. *Northern*, Justice Bailey, Justice Best. *Oxford*, Justice Park, Ba-

ron Garrow. *Western*, Justice Holroyd, Justice Burrrough.

*Execution.*—On Wednesday the 31st of January, five unhappy persons were executed at the Old Bailey: Their names were, Tobin, Davis, Martin, Johnson, and Reeves. Another man, named White, was originally included in the fatal mandate, but was subsequently respited. The culprits, with the exception of Tobin, were, all convicted of street robberies. The youthful appearance of the prisoners seemed for a moment to excite a strong feeling of commiseration in the crowd; and there were some murmurs of indignation. They appeared resigned, and penitent. Tobin was convicted, upon



the most satisfactory testimony, of extorting money from a respectable tradesman in Thames-street, by threatening to charge him with an unnatural crime. He was a young man of genteel appearance and insinuating manners, and possessed talents, which, if well applied, would have rendered him an ornament of society. Reeves, Johnson, and Davis, were not more than sixteen or seventeen years of age, and did not evince so much fortitude as the others, but behaved with propriety. Davis was so much affected as to be scarcely able to stand when he came upon the scaffold. Martin was a Jew, and was attended in his last moments by a priest of that persuasion. He conducted himself in a becoming manner. It was remarkable that he had lost a leg and an eye. He was a man well known about the metropolis, and stood daily for some years in Cheapside with a box of trinkets, by the sale of which he obtained a livelihood. It is a circumstance well worthy of remark, that the greater part of those spectators who were nearest the scaffold, were old and practised thieves; and some of them of the most desperate character.

On the 13th ultimo four men, of the names of Bullock, Wootten, Elliott, and Hemmingway, were executed at the Old Bailey; the two former were both young men, neither of them being more than twenty or twenty-one years of age. They were convicted of highway robbery. Elliott was convicted of a robbery of a similar description at the east end of the town; and Hemmingway was convicted of sacrilegiously breaking into and robbing the parish church of Enfield. Bullock was conducted first to the scaffold, and Wootten followed. They nodded to several persons in the immense crowd, whom they knew. Whilst the executioner was putting the rope round Wootten's neck, he exclaimed, "I am innocent of the crime for which I am about to suffer!"

*Bank Notes.*—It was imagined, not only by the Directors of the Bank of England, but also by the public, that the new notes would have been forthcoming at the last dividend: we understand that the delay has arisen from a further mechanical improvement being suggested and agreed upon, by having the numbers and dates added in the progress through this wonderful invention. There are two millions of notes in number, and of different amounts, already printed, with the exception alluded to; and it is now confidently asserted, that they cannot be

well completed until the April dividends. Such is the scrupulous manner in which the machinery acts, that the whole body is deposited in one room; grooves, or, more properly speaking, apertures, are made in the partitions of the adjoining rooms. On one side, the paper is put into the machine; and after remaining a very short time, comes out in the opposite direction a perfect note.

*Sheriffs appointed by his Majesty in Council, for the Year 1821.*

*Bedfordshire.* J. T. Brooks, of Flitwick, esq. *Berkshire,* The Hon. F. West, of Culham. *Buckinghamshire,* C. S. Murray, of Hambleden House, esq. *Camb. and Hunts,* J. Pasheller, of Godmanchester, esq. *Cheshire,* T. Wilson, of Llandican, esq. *Cumberland,* J. Marshall, of Hallstead, esq. *Cornwall,* R. Vyvyan, of Trewan, esq. *Derbyshire,* Sir G. Crewe, of Caulke Abbey, bart. *Devonshire,* Sir J. Davie, of Creedy, bart. *Dorsetshire,* J. White, of Up-Cerne, esq. *Essex,* R. W. Hall, jun. of Great Ilford, esq. *Gloucestershire,* W. Miller, of Ozleworth, esq. *Herefordshire,* J. Biddulph, of Ledbury, esq. *Hertfordshire,* J. Timperon, of New Barnes, esq. *Kent,* Sir J. S. Sydney, of Penshurst Castle, bart. *Leicestershire,* G. Moore, of Appleby, esq. *Lincolnshire,* Sir R. Sutton, of Sudbrook, bart. *Monmouthshire,* C. Morgan, of Tredegar, esq. *Norfolk,* Sir J. Astley, of Melton Constable, bart. *Northamptonshire,* T. P. Maunsell, of Thorpe Malsor, esq. *Northumberland,* A. J. Creswell Baker, of Creswell, esq. *Nottinghamshire,* T. Wildman, of Newstead Abbey, esq. *Oxfordshire,* C. Peers, of Chiselhampton, esq. *Rutlandshire,* W. Lawrence, of Preston, esq. *Shropshire,* R. Heber, of Hodnett, esq. *Somersetshire,* W. Hanning, of Dillington, esq. *Staffordshire,* F. Eld, of Seighford, esq. *County of Southampton,* T. D. Shute, of Burton House, esq. *Suffolk,* P. Bennet, of Rougham Hall, esq. *Surrey,* J. Spicer, of Esher Place, esq. *Sussex,* R. Hasler, of Bognor, esq. *Warwickshire,* W. Withering, of Larches, esq. *Wiltshire,* A. Awdry, of Seend, esq. *Worcestershire,* E. Isaac, of Boughton, esq. *Yorkshire,* Sir W. Ingilby, of Ripley, bart.

*South Wales.*—*Carmarthen,* W. R. H. Powell, of Maesgyn, esq. *Pembroke,* J. Harries, of Llanunwas, esq. *Cardigan,* J. V. Lloyd, of Briring, esq. *Glamorgan,* W. Forman, of Penydarran, esq. *Brecon,* E. Jones, of Battle End, esq. *Radnor,* R. Peel, of Cwmelan, esq.

*North Wales.*—*Merioneth,* J. Mytton,



of Plas y Dians. Carnarvon, J. Huddart, of Brynker, esq. Anglesey, J. Webster, of Derry, esq. Montgomery, V. Vickers, of Criggion, esq. Denbigh, J. Madocks, of Vroni, esq. Flint, J. Douglas, of Gyne, esq.

*Court of Chancery.*—The Lord Chancellor will hear Re-hearings and Appeals, and such Causes, Pleas, Demurrers, Exceptions, and further Directions, as are set down before him, alternately (except on Seal Days, and such days as his Lordship is occupied in the House of Lords) every day, from Wednesday February 21 to Wednesday April 4, both inclusive.—*First Seal*, Tuesday February 20. *Second Seal*, Thursday March 8. *Third Seal*, Thursday March 22. *Fourth Seal*, Thursday April 5. Petitions, April 6.

Seals, &c. before the Vice-Chancellor, after Hilary Term, 1821:—*First Seal*, Tuesday February 20. Motions: From Wednesday February 21 to Tuesday March 6—Causes. *Second Seal*, Thursday March 8. Motions: Further Directions and Causes, Friday March 9 to Wednesday March 21. *Third Seal*, Thursday March 22. Motions: Pleas, Demurrers, Exceptions, Further Directions and Causes, Friday March 23 to Wednesday April 4. *Fourth Seal*, Thursday April 5, Motions. Friday April 6, Petitions.

#### APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c. &c.

Dr. Andrew Halliday received the honour of knighthood on the 26th of January.

Lord Combermere has been appointed Governor of Sheerness, in the room of the late General Gwyn.—Lord Beresford, Governor of Jersey—Sir H. Ward, Governor of Barbadoes—and Sir Thos. Brisbane, of New South Wales.

H. U. Addington, esq. is appointed Secretary of Legation at the Court of Copenhagen; and T. Cartwright, esq. Secretary of Legation at the Court of Munich.

Captain Napier is appointed to command the *Jaseur* sloop of war at Plymouth.—The Hon. C. Abbot is promoted to the rank of Commander, and to command the *Racehorse*.—Capt. Smyth is re-appointed to the *Aid* sloop of war.

Admiral Sir J. H. Whitshed, K.C.B. is appointed Naval Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth; Captain J. B. Hay is appointed his Flag-captain; and J. R. Glover, esq. his Secretary.

On Thursday the 8th ult. Henry Farrar, esq. was called to the Bar, by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn.—

On Friday the 9th, T. N. Talfourd, esq. was called to the Bar by the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple.—Mr. C. Phillips, of the Irish Bar, is called to the English Bar by the Society of the Middle Temple.

The Rev. Edwin Colman Tyson, B. A. Fellow of Catherine-hall, Cambridge, is elected Second Master of the Royal Mathematical School at Christ Hospital.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

The Duke of Clarence has appointed the Rev. George Simpson, of Gloverhouse, Kent, M.A., and Vicar of Bobbing, Kent, to be one of his Royal Highness's Domestic Chaplains.—The Rev. Charles Goddard, M.A., Archdeacon of Lincoln, has been insituted to the rectory of St. James, Garlickhithe, London.—The Rev. B. Bride, Fellow of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, re-appointed one of his Majesty's Preachers at Whitehall.—The Rev. Christopher Packe, Minor Canon of St. Paul's, London, has been appointed one of the Junior Minor Canons of Windsor.

The first Associate Congregation in Selkirk, formerly under the pastoral charge of the late Rev. Dr. George Lawson, Professor of Divinity to the Associate Synod, gave a very harmonious call to his son, the Rev. George Lawson, at present Minister in Kilmarnock, to be their Pastor.

#### NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

*Borough of Wilton.*—John Hungerford Penruddocke.

*County of Wicklow.*—Mr. James Grattan, eldest son of the late Right Hon. H. Grattan, vice the late Mr. Parnell, without opposition.

*Newtown.*—C. C. Cavendish, esq.

*Births.*]—The lady of the Rev. G. W. Onslow, of a son—In Mecklenburgh-sq. Mrs. H. Davis, of a son—In Baker-street, the lady of Rear-Admiral West, of a son—In Harley-street, Mrs. Mitchell, of a son—In Russell-place, the lady of Capt. Marryat, R. N. of a son—At Stamford-hill, Mrs. A. Wigan, of a son—At the house of her father, H. Bankes, esq. the lady of the Hon. T. Stapleton, eldest son of Lord le Despenser, of a son and heir—The lady of A. L. Prevost, esq. of a son—In Cheapside, the lady of J. Biden, esq. of a daughter, her thirteenth child, and eleventh living—At Ember-court, Surrey, the lady of Sir C. Sullivan, bart. of a daughter—At Willey Park, Lady K. W. Forester, of a son—Mrs. C. Hodgson, of Parliament-street, of a son—The lady

of Mr. G. Helder, of Euston-square, of a son—The lady of the Hon. and Rev. W. L. Addington, second son of Lord Sidmouth, of a daughter—In Highbury-place, Mrs. J. Morgan, of a son—In Lower Berkley-street, Portman-square, the lady of C. W. Gardiner, esq. of a son and heir—In Devonshire-street, Portman-square, the lady of T. Staveley, esq. of a daughter—The lady of T. Poynder, jun. esq. of Montague-place, Bedford-square, of a son—At St. James's Palace, Mrs. Du Pasquier, of a daughter—At Clapham, the lady of H. Wilkinson, esq. of a son—At Hatton-House, Middlesex, Mrs. Langslow, wife of Capt. Langslow (Bengal Establishment), of a daughter, being her 5th child. Her eldest was born in Africa, her 2d in Asia, and her 3d in North America.

*Married.*—At Croydon, W. C. Dyer, esq. of Croham Hurst, Croydon, to Mary Anne Law, eldest daughter of H. B. Fane, esq. Greenwich—At St. George's church, Bloomsbury, R. Harrup, esq. Adjutant 1st Bucks Yeomanry, to Mrs. Booth, of Southampton-row, Russell-square—On the 29th Jan. in Stanhope-street, by special license, Lord Viscount Cranborne, Baron Cecil, eldest son and heir of the Right Hon. the Marquis of Salisbury, to Frances Mary, eldest daughter and heiress of Bamber Gascoygne, esq. of Childwall-Hall, Lancashire—At Newington, C. Hind, son of E. Shewell, esq. of Stockwell-common, to Eliza Isabella, eldest daughter of T. W. Marson, esq.—At St. Pancras church, by authority of the Court of Chancery, J. Stephen, jun. second son of the Hon. J. Stephen, his Majesty's Solicitor-General for the Leeward Islands, to Mary Matthews Hamilton, of Queen-square, having been previously married on the 24th of June last—At Camberwell, G. R. Harvey, esq. of Peckham, to Miss Street.

*Died.*—In Harley-street, the wife of H. Brooksbank, esq.—At Kingston, Surrey, in her 80th year, Mrs. Taylor—In Basinghall-street, S. Wadd, esq. aged 76—In Chapel-street, Grosvenor-place, in the 87th year of her age, the Right Hon. Anne, relict of Walter, eighth Lord Aston, and mother of the present—E. Manley, esq. of Paternoster-row, aged 63—At Upper Kentish Town, J. Jackson, esq.—At the house of Mrs. Snaith, at Stamford-hill, Mrs. J. Snaith, aged 73—Mrs. Evans, relict of the Rev. J. Evans, late Rector of St. Olave's—Mrs. Temple, the wife of Dr. Temple, of Bedford-row—At Hooley House, Surrey, in the 83d year of his age, T. Byron, esq. late Lieut.-col. of the 3d regiment of Guards—In Parliament-street, Caroline, the wife of Chris.

Hodgson, esq.—Clara Maria, eldest daughter of Sir J. Bland Burges, bart.—At his house, High-street, Southwark, S. Herbert, esq. in the 52d year of his age—At the British Museum, aged 77, Elizabeth, wife of J. Planta, esq. principal librarian of that establishment—At Claremont Park, Esher, Colonel the Baron de Hardenbrock, equerry to his Royal Highness Prince Leopold. The remains of the Baron were interred at Esher church. Baron Just, the Saxon Minister, followed as chief mourner; Baron Pfeffel, the Bavarian Minister, and Colonel Addonbroke also followed—At Newington-green, Middlesex, Anne, the wife of H. Borradaile—After a few days illness, Miss Tyton, of Merton, in Surrey—At his house at Stockwell, Alex. Wright, esq. of Bermondsey—In Baker-street, Portman-square, Dona Maria Brigida de Faria e Lacerda, wife of Sir John Campbell, K.C.T.S. Major-general in the Portuguese service—Sarah, the wife of Wm. A. A. White, of College-street, Westminster, esq., and only daughter of Col. Johnson Newman, formerly the Russian Consul at Hull—At the house of his son, Mr. W. L. Winter, Retreat, Brixton, Surrey, Robert Winter, esq., aged 90—At Camberwell, S. Cattley, esq., in the 70th year of his age—Anne, the wife of Mr. Thomas Metcalf, of Castle-street, Falcon-square—Warwick Lake, esq., late one of the Commissioners of the Stamp-office, in the 76th year of his age—The Protestant Dissenting Ministers having assembled at Dr. Williams's Library, in Redcross-street, for considering the projected Bill on Education, several ministers expressed their sentiments, and among them Dr. Lindsey. The secretary was proceeding to read to the meeting a series of resolutions, when the attention of the company was arrested by an appearance of severe indisposition in Dr. Lindsey: he fell insensible into the arms of those around him. Medical aid was instantly called in, but it was too late—he had expired.

SIR G. O. PAUL, BART.

Lately died at Hill-house, near Rodborough, Gloucestershire, aged 75, Sir George Onesiphorus Paul, Bart. He succeeded to his father's baronetcy, Sept. 21, 1774. He was highly distinguished for his philanthropic exertions in the reform of prisons. The following account of this active magistrate is from the pen of G. Holford, Esq. M. P. "It is a tribute justly due to the memory of this very active and useful magistrate, and which ought not to be withheld by one who is commenting upon the effects of his la-

bours, to say, that to him this country owes more, in regard to the improvements of its prisons, than to any other man, except Mr. Howard, with whom he was personally acquainted, and whose plans it was the object of his life to carry into effect. Under the instructions of Sir George Paul, were prepared the designs of the several prisons of the county of Gloucester; and the buildings themselves were erected under his personal inspection and superintendence, with great attention to economy, though necessarily at an expense, which for a time brought his popularity in the county into hazard; for he made himself responsible for the propriety of every direction given, and every charge incurred. He settled every contract, and kept, with great labour, all the books and accounts connected with every branch of the expenditure; of which, when the works were completed, he laid a detailed statement before the public. He also drew up rules and regulations for the management of these several prisons, and attended with unremitting perseverance to the execution of them, until he saw his system in full operation. His prisons and his rules, like all first attempts, must be susceptible of improvement; but we have no great reason to boast of our progress in prison discipline during a period of near thirty years, which has elapsed since the prison at Gloucester was opened for the reception of offenders: nor has the legislature passed an act of much importance, with reference to the regulation of prisons, since the 31 Geo. 3. cap. 46, in which the principal provisions of the Gloucestershire act were framed into a public law, for the benefit of the kingdom at large, at the instance of Sir George Paul. He entertained the soundest views of prison policy, and was particularly anxious to preserve the distinction between the different kinds of places of confinement. It was in compliance with his recommendation, that the justices of the county desisted from the practice, which still prevails elsewhere, of sending persons charged with felony to houses of correction. His opinion upon all points, connected with prisons, would probably have been more generally received, if his zeal had been less ardent, and he had condescended to a greater degree of conciliation; but he was too impatient of opposition from those who were less conversant with the matter under deliberation than himself. He did not always remember, that men of less knowledge and talents than he possessed, might nevertheless happen, in particular instances, to be in the right; and he sometimes ex-

pected from others a more immediate acquiescence than could reasonably be claimed, in opinions and conclusions at which he had arrived after much thought and long experience. I am induced to say this, because I fear that I am myself among the number of those who might have profited more than they have done from his communications: we are too often insensible to the value of opportunities, till they are no longer within our reach. Sir George Paul, however, commanded at all times the esteem and respect of those who differed most from him in opinion; and such was the sense entertained in his own county of the benefits derived from his exertions, that it was lately in contemplation to request him to sit for his bust, to be put up as a mark of public gratitude in the Shire-hall; and the design was only laid aside, because he expressed a wish that it might not be prosecuted—resembling in this instance, his eminent friend Mr. Howard, who declined the acceptance of a compliment of the same nature, offered to him in his lifetime."

Sir G. O. Paul contributed some articles to the Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture; and was author of the following publications:—  
 "Considerations on the defects of prisons, 1784." 8vo. "Proceedings of the grand juries, magistrates, &c. of the county of Gloucester, for a general reform of the prisons of that county," 8vo. 3d edit. 1808. "Doubts concerning the expediency and propriety of immediately proceeding to provide a Lunatic Asylum for the county of Gloucester," 8vo. 1813.

REV. HENRY KIPLING.

The Rev. H. Kipling, vicar of Plumstead, with the Chapel of East Wickham annexed, in the county of Kent, died on the 18th of January. He was a divine of considerable learning, and was educated at Harrow School, under the late Drs. Thackeray and Sumner: the late Bishop of Cloyne, Sir W. Jones, Dr. Parr, and other eminent scholars being his contemporaries. He took his degree of A. M. at Emanuel College, where he was entered in 1763. He has bequeathed £1000. for keeping up Sunday-schools at Plumstead and East Wickham. His personal estate he devised to his two surviving sisters, having before his death settled his real estate upon his brother.

MR. SERJEANT RUNNINGTON.

Mr. Serjeant Runnington died at Brighton on the 18th of January. He was born on the 29th of August, 1751, in Hertfordshire. In 1768 he was placed under the care of an eminent special pleader, who

was publishing a digest of the laws of England; in compiling which work he was of material assistance. In 1774 he commenced special pleader in the Temple, and obtained many pupils, who have since risen to eminence. The sister of one of these, Sir S. Shepherd, he married, and had by her two children, a son and a daughter; the former of whom died in 1810. In 1778 he was called to the bar by the society of the Middle Temple; and in 1787 took the degree of Serjeant-at-law. In politics he was an active whig. He advised, and ultimately succeeded in the action brought by Mr. Fox against the high bailiff of Westminster in 1784, the whole responsibility of which rested upon him. Just before the death of Mr. Fox, it was arranged by the then Chancellor, Lord Erskine, that the Serjeant should be made a Master in Chancery; but, the administration going out soon after, nothing was done for him.

In 1782 he lost his first wife; and in 1788 he married Mrs. Wetherell, the widow of C. Wetherell, Esq. of Jamaica. In 1813 he was elected Recorder of Colchester by a considerable majority; but as the Mayor who swore him into that office, was not *Mayor de jure*, an information in nature of *quo warranto* was afterwards filed against the Serjeant; in consequence of which he was obliged to disclaim the office. His residence was principally at Brighton, where, since 1812, he took a most active part as a magistrate for the county of Sussex. His firm, prompt, and impartial manner of administering the duties of that office, added to his great temper, knowledge, and humanity, was certainly of the highest benefit and importance to that town. In 1815, Mr. Runnington was appointed Commissioner for the relief of insolvent debtors in England; which he resigned in 1819.

Mr. Serjeant Runnington was the editor of the following works:—"Sir Matthew Hale's History of the Common Law," 8vo. 1779; a new edition, with considerable additions, 2 vols. 8vo. 1794. "Gilbert's Law of Ejectments," 8vo. 1781. "Ruffhead's Statutes at Large, from Magna Charta to the 25th Geo. III." 14 vols. 4to. 1787. "The History, Principles, and Practice of the Legal Remedy by Ejectment, and the resulting Action for Mesne Process," 8vo. 1795.

WILLIAM NICOL, D. D.

On the 9th ult. died at his house in Hans Place, Sloane-street, in his 60th year, the Rev. W. Nicol, D. D. minister of the Scotch Presbyterian Church in Swallow-street. This gentleman was originally an assistant to Dr. Trotter, and for twenty-five years after discharged his mi-

nisterial duties with unexampled piety, at the above-mentioned place of worship. He left behind him several published sermons; one, a funeral sermon for Dr. Trotter, and another preached at the ordination of the Rev. J. Clayton, of Kensington. He also wrote the life of Dr. Gillies, of Glasgow, in the Theological Mag. 1802.

MR. ADAM WALKER.

Died, on the 11th ult. at Richmond, in the 90th year of his age, Mr. A. Walker, the well-known lecturer upon experimental philosophy. The useful labours of this ingenious man preceded all those of our present institutions, and contributed to spread abroad a taste for, and a knowledge of nature, throughout every part of the kingdom. He was born in the county of Westmoreland. His father was a woollen-manufacturer, and, having a large family, scarcely allowed him a sufficient time at school to acquire the art of reading. Being of a mechanical turn of mind, he early overcame every obstacle opposed to the display of his genius. He modelled machinery, and even built himself a house in a bush, where he might retire to read the books, which he borrowed, on a Sunday. He taught himself with such success, that he was employed as usher in a school at Ledsham in Yorkshire, when only fifteen years old. Afterwards he was chosen writing-master of a free-school at Macclesfield, where he perfected himself in mathematics. He afterwards entered into trade, but failed: this disappointment made him resolve to turn hermit in one of the islands of Windermere, from doing which he was only prevented by the ridicule of his friends. He next lectured upon astronomy at Manchester with such success, as enabled him to open an extensive seminary for education; which he gave up for the purpose of travelling as a lecturer in natural philosophy. After visiting many different places, Dr. Priestley recommended his lecturing in the Haymarket in 1778. The encouragement he met with, made him take a house in George-street, Hanover-square, where he also gave lectures. Dr. Barnard, of Eton College, engaged him to lecture at that school, and he did the same at other great seminaries. Among his inventions are three methods for pumping water at sea; wind and steam carriages; the empyreal air-stove; the celestina harpsichord; the orrery; the rotatory lights at Scilly, &c. &c. He published lectures on experimental philosophy—philosophical estimate of the causes, effects, and cure, of unwholesome air in cities—the causes and cure of smoky chimneys—Ideas suggested in an excursion through Flanders, &c. &c. &c.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES, IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

### BEDFORDSHIRE.

A dispensation has passed the great seal to enable the Rev. H. S. J. Bullen, late head master of the free-school in Leicester, to hold the living of Wrestlingworth, in the county of Bedford, with that of Dunton, in the county of Buckingham.

*Married.*] At Bedford, Mr. Saville, to Mrs. Stone.

*Died.*] At Leighton Buzzard, Miss M. Claridge.

### BERKSHIRE.

*Birth.*] At Pangbourne, Mrs. Hunt, of a daughter.

*Married.*] Mr. B. A. Higgs, of Maidenhead, to Miss A. Caton—At Newbury, Mr. W. Grenville, to Miss C. Tombs—At Wytham Abbey, C. J. B. Hamilton, esq. to the Right Hon. Lady C. Bertie.

*Died.*] At Reading, R. Hanson, esq. 88, one of the oldest inhabitants of that borough—Mrs. Kemp, 77—Mr. W. Strugnell—At Wantage, Mr. Stroud, 73—Mrs. E. Soundy—At Chaddleworth House, G. Nelson, esq.—At Oakfield, Mr. J. Staniford, 75—At Baglefield, Mrs. Lovegrove—At Yassely, Mrs. M. Banister, 91—At Bucklebury, Mrs. S. Bushnell, 89—At Ramsbury, Mr. Lanfear.

### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Newport Pagnall, Mr. W. Reynolds, to Miss A. Buckby—At Barston, Mr. N. Stilgoe, to Miss M. Benchfield—After nearly twenty years' courtship, Mr. Thomas Dover, of Aston Sandford, to Miss Eleanor Plaistowe, daughter of the late Mr. Plaistowe, of Chesham, coroner of the county of Buckingham.

*Died.*] At High Wycombe, J. Nash, esq.—At Marsh Gibbon, Rev. E. Ashe, rector of Steeple Claydon—At Buckingham, S. Holloway, esq.—Mr. E. Goodson.

### CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The question of setting aside the late election of the Rev. H. Godfrey, B.D. as master of Queen's College, Cambridge, is now before the lord chancellor. His lordship has heard the arguments of counsel on both sides, and has perused the greater part of the affidavits. The grounds alleged were—a noncompliance with the act of uniformity, in not subscribing the declaration required by college law, of the candidate's possessing lands to the yearly value of 20*l*. He promises to give his judgment in a day or two.

*Married.*] Mr. E. Thomas, to Miss Gibson, of Cambridge—Mr. B. Norman, to Miss S. Newstead—Rev. W. French, D.D. to Miss E. M. Wythe.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, Mrs. Gee—Mrs. Rutherford—At Burlfords, Mr. G. Payne, 83.

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### CESHIRE.

The Rev. W. C. Cruttenden, M.A. minister of Christ Church, Macclesfield, has been appointed to the rectory of Normanton, near Sleaford, Lincolnshire.

The Rev. John Jackson, M.A. curate of Bowden, is collated by the lord bishop of Chester, to the vicarage of Over, in this county, void by the death of the Rev. Thomas Crane.

During the year 1820, 671 births, 380 marriages, and 567 deaths, took place in Chester.

*Birth.*] At Watgate, Mrs. Dodd, of a daughter, with two full-grown front teeth.

*Married.*] At Great Budworth, Rev. E. H. Owen, to Miss E. S. Hincliffe—At Bowden, Mr. F. Probart, to Miss E. Warburton—At Wrexham, W. Hughs, esq. to Miss S. Price—At Chester, Capt. J. Henderson, to Miss A. R. Watson.

*Died.*] At Chester, Mr. Howell—Mr. T. Norris—At Congleton, Mrs. Norbury—At Over Peover, Mrs. Paulden, 85—At Macclesfield, Mr. G. Garnett—Mrs. Davies—At Rosthern, Mr. Shuttleworth, 79—At Lichfield Hall, Blackley, R. Alsop, esq.—At Flowerbrook, Mr. J. Radcliffe, 75.

### CORNWALL.

It must be highly gratifying to the subscribers to the Bude Harbour and Canal, to learn that the works have been recently inspected by their noble chairman, Earl Stanhope, and that he has expressed himself much satisfied with the great progress which has been made in them, and with the manner in which they have been executed. Many miles of the canal are nearly finished, and the embankments in the Pancras-week and Deer valleys, both of which are works of considerable magnitude, are in a state of great forwardness, and have in no degree been injured by the rains or frosts.

*Married.*] At St. Keverna, Mr. J. Borlase, to Miss M. Pascoe—At Truro, Mr. J. Torn, to Miss C. Fulst—At St. Austel, Mr. E. Mitchell, of Gwennap, to Miss Jilbert—At Madron, Lieut. Moss, to Mrs. Mitchell—At St. Thomas, near Launceston, Mr. R. Rundle, to Miss Creber—At Kenwyn, Mr. Jilbert, to Miss B. Scoble.

*Died.*] At Tregerrick, Mrs. J. Mugford, 85—At Charleston, Mrs. Dingle, 77—At Falmouth, Mrs. Cook—At Penzance, Mr. W. Hockin—At Torpoint, Miss M. Hooper—At Egloskerry, Mrs. Bate.

### CUMBERLAND.

*Married.*] At Carlisle, Mr. J. Hope, to Miss J. Nichol—Mr. T. Johnson, to Miss M. Bewley—Mr. J. Dixon, to Miss A. Bell—Mr. J. McCormick, to Miss E. Ronny—Mr. J. Murray, to Miss E. Blaylock—Mr. N. Ward, to Miss M. Dixon—Mr. R. Bell, to Miss J. Lenox—At Crosby-upon-Eden, Mr. R. Johnstone, to Miss E. Robinson—At Rockcliffe, Mr. W. Sherman,

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to Miss Goldsmith—At Penrith, Mr. J. Graham, to Miss J. Nelson—At Whitehaven, Mr. W. Whiteside, to Miss M. A. Adamson—Mr. J. Conner, to Miss A. M'Leod.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, Mr. D. Carrick—Mr. Craig—Mrs. Waugh—Mrs. E. Cowan—Mrs. J. Nicolson—Mrs. Barker—At Sandsfield, Mr. J. Lightfoot—At Whitehaven, Mr. E. Hill—At Woodside, J. Walker, esq.—At Workington, Mr. G. Ray, 76—At Carleton, Mrs. S. Carlisle, 87—At Penrith, Mrs. A. James, 101—At Wigton, Mrs. M. Robinson, 79—At Bridekirk, Miss Bacon—At Egremont, Miss M. Hodgson—At Whitehaven, A. Brough, 77—Mr. W. Atkinson, 80—At Maryport, Mr. R. Patterson.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Berrisford, jun. of Swainswick, to Miss R. Stanley—At Derby, Mr. Peel, to Miss Perceval.

*Died.*] A. Evans, esq. of Darley, near Derby—Richard Jebb, esq. late of Tapton Grove—At Eckington, Miss M. Laurence—At Derby, R. Murphy, esq. 69—At Etwall, Miss Platts—Near Chesterfield, E. Davison, 100.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

The receiving house of the royal powder works at Kinterbury, about two miles up the Hamoaze, lately blew up with a dreadful explosion, by which an old man, named Carne, and a boy, called Matthewson, who were the only persons on the works, unfortunately perished. It appeared that a quantity of 3-pounder cartridges had lately been received, which the men in the establishment were employed in opening, and putting the powder and shot into separate barrels: happily seven persons were that day sent to measure timber, about the distance of half a mile, so that only two remained on the premises. It is conjectured that in throwing the iron shot together, some sparks were elicited, and communicating with the loose powder which might accidentally have got into the barrel, caused the fatal occurrence. About forty barrels were in the house, headed up, which blowing up at the same time, spread great destruction, and violently shook the houses for several miles round. Nearly all the windows in Kinterbury House are injured; at Saltash, St Stephens, and even in Plymouth Dock, many panes of glass were broken by the shock; and some of the shot were picked up near St. Budeaux.

*Births.*] At Dartmouth, Mrs. Newman, of 3 daughters, all doing well—At Exeter, Mrs. Sparkes, of a son.

*Married.*] At Tiverton, Mr. T. Leaman, to Miss T. Beedle—Mr. Dewberry, of Stonehouse, to Miss M. Wakeley—At Plymouth, Mr. S. Phillips, to Miss Vivian—Mr. Brook, to Miss M. Coles—At Exeter, Mr. T. Hartnell, to Miss E. Pinehard—Mr. Board, to Miss M. Willmot—At Chudleigh, Mr. J. Loveys, to Miss G. Wills—At Topsham, Mr. W. Tucker, to Mrs. Couche—At Honiton, Mr. W. H. Clarke, to Miss E. Chapman—At Tiverton, Mr. Trix, to Miss J. Warren—At Plymouth-dock, Mr. J. C. Grylls, to Miss Richards.

*Died.*] At Exeter, Mr. J. Cosserat, 86—Mr. J. Christophers—Mrs. Cullum—Miss J. Brown, of Canonleigh Abbey—At Dartmouth, Mr. Wood—At Plymouth, Mr. Rob. Fuge—Miss Mullett—Mrs. Date—Mrs. D. Birkbeck—Mrs. Wells—At Dawlish, Mrs. Garnett—At Stoke, Mrs. Saunders—Mrs. Temple—At Torquay, Mrs. Maitland—At Exmouth, Major-gen. Auriol—At Modbury, Mr. W. Prideaux—At Tiverton, Mr. J. Rendell—At Axminster, Mr. Pickering—At Norton, Mr. Coombs—At Heavitree, Mr. T. Barnett—At Teignmouth, Miss F. S. Jordan—At Pickwell House, Mrs. M'Kenzie.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Yeovill, Mr. G. Eason, to Miss R. Tucker—At Sturminster, T. V. Saunders, esq. to Miss E. Prideaux—At Weymouth, Mr. R. Cummins, to Miss Thorne—At Sixpenny-Handley, Mr. J. Messey, to Miss B. Cookman—George Wm. Buckland, of Shaftesbury, to Harriet, third daughter of Charles Lush, esq. of Charles-square.

*Died.*] At Yeovill, Mrs. Collins—At Street, Mr. A. Smith—At Langford, Mrs. J. Dyer—At Dorchester, Mr. R. Barnwell, 71—Mr. M. Bobbitt—At Wareham, T. Baskett, esq. 80—At Weymouth, Mrs. Grove—At Cheriton Fitzpaine, Miss L. W. Willmot.

#### DURHAM.

*Births.*] At Darlington, Mrs. W. J. Allison, of a daughter—At Sunderland, Mrs. Cook, of a son.

*Married.*] At Sunderland, Mr. H. H. Johnston, to Miss E. Robinson—Mr. R. Clarke, to Miss J. Tate—At Darlington, Mr. R. Horner, to Miss M. Cundle—Mr. G. Denois, to Miss E. Brown—At Monk Hesleden, Mr. W. Johnson, to Miss J. Tate—At Norton, Mr. J. Meynell, to Miss M. Maine.

*Died.*] At Sunderland, Mrs. Crow, 82—Mrs. E. Smith, 77—Mr. W. Gardner—Mrs. M. Creif, 98—Mrs. Wharton, 84—Mrs. J. Thompson, 98—At Darlington, R. Botcherby, esq. 78—At Durham, Mrs. Crofton—At Bishop Auckland, J. Emerson, 85—At Stockton, Mr. Burdon, 83—At Northallerton, Miss J. Winsper.

#### ESSEX.

*Married.*] At East Hanningfield, J. Jackson, esq. of Bury St. Edmunds, to Miss A. F. Notlidge—At Great Waltham, Mr. R. King, to Miss L. Halls—At Rumford, Mr. J. Busby, to Miss L. Eagles—T. Sadler, esq. of Breewood Hall, to Miss S. Simpson—At Saffron Walden, Rev. J. Wilkinson, B.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Miss Burrows, eldest daughter of R. Burrows, esq. of the former place.

*Died.*] At Coggeshall, Mrs. Felton, 74—At Lexden, Capt. Harrison—At Lee Farm, Mrs. Edwards, 82—At Butsbury, Miss Ann Merrington, 85—At Radwinter Rectory, Mrs. Bullock—At Chelmsford, Mrs. H. Summers—At Colchester, Mrs. Corsellis—Mr. Tomkins—At Witham, Mrs. Newton—At Dedham, Mrs. M. Pratt—At Skreens, Mrs. Bramston—At Great War-

ley Place, S. Bonham, esq. 98—At Chipping Ongar, Mrs. Pavett, 82.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Newland, Major-gen. Dighton, to Miss S. Probyn—At Tewkesbury, Mr. Prior, to Miss Wallett—At Gatcomb, Mr. R. James, to Miss M. Mathews—At Fairford, Mr. T. Minchin, to Miss M. Gibbs—At Gloucester, Mr. Bleek, to Miss E. Garrard—At Bristol, Major Whish, to Miss A. Whish, of Clifton—At Westbury upon Trim, Mr. W. Wallis, to Miss E. Clarkson.

*Died.*] At College-square, Bristol, Mr. T. Henley, 90—At Lewin's Mead alms-houses, E. Stock, 100—Mr. J. L. Davies—Mrs. S. Lewis, 82—At Clifton, Mrs. Hewett—T. Laurence, esq.—At Coleborne, Miss C. Elwes—At Gloucester, Miss Rea—Miss Wright—At Stroud, Mrs. A. Davis—Mr. J. Staley—At Chipping Camden, G. Cotterell, esq.—At Painswick, Mrs. Adey, 84—At Charlton Kings, Mrs. Bolton—At Newent, Mrs. Hartland—At Swanswick, Mr. T. Horning—At Leckhampton-court, Miss C. Trye—At the Grange, near Stroud, R. Scudamore, esq.—At Leonard Stanley, Mrs. S. Fowler—At Westbury upon Trim, Mrs. M. M. Crocker—At Cheltenham, Mr. Prideaux—J. D. Kelly, esq.—P. Maitland, esq.—At Tewkesbury, Mr. Morris—At Charlton Park, W. H. Prinn, esq.—Mr. and Mrs. Norris, late fishmongers, in Broadmead, Bristol, who were returning home from the other side of Cumberland Basin, unfortunately fell into one of the locks, by not knowing the exact way to the bridge from the darkness of the night. Mr. Norris was found next morning; but Mrs. Norris is not yet found. They left four young children to bewail their loss.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

In the Savings Bank for the Isle of Wight, there was last year an increase of 2170*l.*: the total fund now amounts to upwards of 7700*l.*; and out of the 2170*l.* deposits of last year, 1480*l.* were made by servants and mechanics.

*Births.*] At Old Alresford, the lady of the Hon. Col. Onslow, of a son—At Southampton, Mrs. Carnac, of a daughter—Mrs. B. O. Pritchard, of a daughter—At Newport, the lady of Sir L. T. W. Holmes, M.P. of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Eling, Rev. R. Davis, to Miss E. A. Oliver—At Newport, Isle of Wight, Mr. J. Longworth, to Mrs. C. Jackson—Mr. J. Stephens, to Miss Furmidge.

*Died.*] At Winchester, R. Goodlad, esq. many years a magistrate for the county; and 7 days afterwards, his disconsolate widow, Mrs. F. L. Goodlad—At Rumsey, Mr. J. Trew—At Carisbrooke, Mr. J. Whittington—At Southampton, Mrs. Sutton—J. P. Hoy, esq.—Mr. J. Gold—Mr. W. Calborne—Mrs. Bell—Mrs. M. Shackle—At Newport, Mrs. Wilkins.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Birth.*] At Moccas Court, the lady of Sir G. Cornwall, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Eastnor, W. H. Brydges, esq.

son of the late R. Brydges, of Colwal House, to Miss H. Higgins.

*Died.*] At Ocle Pritchard, Mr. J. Harris, late of the Marsh, near Hereford.

#### HERTFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Great Gaddesden church, by the Rev. George Saxby Penfold, the Rev. John Fitz Moore, of Ivinghoe, Bucks, eldest son of R. Moore, esq. of Hampton Court Palace, to Mrs. Halsey, of Gaddesden Park. [By Tuesday's Gazette, the above gentleman has the royal permission to take the name and bear the arms of Halsey, so that (unlike other marriages) in this case the gentleman changes his name, instead of the lady]—At Baldock, G. H. Hicks, M.D. to Miss D. Herbert.

*Died.*] At Hitchin, D. Chapman, esq. 78—At Bromfield, Mr. J. Pritchett—At Welwyn, Henry Blake, esq. 78, the senior proctor of Doctors' Commons.

#### HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Hilton, Mrs. Theed.

#### KENT.

*Births.*] At Appledore, the wife of a man named Austin, of 3 boys, all likely to live—At Petham, Mrs. Baldock, of a son.

*Married.*] At Canterbury, Capt. W. Davis, to Miss H. Beale—At Chatham, Mr. J. Brittain, to Miss Wellfear—At Rochester, Mr. T. Hedcock, to Miss Smith—At Tenterden, Mr. G. Mathews, to Miss M. Bailey—Mr. S. Hugget, to Miss E. Huckstep—At Ashford, Mr. J. Venner, to Miss E. Allen—Mr. J. Reader, to Miss S. Sawyer—At Brook, Mr. Lindley, to Miss H. Cullen—At Dover, Mr. G. Puttie, to Miss M. Goldsack—At Folkstone, Mr. J. Hollis, to Miss M. Daniells.

*Died.*] At Higham, Mr. R. Prebble—At Frindsbury, Mr. S. Gunning, 69, one of the oldest magistrates of the county—At Dover, Mr. W. Ward—At Biddenden, Mr. W. Freeman, 83—At High Halden, Mrs. Moreley—At Margate, Mrs. Dalton—At Folkstone, Mr. J. White, 75—Mrs. M. May—At Lydd, Mrs. L. Eve, 88—Near Maidstone, J. Hulkes, esq.—At Maidstone, Mr. S. Scot—At Woolwich, Mrs. Newell—Near Chilham, Mrs. Woolton, 75—At Chatham, Mr. Ely—Mr. R. Hooper—At St. Nicolas Thanet, Mr. M. Mecaw—At Canterbury, Mrs. A. Reade, 86—Mr. Chapman—Mrs. Pickworth, 76—At Lenham, Mr. Taunton, 83—Mr. T. Powell—At Deal, Mr. R. England—At Sheerness, Mr. J. Willson, 58—At Tenterden, Mrs. Elphicke.

#### LANCASHIRE.

The Rev. Joseph Selkirk, curate of Balderstone, has been appointed to the incumbent curacy of Ashworth, near Rochdale.

A short time ago, the horn of a fish was found sticking in the side of a vessel lately arrived at Liverpool from the West Indies, and now repairing in one of the graving docks. The astonishing impetus with which the fish must have struck the ship may be estimated from the fact, that the horn had actually pierced through

the planks and timbers of the ship, to the depth of nine inches!

*Married.*] At Manchester, Mr. Hallison, to Miss E. Johnson—Mr. W. Harper, to Miss M. Whitworth—Mr. T. Gregory, to Miss H. Riley—Mr. J. Huddleston, to Miss Ross—Mr. Hepworth, to Miss Rayner—At Liverpool, Capt. J. Gowen, to Miss Catherine Fenna, of Blackhurst.

*Died.*] At Manchester, Mr. J. Baines—Mr. Willson—At Liverpool, Mr. W. Orton, of Nottingham—At Broughton, Mr. J. Barber—At Northen, near Manchester, aged 26, Margaret, the wife of Mr. Joseph Johnson, a state prisoner for attending the Manchester meeting, leaving behind her three children, the youngest eleven months old. Mr. Johnson applied to Mr. Justice Bayley twice, offering to accede to any terms—proposing security to any amount for his return for the completion of the year's confinement, or a fine, &c. The county magistrates sent to Lord Sidmouth a strong testimony of Mr. Johnson's becoming deportment during his confinement; Mr. Merryweather sent up two communications to the home department to the same purport. The two city members, and R. Bernal, esq. upon the ground of humanity, urged the petitioner's suit. A petition, signed by respectable individuals of all parties in the city, &c. including the mayor and nine aldermen, the two sheriffs, the dean, the Rev. Mr. Kent, &c. was presented to Mr. Justice Bayley and to Lord Sidmouth—to which Lord Sidmouth gave his decided negative. The same post which brought this negative, brought the husband the information that his wife had breathed her last.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] The Rev. R. Davies, of Leicester, to Miss Mercer—At Lutterworth, H. Weight, esq. to Miss Buszard.

*Died.*] At Stonesby, near Waltham, Mrs. Pauling.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

*BIRTH.*] At Lincoln, Mrs. Sibthorp, of a son.

*Married.*] At Whissendine, Mr. T. Musson, to Miss M. Fowler—At Long Sutton, Mr. Walker, to Miss Stockwell—Mr. Harrison, to Miss Chapman—At South Elkington, J. Wilks, esq. to Miss M. Trout—At Leake, Mr. R. Leake, 80, to Miss Wright, 20—At Boston, Mr. E. Jones, to Miss E. Joyce—Mr. Mason, to Miss Fox—At Horncastle, Mr. Harrison, to Miss Farbones—Rev. J. F. Ogle, to Miss F. Corrington—At Thornton le Fen, Mr. T. Davis, to Miss L. Robson.

*Died.*] At Exton, Mrs. Lewis—At Greenfield, Mr. P. Willows, farmer—At Stamford, Mr. R. Turtle—Mr. G. Miller—Mrs. Chapman—Mr. A. Roberts—At Swineshead, Mr. J. Jessop, 87—At Osgodby, Mrs. C. Tomlinson—At Pinchbeck, Mr. Morphot, 83—At Boston, Mr. W. Arnall—Mr. J. Elsey, 81—Mr. A. Wood—At Gedney Broadgate, Mr. J. Pidd, 84—At Lincoln, Mr. S. Ayce, 90—Mrs. Hodgson, 83—Mr. J. Dickenson—At Kirton Lindsay, Miss Bayley—At Clee Thorpe, Mr. O. Welsh, 84—At Knaith, H. Dalton, esq. 73—At Dunholme, Mr.

Ogilby—At Tealby, Mrs. Milson—At Spalding, Mrs. Burford.

#### MONMOUTHSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Chepstow, Mr. T. Morris, of Coleford—Rev. Wm. Davies, vicar of Lanarth—Miss Anne Fothergill, of Tredegar.

#### NORFOLK.

The following is an account of the number of patients admitted, discharged, deceased, &c. at the Norfolk Lunatic Asylum, from 1814 to 31st Jan. 1821:—

Admitted	Men 138	Women 151	Total 289
Discharged	Do. 57	Do. 87	Do. 144
Died	Do. 29	Do. 26	Do. 55
In the Asylum	Do. 52	Do. 38	Do. 90
			Total . 289

Re-admitted.—Men 8—Women 17.—Total 25.

*BIRTH.*] Mrs. Tysen, of Narborough Hall, of a daughter—At Yarmouth, the lady of A. Preston, esq. of a daughter—At Lowestoft, Mrs. J. Reeve, of a son.

*Married.*] At Cromer, Capt. W. Kirby, to Miss S. Storey—At Thetford, Mr. R. Norman, to Miss Rix—Mr. T. Parry, to Miss Hustler—At Norwich, J. Wood, esq. to Miss E. T. Booth—Mr. G. Sheeve, to Miss A. Wilson—Lieut.-col. Forster, to Miss J. Smyth—Mr. B. Rush, to Miss M. Whisker—At Horstead, Mr. Knight, to Miss E. Pollard—Mr. Meek, to Miss Riches—At Yarmouth, Capt. J. H. May, to Miss H. S. Mason—Mr. S. Green, to Miss M. Wright—Capt. J. Mann, to Miss J. Crane, of Northwold—At Clay, J. B. Bensley, esq. to Mrs. Chaplin—R. Campbell, esq. of Fakenham, to Miss Rudge.

*Died.*] At Frindsbury, G. Gunning, esq. 69—At East Dereham, Mr. J. S. Street, 82—At Yarmouth, Mr. M. Thompson, 84—Mr. E. Crabtree, 84—Mrs. E. Gray, 81—Mr. J. Durrant, 78—Mrs. H. Hewett, 78—At Lynn, Mr. R. Marshall—Mr. True—Mrs. Turnbull—Mrs. Lyther—At Blofield, Mr. Matthews—At Caister, near Yarmouth, Mr. W. Guy, 87—At Norwich St. Peter's, Mrs. C. Hubbard, 95—At Walsingham, Mr. J. Hague, 87—At Holt, Miss Seppings—At Diss, Mrs. M. Thurlow, 88—At Cromer, Mrs. Pearson.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The Rev. S. Parkins has been instituted to the vicarage of Preston Deanry, in this county, vacant by the death of the Rev. Thomas Watts.—Patron, Langham Christie, esq.

*Married.*] At Gayton, Mr. S. Saul, to Miss S. Banister—At Chippingwarden, Mr. Cole, to Miss R. Douglas—Mr. C. Baker, to Miss Ballard, of Peterborough—At Brackley, Mr. J. Blincowe, to Miss M. Drinkwater.

*Died.*] At Towcester, Mr. E. Cleaver, 72—At Higham Ferrers, Mr. J. Deane—At Long Buckby, Mr. Morris, 82—At Wellingborough, Mrs. Lettice—Miss G. Proby, of Stanwick—At Highgate House, Miss M. Bosworth—At Northampton, Mrs. Thomas.

## NORTHUMBERLAND.

*Births.*] At Newcastle, Mrs. Draper, of a son—Mrs. Gibson, of a son.

*Married.*] At Newcastle, G. A. Lambert, esq. to Miss Raisbeck—A. W. Gamble, esq. to Miss E. Willson—Mr. J. Wood, to Miss E. Forsyth—Mr. J. Brookbank, to Miss M. A. Robinson—At Hexham, Mr. Wright, to Miss D. Robson—Mr. Stokoe, to Miss Barnett—At Whitby, Mr. H. Chilton, to Miss E. Hunter—At Gateshead, Mr. R. Huntley, to Miss Oates—At Alnwick, Mr. Beilby, to Miss Smith.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, Mrs. E. Willson, 87—Mrs. F. Innes, 73—Mrs. M. Airey, 81—Mr. J. Green—At Alnwick, Mr. J. Temple—Mr. B. Nicholson—Mr. T. Dixon—Mr. G. Landells—At Berwick, Mr. P. Acheson—At Morpeth, Mr. J. Mitcheson—At Stockton, D. Ainsley, 86. He fought at the battle of Minden in 1759—At North Shields, Mrs. Robinson, 70—Mrs. Richardson—Mr. T. Brown—Mr. T. Matthews—Mr. R. Garland—Mrs. J. Knox, 80—Mrs. J. Hardingham—At Gateshead, Mrs. Harrison—At Hexham, Mrs. Wood, 76.

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Kirkby, Mr. J. Berresford, to Miss R. Stanley—At Normanton on Soar, Mr. Pratt, to Miss Tebbutt—At Nottingham, Mr. J. Horrocks, to Mrs. S. Willson—Mr. R. Hurst, to Miss H. Harvey—At Woodborough, Mr. F. Williamson, to Miss S. Hogg—At Arnold, Mr. R. Lee, to Miss Drayton—At St. Mary's, Mr. H. Ramsden, to Miss Swan.

*Died.*] At Radcliffe-upon-Trent, Mrs. Parr—At Warser Gate, Mr. G. Turner—At Southwell, Mr. J. Croft—At Holme Pierrepont, W. Lichfield, 82—At Bingham, Mrs. Welch—At Grantham, F. Turner, esq.—At Sutton, in Asfield, Mrs. Eyre—At Nottingham, Mrs. Connel—Mr. J. Shelton—Mr. R. Clarke—Mr. E. Beale, 77—At Eastwood, Mr. R. Severne, 73—At Long Eaton, Jno. Huss, 88; has left a widow 88, 8 sons and 1 daughter, 11 grandsons, 4 granddaughters, and 10 great grand-children.

## OXFORDSHIRE.

*Birth.*] At Shipton Court, the lady of Sir J. C. Reade, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Banbury, Mr. J. Sealey, to Miss Green—Mr. W. Jarvis, to Miss M. Shaylor—Mr. J. Baughen, to Miss E. Smith—Mr. Kilby, to Miss Grimbly—At Woodstock, Mr. W. Tagg, to Miss K. Cross.

*Died.*] At Iffley, Mr. R. Smith—At Banbury, Mr. W. Hodgson—At Oxford, Mr. T. Glover—Mrs. S. Broadwater—At Witney, Mr. W. Fidler—At Steeple Aston, Mr. J. Skilton—At Shipton Court, Lady Reade—At Chipping Norton, Mrs. Matthews—At Whitchurch, Mr. H. Clarke, 91.

## RUTLANDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Oakham, Mr. Boyfield, to Miss F. Cole—John Turkeylegs, esq. to Miss E. Everett.

*Died.*] At Exton, Mrs. Lewis.

## SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Alderbury, Mr. R. Meredith, to Miss Meredith—At Hales Owen, Mr. Woodcock, to Miss Bond—At Atcham, Mr. Langley, to Miss Underwood—At Shrewsbury, Mr. Whitehurst, to Miss A. Teece—At Whitchurch, Mr. W. Fox, to Miss M. Gadds—At Hanmer, Mr. J. Vaughan, to Miss F. Edge.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Harris—Mr. A. Jones, 71—Mrs. Reade—Mrs. Williams—At Downton, Mr. Elsmere—At Old Heath, Mr. P. Walton—At Benthall Hall, Mr. E. Blithe—At Bridgenorth, Mr. J. M'Michael—Mr. F. Oakes, 91—Mr. Z. Freer—At Colebrook Dale, Mr. W. Fletcher—Near Wellington, Miss Davies—At Hadley, Mrs. Birds—At Ironbridge, Miss J. Bryan—Mr. Summerfield, of Llanforda, near Oswestry, 75, leaving 13 children behind him (having had 18), 66 grandchildren, and 15 great grandchildren.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

A well-executed altar-piece was recently erected in the parish church of Dowlishwake, near Ilminster, the gift of Charles Park, esq. The subject is taken from Luke xxiii. 50, 52, and 53. It was painted by a self-taught artist, Mr. Barrett, master of the free-school, Ilminster.

There are now living in the small healthy village of Nunney, in the space of 120 yards, eleven persons, whose united ages amount to 872 years; which being added to the ages of 32 other persons residing in the same village, make a grand total of 3518 years; or a fraction more than 81 years for each person.

*Births.*] At Bath, Mrs. Barber, of a daughter—At Taunton, Mrs. Moore, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Bedminster, C. Northcote, esq. to Miss A. Dowling—At Compton Bishop, Mr. Cox, to Miss M. C. Pope—At Mark, Mr. J. Fisher, to Miss E. Hix—At Bath, W. S. Sire, esq. to Miss S. M. L. Woodforde—Mr. E. Trotman, to Miss A. Coombs—J. H. Deacon, esq. to Miss F. A. M'Veagh—Mr. R. Owen, to Miss E. Eaminson—Mr. W. Young, to Miss S. Hurley—At Shepton Mallet, Mr. T. C. A'Court, to Miss Davis.

*Died.*] At Wells, J. Salmon, esq. of Wookey—At Bedminster, Mr. G. Vickery, 105—At Frome, Mrs. Humphries—At Bath, Mrs. M. Gordon—Miss A. F. Patterson—Mrs. Thompson—Mr. John Cranch, a native of Kingsbridge, Devon. In his early days he practised the law; but having a strong predilection for the polite arts, and a comfortable independence, he quitted the former pursuit, and settled himself in the Metropolis, where he had an opportunity of indulging himself in the study of painting. His unbounded liberality at length materially injured his circumstances, and he then became the editor of a moral and religious weekly paper; but in this not being more successful he fixed himself in this his favourite city, where he long indulged in the researches of the antiquary; and contributed in no small degree to the development and collecting of Roman remains, in which that place and its vicinity so richly abound. He was of a most benevolent and friendly disposition; and his extensive know-

ledge of English literature, combined with the simplicity and urbanity of his manners, rendered his society dear to all his acquaintance—By falling down stairs, Moses Langdon, esq. of Upton, near Wiveliscombe, 70, better known by the appellation of *Old Moses*, from his niggardly disposition. He has been frequently known to pick, dress, and eat crows or magpies, found dead in the fields by boys. He never kept any servant, but gave an old woman from the workhouse her victuals to dress his; he was in the habit of frequenting Wiveliscombe, and put up at a small inn, where they usually dressed tripe, which he generally took for his dinner, and if any person sitting near him left any on their plates, he always ate it up, saying it was a pity to waste any thing. When at home he wore the coarsest brin for shirts, but kept fine Holland ones, which he wore when he went a journey; and if he slept out he invariably took the shirt off and lay without one, to prevent its being worn out. He died intestate, and his landed property, to a considerable amount, falls to John Langdon, a second cousin, heretofore a day-labourer.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Births.*] At Drayton, the lady of G. R. Dawson, esq. M.P. of a son—At Blithfield Rectory, the Right Hon. Lady H. Bagot, of a son.

*Married.*] At Duffield, Mr. Bourne, of Bur-  
slem, to Miss M. Harrison.

*Died.*] At Lichfield, E. Outram, D.D. canon residentiary of Lichfield cathedral, archdeacon of Derby, &c.

## SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] At Wickham Market, Mr. J. Goode, to Miss E. Banyard—At Bury, Mr. W. Meeking, to Miss Norman—At Ipswich, Mr. M. Levi, to Miss E. Mayers—Mr. Easterton, to Miss Hopson—At Eye, Rev. W. French, to Miss E. Wythe—Rev. J. Chevalier, to Miss Cole—At Woolpit, Mr. W. Pettit, to Miss E. Payne—At Southwold, T. Taylor, esq. to Miss F. Mamel—At Sudbury, Mr. Sterns, to Miss Smith—At Harleston, Mr. Barnes, to Miss Hearn.

*Died.*] At Woodbridge, J. Sparkes, 102—At Sudbury, Mr. J. Godfrey—At Ipswich, J. Sherman, esq. 96—At Needham Market, Mrs. Walker—At Mendlesham, Mr. W. Tunmer, 86—At Southwold, Mr. J. Sayer, 89—At Sibton Vicarage, Rev. F. Leggatt, rector of Bedford—At Easton, Mr. W. Cotton—At Bailham, Mr. S. Haggard, 88—At Cotton Hall, Mr. T. Durham, 83—At Bury Alms-houses, Mrs. Tidd, 94—At Bury, Mr. Mudd—At Loudham Hall, J. Whitbread, esq. 78—At Easton, Mr. William Cotton, of that place, farmer, 75, the only surviving male branch of a very ancient and respectable family, one of his predecessors having been lord mayor of London, and another high sheriff of Suffolk. In the night of the 17th of October, the house of Mr. Cotton was broken into by four men with their faces blacked, who, with threats and imprecations, possessed themselves of very considerable property. The sudden and terrific appearance of the men by Mr. Cotton's bedside, not only made such a firm impression upon

his mind as was impossible to efface, but so depressed his spirits, and impaired his health, that little doubt remains but this poor old man was thus brought to a premature grave—George, son of Mr. G. Aston, farmer, of Martlesham, near Ipswich, 10. He was the youngest of twenty-eight children by the same parents.

## SUSSEX.

*Died.*] At Brighton, Henry Manningham, esq. son of Charles Manningham, esq. late of Thorpe, Surrey—At his mother's, Fittleworth, Francis Upton Tripp, esq. 80, of the Wesleyan methodist society, late captain of the 26th regt. of foot—At Rumbold Wyke, Mr. H. Kemp—At Steyning, Mr. H. Verral—On the 20th Jan. at Funtington, (the residence of his brother-in-law, H. J. Hounsom, esq.) Miles Monkhouse, esq. of Newcastle, 56. He died sincerely lamented, not only by his own family and more immediate connexions, but by an extensive circle of acquaintances and friends; and by persons of all ranks who knew his worth.

## WARWICKSHIRE.

*Birth.*] At Leamington, the lady of Major Wildman, 6th dragoon guards, of a son.

*Married.*] At Birmingham, Mr. Chantler, to Miss R. Jerome—Mr. R. Lowe, to Miss J. C. Hunt—H. Woodington, esq. to Miss M. Kendall, of Warwick.

*Died.*] Mrs. Peers, relict of Newsham Peers, esq. of Alveston House and Chadshurst, 88—At Stratford-on-Avon, Mr. Adams—At Brilles, Miss M. Jones.

## WESTMORELAND.

*Married.*] At Kendal, Mr. W. Simpson, to Miss M. Halliday—Mr. G. Clerke, to Miss Richardson—Mr. G. Hayton, to Miss N. Seales—Mr. J. Airey, to Miss J. Richardson.

*Died.*] At Kendal, Mrs. Clark—Mr. J. Strong—At Burnside, Mr. Coward.

## WILTSHIRE.

The Rev. Mr. Heath (son of Dr. Heath, head master of Eton school,) is preferred to the valuable rectory of West Dean and East Grinstead, near Salisbury; patron, Francis Glossop, esq.

*Birth.*] At the Manor House, Conock, Mrs. Wariner, of a son.

*Married.*] Mr. Stairs, of Warminster, to Miss Green—At Trowbridge, Mr. Sloan, to Miss G. Oram—At Ogborne St. Andrew, C. Cannings, esq. to Miss M. A. Decœurdux—At Devizes, Mr. J. B. Munday, to Miss E. M. Gray—Rev. J. Grubbe, of Eastwell House, to Miss C. E. Milnes—At Purton, Mr. W. Shepperd, to Miss H. M. Lay—At Salisbury, Mr. G. N. Loxley, to Mrs. E. Norris—At Harnham, Mr. J. Parsons, to Miss K. Bell.

*Died.*] At West Cholderton, Mr. J. Spring—At Skerrington, Mrs. Mussell—At Salisbury, Mrs. F. Sheldrake—Miss M. A. Welsh—Mrs. Bennet—At Ebbesbourne Wake, Mrs. C. Ribbeck—At Tisbury, Mr. C. Burridge—At Salisbury, Mrs. S. Reeves, 84—Mrs. J. Lenton, 60—At



Bassett Down, Sophia, relict of the late Rev. N. Maskelyne, astronomer royal.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Staunton, Mr. C. Hooper—At Worcester, Mrs. Haliburton—At Malvern Wells, Mr. Essington—At Eastham, Rev. C. Whitehead—At Berrow, R. Cocks, esq. brother of Lord Somers, and many years a magistrate for the county—John Douglas Oliver, son of Edward Oliver, esq. of Wollescote, in this county—At his mother's house, in Dudley, George Wright Hawkes, esq. 40.

#### YORKSHIRE.

A most diabolical murder was committed at Whitehouses, about two miles from Pately bridge, on the 5th ult. Mrs. Mason, a widow woman, who resided there with her two sons, and carried on the trade of a butcher, when she went into her shop on the above morning, found her eldest son lying on the floor; his skull dreadfully fractured, and the brains scattered about in all directions. A bloody axe, near the body, was, to all appearance, the weapon with which the crime was committed. The unfortunate man was quite dead; and the neighbourhood was soon alarmed by the cries of the mother. Some circumstances threw suspicion on the brother of the deceased; a constable went in search of him, and apprehended him. An inquest was held on the body, when a verdict of wilful murder was given against Joseph Mason, who was committed to York Castle.

The Rev. A. Crigan, son of the late Bishop of the Isle of Man, is appointed to the valuable rectory of Marston, in this county.

His Grace the Archbishop of this province has licensed the Rev. James Willis, of Dunnington, to the perpetual curacy of Wilberfoss, near York, vacant by the cession of the Rev. W. Cautley.

*Birth.*] At Tickhill, the lady of J. Armitage, esq. of a son.

*Married.*] At Scarborough, Mr. J. Beswick, to Miss A. Cockerill—At Wakefield, Mr. E. Johnson, to Miss J. Earnshaw—Mr. J. Hodgson, to Miss Scaith—At Ripon, M. Brunton, esq. to Miss J. Brunton—At Leeds, Mr. W. Greenwood, to Miss M. Asquith—Mr. G. Johnson, to Miss M. Marshall—Mr. Serjeant, to Miss Houghton—At Bolton-le-Moors, Mr. Casey, to Miss Brandreth—At York, Mr. B. Clough, to Miss Jennings—At Doncaster, Mr. T. Barkey, to Miss Maw—At East Ardsley, Mr. Gibson, to Miss M. Foster—At Rawmarsh, Mr. W. Nicholson to Miss Roberts—At Hull, Mr. C. Cupiter, to Miss Marshall—Mr. S. Thompson, to Mrs. Saunt—G. Warburton, esq. to Miss Flemming.

*Died.*] At Hull, Mrs. Heslewood—Mr. E. Saner—Mrs. E. Colley—Mr. W. Donkin—Mrs. Shaw—Mr. W. Boynton—Mrs. Brittain—Mrs. Ellors, 84—At Leeds, Mrs. J. Zeal—Mr. T. Lakin—Mrs. Harrison, 78—At Idle, Mrs. Sharp, 81—At Romanby, Mr. Turnbull, 78—At Bradford, Mrs. Grice, 88—At Hesse, Mr. Craddock—At Knaresborough, Mrs. M. Howell—At

Stansfield Hall, Miss Sutcliffe—Near Thirsk, Mrs. Robinson, 74—At Selby, Mr. W. Savage—At Hallam, Miss Fatty—At Scarborough, Mrs. Peacock—At Halifax, Miss Crabtree—At York, Mr. W. Waterworth, 80—At Hornsea, Mr. Bennet—Lately at his house near Wakefield, Jos. Armitage, esq. He was of great eccentricity, and as well known in the world of fashion some years ago as any man of his time. Lately he had shut himself up from all society; and although possessed of a clear income and estate of 5000*l.* a year, his mind was seriously impressed with the idea that he was fast approaching to poverty, and must go to the parish workhouse. Several times lately he wrote to a friend in London, saying, "Hasten down and sell me up, that I may rest assured of food and raiment for the rest of my life." A few years ago he was engaged in a very serious quarrel; and it being demanded of him "to name the time, place, and his friend," he coolly wrote in answer, "St. James's church-yard, Piccadilly,—12 o'clock at night—and the sexton of the parish."

#### WALES.

*Birth.*] At Brynbell, Flintshire, the lady of Sir Jno. Salisbury, of a son.

*Married.*] At Chepstow, Mr. J. C. Smith, to Miss S. Stephens—At Towyn, Merioneth, J. Pugh, esq. to Miss Devereux—At Llanbeblig, Mr. R. Parry, to Miss Savage—At Church-stoke, T. Browne, esq. to Miss A. Griffiths, of the county of Montgomery—At Llanfyllin, Mr. E. Evans, to Miss M. Kinsey—J. Wynne, esq. of Garthmellio, to Miss A. Fry—Rev. H. Jones, of Llangoever, to Miss E. N. Ellis—T. Jones, esq. of Lledfer, to Miss E. A. Owen—At Haverfordwest, Mr. P. Backstock, to Miss M. Dooley—At Caermarthen, J. Rees, esq. to Miss R. Bowen.

*Died.*] At Aberystwith, Lewis Morice, esq.—At Rhayadr, Miss M. A. Lautrou—At Brecon, Mr. W. North—At Maes-yr-egwlys, Cardigan, Mr. W. Davies—At Bryndyffryn, S. Mouldale, esq.—At Llys-gwynt, Llandegai, Mr. J. Rowland, 91—At Rhydgariadog, Anglesea, Mr. H. Jones.

#### SCOTLAND.

The prospectus of a plan for opening a street from the cross, at Glasgow, by Monteith Row, to the east end of the village of Parkhead, has been lately circulated there. The advantages it affords must be obvious to all who are locally acquainted with that fine city.

*Births.*] At Edinburgh, Mrs. Gibson, of Clifton Hall, of a son—In Charlotte Square, the lady of Lord Justice Clerk, of a daughter—Lady John Campbell, of a son—At Cromarty, Mrs. J. Ross, of a daughter—At Inverness, Mrs. Reach, of a son.

*Married.*] At Ayr, Mr. J. M'Dermont, to Miss J. Bryan—Mr. J. Wyllie, to Miss Thompson—At Edinburgh, R. Cadell, esq. to Miss A. F. Milne—John Fairie, esq. to Miss Helen M'Cormick—Mr. Simon, to Miss Allen—Mr. Dickson, to Miss J. Baillie—Captain John Ross, E.I.C. to Miss Rose, of Inverness—At Leith, J. Phillips, esq. to Miss Ogilvie—At Glasgow, Wm.

Wallace, esq. to Miss J. C. Cooper—At Dunlop, Mr. J. Tool, to Miss M. Cochrane—At Dumfries, Mr. J. Smith, to Miss M. Fergusson—At Mellendean, C. A. Leslie, esq. to Miss A. Walker—At Dornoch, J. Carlyle, esq. to Miss Sloan.

*Died.*] At Glasgow, John Falconer, esq.—Mr. Miller—G. Thompson—At Edinburgh, Mr. W. Bruce—Mr. J. Macclavish—At Inverness, Miss M. Warraud—At Tullimet House, Dr. W. Dick—At Dundonald Manse, Mrs. Macleod—At Dungallston, Mr. W. Fergusson—At Craigflower, Fifeshire, Mrs. Colville, widow of J. W. Colville, esq.—At Caithness, George Innes, esq.—At Clydneugh, Mr. J. Streeborn, jun.—At Ayr, Mrs. H. Reid—At Oban, Mrs. H. Stevenson—At the Manse of Kingarth, Bute, Rev. Mr. Marshall—At Aberdeen, Mr. A. Scott—Mrs. E. Forbes.

#### IRELAND.

*Births.*] In Merrion Square, Dublin, the lady of Sir C. Burton, of a daughter—Mrs. Finlay, of a daughter—Mrs. Cole, of a son—Mrs. Buchanan, of Omagh, of a son—Mrs. Tisdall, of a daughter—At Castle Crin, co. Limerick, Mrs. Butler, of a son—At Mount Corbitt, co. Cork, Mrs. Slow, of a son—At Limerick, Mrs. P. Brown, of Wilton Hill, of a son and heir—At Loughrea, Mrs. Mitchel, of twins—At Newry, Mrs. Hamilton, of a son.

*Married.*] At Dublin, F. Gaven, esq. to Miss E. Chalmer—E. Gilburne, esq. to Miss E. Rogers—Mr. J. Hardin, to Miss A. M. Flood—A. Blennerhasset, esq. to Miss F. Grady—At Donoughmore church, W. P. Higginbotham, esq. to Miss B. Cardiffe—At Clonristick, county of Carlow, T. Donaghue, esq. to Miss J. Gouran—At Dunlechny, county of Carlow, W. C. Talbot, esq. to Miss E. Handcock—At Drumgooland, co. Down, R. P. Tighe, esq. to Miss M. Christie—At Carrickfergus, P. Kirk, esq. to Miss E. Dalway—At Dunleer, Rev. W. Hancock, to Miss S. Coddington—At Limerick, P. Lyons, esq. to Miss E. Hoffernan—At Ardmore, Mr. J. Sinclair, 80, to Miss M. Kealy, 21—Lately at Exeter, C. D. O. Jeplson, esq. of Mellow Castle, co. Cork, to Miss Franks, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Franks, esq. of Carric, in the same county.

*Died.*] At Dublin, at the residence of the First Commissioner of Customs, Elizabeth Anne, Baroness Castlecoote. It would be superfluous to dwell upon the irreparable loss which her deeply afflicted husband, her son, and her many attached friends have sustained, much less to enumerate the inestimable qualities of this highly talented, and universally respected and valued lady—At Waterford, J. Moore, esq. 93—Mrs. J. Wall—At Clark's Bridge, Cork, Mrs. M. Shinnick, 104—At Lime-

rick, Mrs. Fitzgerald—Miss E. Stuart—At Dublin, Mrs. Boyton—Major Sankey—At Cork, Mrs. Croker—At Moate, Mrs. S. M'Cauley, 79—At Farren, co. Cork, Mrs. D. Penrose—At Clara, King's county, Mr. K. Molloy, 82—At Kilmore, C. Hampton, esq. 82—At Wexford, Mrs. Robinson, 96—At Leighsbrook, co. Meath, Mrs. Barry, 83—At Kilkenny, Miss O'Shee—James Stewart, esq. of Killymoon. His name recalls those proud periods of the history of Ireland, when its gentry were alive to every thing connected with its independence, for which he was one of the most strenuous advocates. For the space of 47 years he represented the county of Tyrone in parliament—On the 17th ult. in Cork, Rev. David Daun, LL.D. &c. 76. Dr. Daun was a native of the county of Cork; and, after pursuing with distinguished success his ecclesiastical studies in Paris, was admitted licentiate of divinity by the Sorbonne, and to the degree of doctor of laws in the university of Paris. Whilst engaged in his studies in France, he had occasion to appeal from the authority of his collegiate superior to the British ambassador, who although the penal laws against Catholic subjects of these realms were then in full force, exerted his influence with the French court, and protected his countryman from wanton persecution—On the 18th ult. at the very advanced age of 107 years, Andrew Walsh, of Deansfort, co. Kilkenny, who for many years had lived, as fisherman, in the service of the late Colonel Wemys. Throughout his long and active life, habits of the strictest temperance preserved him from any serious or protracted illness, and to the last he retained unbroken strength of intellect.

#### MARRIED ABROAD.

In Upper Canada, Rev. B. B. Stevens, to Miss E. Nelles.

#### DEATHS ABROAD.

At Jamaica, John Froy, esq.—At Kingston, Mr. C. Oates—At the Havanna, Mr. W. Caut—At Madras, E. I. Lieut. J. Brown—At Rome, Sir T. Gage, of Hengrove Hall, near Bury St. Edmunds, 89—At Pisa, in Italy, of a rapid decline, W. Foot, third son of Landy Foot, of Orlagh, esq.—At Dieppe, Mrs. Falkland—On the 27th July, at Mullie, after a few days illness, Major Charles Peter Hay, of the 22d regt. N. I. on the Bengal establishment, commandant of the Chumparun L. I. and of the Nepaul frontier post of Mullie. As a soldier, Major Hay stood high in the esteem of his brother officers, and in the circle of private life commanded affection and respect.

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## POLITICAL EVENTS.

APRIL 1, 1821.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

*Parliamentary Proceedings.*—On the 19th of February the House of Lords met after an adjournment from the 16th. Earl Grey then moved for such further documents as might enable the House to judge of the conduct which ministers had pursued towards Naples. He reprehended the enormity of the principles laid down by the allied sovereigns at Troppau, and stated that his object was to vindicate the honour of the country. Lord Liverpool opposed the motion, on the ground that the circular letter issued by ministers was, in itself, sufficiently explicit, and required no other document to render it intelligible; he said, that government had not in any instance taken, nor would it take, any hostile part in the affairs of Naples. Lord Holland and Lords Ellenborough and Calthorpe also spoke on the question, which was negatived without a division. On the 21st the Marquis of Lansdowne moved the appointment of a select committee, to consider the state of foreign trade, which was agreed to. On the 22d the Queen's Annuity Bill was passed, as were the Malt Duties, and Transfer Grants Bills. Lord Donoughmore presented several Catholic Petitions on the 23d. On the 28th Lord Holland brought in a Bill to regulate and assimilate the law of High Treason in Ireland to what it was in this country. On the 27th and 28th no debates of any moment took place. On the 1st of March several agricultural petitions were presented; and on the 2d the Marquis of Lansdowne moved an address to his Majesty, praying him to "exert all his influence, if not too late, to prevent or repair the evils apprehended to the peace of Europe by the advance of the Austrians upon Naples." Earl Bathurst opposed the motion, as expressing an opinion hostile to the allied powers, and thereby departing from the strict

line of neutrality which ministers had adopted. Lord Ellenborough supported the motion, as did Earl Darnley, and the Lords Calthorpe and Holland. The Earls of Aberdeen and Liverpool opposed it. The House divided—Contents 23; Proxies 14—37. Non-contents 42; Proxies 42—84. Majority against the motion 47. The House met on the 5th and 6th, but no motion of consequence was made, and it adjourned to the 8th ult. when the Ireland Treasons Bill was read. On the following day the House was occupied in hearing judgments, receiving petitions, and passing the Felons' Transportation and other Bills. On the 12th Lord Calthorpe presented petitions from Frome in Somersetshire, and from the borough of Shepton Mallet, complaining of the duties on wool, which his Lordship moved should be referred to the committee on foreign trade. The 13th, 14th, and 15th were principally occupied in hearing appeals, receiving petitions, and reading and passing bills. On the 16th Earl Darnley presented a petition from several clergymen for the restoration of her Majesty's name to the liturgy, which he afterwards withdrew, on account of the absence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, until the following Monday, when being found informal, it was retired to be amended. Petitions were presented against the Catholic claims on the 19th, one from Oxford, and the other from the city of Exeter. The Mutiny Bill, the Marine Mutiny Bill, the Grampound Disfranchisement Bill, and the Mary-le-Bonne Churches erection Bill, were read a first time on the 20th; and the Earl of Blessington moved for an account of the sums of money advanced for the relief of Ireland, as voted during the last session. On the 21st no business of importance came before the House. Several petitions were presented on the

23d against the Catholic claims. And the Marquis of Lansdowne put three questions to the Earl of Liverpool. The first was, whether and why the British squadron in the Bay of Naples, said to have been stationed there for the protection of British subjects, was withdrawn; the second was as to the correctness of the circular issued by the allied courts on the 8th of December; the third question was respecting the secret article of the Vienna treaty, and the interference of the Allies with other governments, in consequence of the King of Sardinia having refused to confer upon his people the constitution he promised them, on the ground that the Allied Powers would not permit it. Lord Liverpool replied that the British squadron had not been withdrawn, but it had been cautioned to preserve the strictest neutrality; that the first *exposé* issued by the court of Vienna was substantially correct; and thirdly, his Lordship believed that no special sort of proposition had been offered by the Allies to the court of Turin. Lord Ellenborough gave notice that he should move an address to his Majesty, that he would please to become mediator between Austria and Naples.

*House of Commons.*—On the 19th and 20th of February some unimportant business was gone through, and a petition was presented from Nottingham by Mr. Denman, the printing of which was negatived by a majority of 66. Mr. Creevey also moved for a select committee to enquire into the conduct of the Sheriff of Cheshire, at a late meeting of that county, which was lost by a majority of 57 against the motion. On the 21st Sir James Mackintosh brought forward his motion for papers connected with the circular of Lord Castlereagh to British residents at Foreign Courts, relative to the affairs of Naples. The Hon. Member concluded a most eloquent speech, by expressing a hope that the sense of the people of England would be conveyed to the allied despots, and shew them how their conduct was viewed by a free people. Lord Castlereagh opposed the motion, justifying the course pursued by ministers; he ridiculed the idea that

we should read a great moral lesson to the powers of Europe. He lauded the character of the Emperor of Russia, and contended, that none of the Allied Powers had any views of self-aggrandizement. Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Wilberforce, and Mr. S. Wortley, spoke in condemnation of the conduct of the Allies towards Naples. Mr. Tierney said, that lately, when there was a rumour of a change of ministers, he understood that Prince Metternich had remonstrated against any such change to his Majesty, through the Austrian Ambassador! He supported the motion, which however was lost by a majority of 194 to 125. On the 22d petitions were presented relative to the Agricultural Distresses of the Country. Lord John Russel moved for a select committee to enquire into the violent dispersion of the Dublin county meeting by a military force, which was lost by a majority of 124 to 90. Mr. Denman presented a petition on the 24th from Thomas Davidson, complaining of the conduct of Mr. Justice Best, in fining him during the time he was making his defence on a charge of publishing a seditious work, and asking redress of the House for this novel procedure. The petition was rejected by a majority of 64 to 37. Mr. Robinson, on the 26th, moved that the House should resolve itself into a committee on the Acts 31, 33, 44, and 45 Geo. III. for regulating the Averages on Corn. On the 27th leave was given to bring in a bill to improve the Turnpike Roads in the neighbourhood of London. On the following day Mr. Plunket, after a most eloquent and impressive speech, in which he went into every possible view of the question, moved that the House should resolve itself into a committee "to consider the law relating to the declarations taken as justifications for offences, so far as they affected the Irish Catholics, and whether it would be expedient to alter or modify the same so as to enable the said Irish Catholics to take them; and also to consider the propriety of removing the declaration against transubstantiation." Mr. D. Browne seconded the motion. Mr. Peel op-

posed the measure on the ground of a possibility of danger accruing from it at some future period. Sir James Mackintosh made a forcible speech in its favour, which was also supported very ably by Mr. C. Grant, Mr. Luke White, Lord Bury, Mr. W. Fitzgerald, and Lord Castlereagh. The last said, he could not persuade himself that this concession would give the Catholics any increase of power. No stress could be laid on their numerical force, if they had the means or inclination to turn their acquired strength against the interests of their country. The House divided, for the motion 227, against it 221; majority for sending the bill to a committee, 6. Mr. Fitzgerald moved, on the 1st of March, for an account of all the funds and revenues of the schools of Ireland, with a view to improve the present state of education in that country. On the 2d Mr. Plunket read the resolutions of the committee on Catholic Emancipation. These were ordered to be printed. On the 5th and 6th a number of petitions were presented, stating the distressed situation of the agriculturists, and praying relief. A motion was made for the dismissal of Mr. Ellis from his situation of Master of Chancery in Ireland, that office, and a seat in the House of Commons, being deemed incompatible as to their respective duties; which was negatived by a majority of 115 to 52. Mr. Maberly also moved the repeal of the house and window duties, which was lost by a majority of 26 in favour of the previous question moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Plunket brought in his bill for the relief of the Roman Catholics, on the 7th; and Mr. Gooch moved that the petitions then before the House, complaining of agricultural distress, should be referred to a select committee, which was agreed to, and a committee appointed accordingly. On the 9th, Mr. S. Wortley complained to the House of a gross breach of privilege in the *Morning Chronicle* newspaper, and moved that the printer be called to the bar of the House. After a long and warm discussion, Mr. Wortley withdrew his motion. The

House also went into a Committee of Supply. Several petitions were presented against the Catholic Claims; and Mr. Hume submitted a resolution to the House, the object of which was not to pledge the House to any immediate reduction, but to sanction the principle of progressive economy; upon which Lord Palmerston moved the previous question, and there appeared against Mr. Hume's motion 98; for it 74: majority 24. Lord Palmerston then moved that the House resolve itself into a committee on the Army Estimates. No less than 13 divisions took place in the committee, on different resolutions, reporting progress, and adjourning the House, when the latter was agreed to, and the chairman obtained leave to sit again on the 14th. Several petitions were presented on the 13th, complaining of the pressure of the Malt Duties. The next day Mr. R. Smith brought forward a motion on the subject of the Austrian Loan, requiring copies of all communications between the British Government and Austria, upon that subject, which was agreed to. The House then went into a Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates, when Mr. M'Donald proposed a reduction of 10,000 men, which motion was lost by a majority of 96 against it. Mr. Dawson then moved that 5000 men be reduced, which was also negatived by 195 to 130; and a resolution for 81,458 men was agreed to, to which adding 19,899, the amount of regiments serving in India, the total of men voted for the year was 101,367; exclusive of the corps to be reduced, amounting to 11,794—the whole charge for which number was 6,643,968*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* On the 15th, Sir R. Fergusson noticed a disgusting attack made upon the character of Mr. Creevey, in the *Morning Post* newspaper, but did not found any motion upon it. Mr. James moved that the petition of certain freemen of Carlisle, respecting a breach of privilege by the introduction of the military at the hustings, during the last election in that city, should be referred to a Committee of Privileges. The motion was agreed to without a



division: Mr. Plunket, in a long, eloquent, and convincing speech, moved the second reading of the bill for granting Catholic Emancipation. The length of the clauses, and the scanty limits to which a review of the monthly debates is necessarily confined in this work, prevent the giving an abstract of the bill itself. Mr. Plunket combated most of the stale objections urged against the measure by its opponents; he shewed that the interests of the United Empire called loudly that justice should be dealt out to all its subjects; and that the House ought not to lose such an opportunity of granting to an enthusiastic, brave, and loyal people, the boon for which they had so long waited. Mr. Bankes opposed the motion. Mr. Wilberforce, in a speech which conferred fresh honour on his liberal and enlightened mind, supported the measure. He was persuaded, that if emancipation were granted, the country would receive a grateful return from a people to whom it owed so much. Mr. Bathurst moved that the bill be read that day six months. Sir J. Mackintosh spoke at considerable length in favour of the bill, and Mr. Peel against it. Mr. Canning then rose, and most eloquently advocated the cause of the Catholics, completing a climax of unanswerable arguments in favour of the measure. The Hon. Gentleman did not think that any state would be more insecure, or more unholy, if every Christian sect, whatever might be its belief, was admitted to the enjoyment of the Constitution, and if general thanksgivings for a community of blessings were offered in the same temple. He felt a strong conviction, that it was expedient a bill like this should pass, and at this time. The House divided; for Mr. Bathurst's amendment, 243; against it, 254: majority in favour of the second reading, 11. On the 17th ult. the House simply met, and adjourned to Monday the 19th, when, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it resolved itself into a committee on the Bank Cash Payment Acts; and two resolutions were proposed, by which "leave was given to bring in a bill to

enable the Banks of England and Ireland to issue gold coin in other payments than in return for their own notes," which were agreed to. The 20th was occupied with a motion by Sir R. Wilson, for the production of a letter to the British Minister at Naples, dated the 11th of February last. During the debate, Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning reiterated the fixed determination of Ministers to preserve the strictest neutrality towards the conflicting parties. Of which intention Sir R. Wilson being fully satisfied, did not press his motion. Mr. Western made a motion on the 21st for the repeal of the Malt-Tax, which was lost by a majority of 149 to 123. Mr. Hume moved, on the 22d, "that there are in England and Wales 68 receivers-general of taxes, who received, in 1819 and 1820, the sums of 41,415*l.* and 41,404*l.*; and although it appeared that the greater number of these performed the duty by deputy, yet on an average of three years, the annual balance in their hands amounted to 367,574*l.*" The Chancellor of the Exchequer upon this moved, as an amendment, the appointment of a committee to enquire into the accuracy of the Hon. Gentleman's statements, which amendment was agreed to. The House resolved itself into a committee upon the Catholic Claims on the 23d. The clause relative to the oath being put, Sir W. Scott objected to its form. Sir John Nichol thought it inefficient. Mr. C. Grant supported the clause. Mr. Wetherell opposed it. Sir J. Mackintosh, Dr. Phillimore, Mr. Becher, and Lord Castlereagh, spoke in its favour, and the House divided—

For the clause	- - -	230
Against it	- - -	216
Majority	- - -	14

The domestic events during the last month have not possessed any great interest. A royal visit to Ireland is spoken of, and nothing can be more appropriate at this moment. The presence of his Majesty in Ireland will do much towards conciliating the minds of the people there, and uniting them in an indissoluble bond of unity with the other parts of

the kingdom, thereby consolidating the strength of the British Empire.

The Navy Estimates for 1821 have been printed: The expenses of the Admiralty, the Navy Pay, and Home and Foreign Yards, is 1,225,629*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; the half-pay, pensions, &c. 1,152,996*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*; the estimates for building and repairs are 2,032,086*l.*; and of wages, victuals, &c. 1,866,150*l.* Total, 6,382,789*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*; from this is to be deducted, for the sale of old stores, 163,400*l.*—leaving 6,219,389*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*

On the 20th ult. the following important general orders were published, in pursuance, no doubt, of the system of strict neutrality adopted by Ministers.

“ *Horse Guards, March 19, 1821.*

“ It being his Majesty’s determination that no officer holding a commission in his service (whether on full or half-pay)

should engage in the service of any of the powers or countries which are unfortunately now involved in hostilities—the Commander-in-Chief has received his Majesty’s commands to caution all officers who have obtained leave to visit the continent; or to reside there; all those who may hereafter proceed to the continent; as well as those who may have previously obtained his Majesty’s sanction to serve in any foreign army, against engaging or continuing in the employment of the armies of any of the contending parties; and his Royal Highness is further commanded to admonish them, that by disregarding this caution, they will forfeit their commissions in the British service.—By his R. H. the Commander in Chief’s command,

“ H. TORRENS, Adjt.-Gen.”

His Majesty held a drawing-room on the 22d, which was splendidly attended. He never appeared better in point of bodily health.

#### FOREIGN STATES.

The attention of Europe is at present fixed upon the affairs of Naples, and the war which has just been commenced by Austria, Russia, and Prussia, upon the constitution and people of that country. The conferences at Laybach were concluded by the mission of the Duke de Gallo to Naples with the ultimatum of the Congress, the preliminary resolution of which was, that 60,000 Austrians should occupy the Neapolitan territory for the space of three years, while the dictatory sovereigns would, in the mean time, decide upon the modifications which they deemed necessary for the welfare of the kingdom. The Duke de Gallo was not permitted to have an interview with his King but in presence of other persons. The greater proportion of the sittings of the Congress were conducted by the ministers of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, with locked doors; not even a secretary was suffered to be present, that office being performed by Prince Metternich himself. On the Duke de Gallo’s return to Naples, the Austrian army was put in motion, taking with it, as a cover to give a hollow sanction to its operations, the aged monarch of the country it was ad-

vancing to occupy, whose abduction from his dominions bears some resemblance to that of Ferdinand VII. from Spain by Bonaparte. General Frimont at the same time issued an address to his army, in which he says, “None but the enemies to the tranquillity of their fellow-citizens—none but rebels to the sentiments of their King, can be opposed to us!”—though that very King had voluntarily sworn to preserve the new constitution, and was then in a state of restraint in the rear of the Austrian army! On the 21st of February, General Frimont effected a junction with the corps of Walmoden, at Foligno, and marched on the 24th towards Spoleto. The ministers of Austria, Russia, and Sardinia, withdrew from Naples and reached Rome on the 20th of that month. They are said to have applied for a passage to Leghorn on board an English or French vessel of war then in the bay of Naples, but they were refused one. In the mean while, the Neapolitans, on receiving the ultimatum of the Congress, lost no time in voting every declaration of the King illegal, as being issued while he was a prisoner in the hands of foreigners, in

the same manner as the Spaniards voted the declarations of Ferdinand VII. to be of no weight when he was a prisoner with Bonaparte. The roads throughout the kingdom were broken up—the troops under General Pepe assembled and marched towards the northern frontier—the people flew to arms—the Calabrians flocked to the standard of defence, and that enthusiasm which history has shewn us will animate every nation conscious of a good cause, and burning with just resentment against lawless invasion and foreign tyranny, was every where displayed. Already some of the advanced corps had entered the Roman territory, where the people were inclined to join their Italian brethren, and the Pope had retired from his capital, when the advance of the Austrian troops took place, and the Neapolitans retrograded to concentrate their forces. The Parliament of Naples had in the interim, since the decision of the Congress of Laybach reached them, issued several spirited manifestoes, and declared, first,

“ That the nation of the Two Sicilies is the natural ally of all those nations which enjoy their own constitutions or otherwise; and that, according to the particular relations established by constitutional methods.

“ 2. That it does not intermeddle with the government of other nations, nor will it tolerate that others shall meddle with its government; and is disposed to employ all its means in order that no other power may recede from these principles.

“ 3. That the nation offers an asylum to foreigners banished from their country on account of liberal opinions.

“ 4. That it will never make peace with an enemy while occupying its territory.”

Sums of money were also voted; and the Parliament and people seemed to have forgotten all petty jealousies and animosities in the universal solicitude for the fate of their country. The intelligence of the neutrality avowed to be maintained by England and France, was received with enthusiasm.

A slight engagement between the Austrian and Neapolitan armies, at

Rieti, took place on the 7th, in which the latter were repulsed, and the Austrian army entered the Abruzzi.

On the 10th ult. the garrison of Alexandria, in Piedmont, in number 10,000 men, proclaimed the Spanish constitution. The King of Sardinia immediately ordered the garrison of Turin to march, but they refused, shouting, “The Constitution of the Cortes for ever.” The following Proclamations were then successively issued on the 12th and 13th, and the King abdicated immediately afterwards.

“ PROCLAMATION OF THE KING.

“ Victor Emanuel, by the Grace of God, King of Sardinia, &c.

“ Since the day that it pleased God to call us to the government of our continental possessions, all our care has been that our subjects should experience the effects of our paternal heart. We have sought above all things to nourish in them a spirit of union and concord, and to banish all sort of resentment and party spirit. Our subjects have acted in the spirit of these sentiments, and to them as well as to us belongs what was the admiration of all Europe, the having preserved, up to this day, the most perfect tranquillity in our faithful provinces, in the midst of the trouble which agitated other states. Since our return, we have equally been pleased to distinguish our military subjects with particular marks of affection, and this part of our subjects gave us also, and gives us every day, unequivocal proofs of valour and fidelity. But at present, while our provinces and our army maintain themselves in their duty, a few bands of military, deaf to our first benevolent invitation, persisting in their disobedience, have abandoned their chiefs, and shut themselves up in the fortress of Alexandria. We see, with an inexpressible grief, the danger to which the obstinacy of a few individuals exposes not merely the tranquillity, but the very fate and independence of the country. At the moment we place our person and our cause in the hands of Divine Providence; at the moment in which we recommend our person and our cause to the firmness of our faithful subjects, our conscience and our paternal affection oblige us to declare:—That by a precise, unanimous, and very recent deliberation, the great powers, our allies, have resolved, that never, in any case, shall any act, tend-

ing to subvert the political and legitimate order which exists in Europe, be approved of, still less supported by any of them. That, on the contrary, the three powers of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, will avenge with an armed force every attempt which shall be opposed to the preservation of this order. In this state of things, determined and firmly resolved as we are, not to permit, not to recognize, and still more not to co-operate in any thing which can give occasion to a foreign invasion; constant in the principle of employing every means to spare the blood of our beloved subjects, we here lay our hearts wholly open, and relieve, at the same time, our grief in making known to all, in the face of Europe, that the whole fault will belong to the perturbators of legitimate order, if ever any other army than our own shall shew itself in the interior of our states; or if ever, which it gives us the greatest chagrin to think of, the scourge of civil discord should fall on our people, whom we have always cherished, and whom we shall cherish always, as a part of our family.

“ Given at Turin, March 12, 1821.

(Signed) “ VICTOR EMANUEL.”

“ PROCLAMATION OF THE PRINCE REGENT.

“ Charles Albert of Savoy, Prince de Carignan, Regent.

“ We make known that his Majesty, King Victor Emanuel, in abdicating the crown, has thought proper to confer on us all his authority, with the title of Regent. We invoke the Divine assistance, and, in announcing that to-morrow we shall manifest our intentions, conform to the general wishes; we call on you, in the mean time, to put an immediate stop to all tumult, and to give occasion to no hostility. We have undoubtedly no need to give orders that his Majesty, his royal spouse, and his family, with their whole suite, shall have liberty to travel, and to remain in any part of the continental dominions where he may be pleased to repair, and that he shall every where meet with a profound veneration corresponding to the sentiments of gratitude and love engraven on the heart of every subject, and which are so justly due to him for his virtues, and the re-establishment and aggrandisement of this monarchy. We confide for the preservation of good order and public tranquillity in the zeal and activity of all magistrates, civil and military

officers, and all corporations of towns and communes.

“ Given at Turin, the 13th March, the year of the Lord, 1821.

(Signed) “ CARLO ALBERTO.”

The following is the act of abdication by the King:—

“ Victor Emanuel, by the grace of God, King of Sardinia, of Cyprus and Jerusalem, Duke of Savoy, &c.

“ Amidst the vicissitudes which have agitated a great part of our past life, and which have insensibly exhausted our strength and our health, we have frequently contemplated the abdication of the throne.

“ To this idea, which we have always entertained, was joined the considerations presented to us by the constantly increasing difficulties in public affairs at the present time, our constant desire having always been to do every thing which might contribute to the happiness of our beloved people.

“ Having now determined to accomplish this design, we have resolved, after hearing our council of state, to choose and nominate Regent of our dominions, our well-beloved cousin, Prince Charles Amadeno Albert of Savoy, Prince of Carignano, consequently conferring on him all our authority.

“ And by this act of our royal and free will, our council being heard, we declare,

“ That, reckoning from the 13th of March current, we irrevocably renounce the crown, and in the same manner the exercise of our rights of sovereignty, as well over the territories which we actually possess as those which by treaties or otherwise may fall to us by right of succession.

“ We mean it, however, to be understood, that the following reservations shall be the essential conditions of our abdication; viz. :—

“ ‘ 1. That we shall preserve the title and dignity of king, and the honours we have hitherto enjoyed.

“ ‘ 2. That there shall be paid to us quarterly, and in advance, an annual pension of 1,000,000 of Piedmontese livres, reserving to ourselves, besides, the property and disposition of our property, moveable and immoveable, allodial and patrimonial.

“ ‘ 3. That we shall be free, we and our family, to choose whatever place we shall please for our residence.

“ ‘ 4. And also the persons with whom we may desire to live, and whom it may

please us to admit into our service and that of our family.

“ ‘ 5. That all the acts passed in favour of the Queen Maria Theresa of Austria, our well-beloved consort, and of the Princesses Maria Beatrice Victoria, Duchess of Modena ; Maria Theresa Ferdinanda Feliciti, Princess of Lucca ; Maria Anna Riucarda Carolina, and Maria Christina Carolina, our well-beloved daughters, shall preserve their full force and vigour.

“ ‘ Done at Turin, in our Palace,  
March 13.

(Signed) “ ‘ VICTOR EMANUEL,  
“ ‘ CHARLES ALBERT OF  
SAVOY.  
“ ‘ DI S. MATANZO.”

And fourteen other signatures.

In consequence of the aspect of affairs in the south of Europe, General Sebastiani moved an address to the King, in the French Chamber of Deputies, requesting that his Majesty would order his ministers to communicate to the Chamber an account of the state of diplomatic relations between that country, Spain, and Naples. The motion was negatived ; but one of the ministers observed in the course of the debate, that France had, it was true, adhered to the resolutions of the Congress of Troppau, but not to those of Laybach, and that she was under no engagement to furnish troops or subsidies to Austria.

M. de Blacas, the well known Ultra and principal Minister of France at Laybach, had gone beyond his powers in promising subsidies to Austria, and that power had thereby been induced to describe France as an integral party in the coalition against Naples. The visit of M. de Cazes to France gave rise to the supposition, that he would be recalled to the ministry, an office for which the known moderation of his political tenets renders him particularly fit at this moment. The Ultra party are said to be crest-fallen at the late news from Italy, which militates so strongly against their arbitrary views, and their still more extravagant hopes, of rendering France what she was under the ancient Regime.

Spanish Papers state that the French Government has declared to the King and Government of Spain, “ that

it will not in any way interfere with the constitutional system established in that country ;” further adding, “ that the French territory or frontiers shall not be made use of by any power whatever for the purposes of hostility, or with a view to disturb the order established by an independent nation for the management of its own local concerns.”—The King of Spain opened the session of the Cortes on the 1st ult. and excited in his speech from the throne, an unpleasant feeling in the minds of the deputies. Regarding foreign affairs, his Majesty asserted, that “ his good understanding with foreign powers had undergone no alteration,” that he had “ ratified the session of the Floridas ;” that “ he felt it due to the dignity of his throne and people to declare to the allied sovereigns, that he will recognise nothing (in their conduct towards Naples) which shall be at variance with the principles of the positive law of nations, on which repose their liberty and their prosperity.” At the close of the speech the King inveighed, in terms of much bitterness, against the public insults and outrages to which he had been exposed, and against the evil designs of those who would persuade his people that he entertained designs unfriendly to the constitution. He protested his innocence, and the purity of his intentions in every step he had taken. The Count de Torreno, in moving that the speech be referred to a committee, seemed most anxious that the Cortes should record their sentiments in respect to the affairs of Naples, and to the Congress at Laybach. The same evening the ministers resigned.

Madeira, and Para in the Brazils, have declared for a new constitution. The Cortes have met at Lisbon, and a committee of five has been appointed to draw up the articles of the constitution, which nearly resembles that of Spain.

The Chilians and South Americans are obtaining fresh successes over the royalists. Lord Cochrane cut out the Spanish Frigate Esmeralda from under the Forts of Callao in December last. His lordship was slightly wounded.



## THE DRAMA.

## KING'S THEATRE.

AFTER three months passed in alternate sensations of hope, fear, and disappointment, we have once more beheld the doors of this splendid establishment thrown open for legitimate purposes, and under auspices which bid fair to render the present season, although somewhat curtailed, pre-eminently distinguished and successful. Mr. Ebers of Bond-street, the ostensible renter of the theatre, pays, according to report, 5,000*l.* for the use of the house during the season of about forty nights: but, if we take a slight peep "behind the curtain," we discover that the responsibility lies with an association of six noblemen, whose connexions and interest in the fashionable circles will, no doubt, retrieve the hitherto falling credit of the concern. While these gentlemen merely confine their assistance to its pecuniary affairs, all will, probably, go well; but let them beware of interfering in the theatrical management, if they desire a more prosperous career than that of Old Drury, under its Committee of woful memory.

The house opened on the 10th of March nearly in its former state, the deep red colour of the pannels between the boxes having been superseded by a light blue, and two boxes over the orchestra, on the left side of the second tier, appropriated to the reception of his Majesty. The management of the musical department stands confided to the taste and abilities of Mr. Ayrton; and, were aught wanting to make us sensible of his merit in that situation, the bare circumstance that to him we are indebted for the production of *Il Don Giovanni* in a style leaving nothing to be imagined, would fully justify the anticipation of a judicious selection of new operas, equal to the one we are about to describe. The name of Deshayes is alone a host in a *Corps de Ballet*; but, supported by those of Albert, Noblet, &c. forms a saltatory phalanx not surpassed on any theatre in Europe.

The performances commenced with the opera of *LA GAZZA LADRA*, ano-

ther edition of *La Pie voleuse*, which, after having successively hovered over the walls of every theatre in the metropolis, has bent its wings to the Haymarket, under whose spacious roof it has apparently built its nest for some weeks: thus forming a striking contrast to the course of its predecessor, the Spanish Libertine, who quitted this temple of Apollo to revel in riot and debauchery in the purlieus of Drury Lane, Covent Garden, &c. That the ultimate flight of a magpie should be an *ascent*, and that of Don Giovanni a *descent*, is in the order of things: but to our subject.—The present opera, from the fertile imagination of Rossini, who is every day becoming more familiar to our ears, will increase the reputation of a name already celebrated in England by *Il Barbiere di Siviglia*, *Tancredi*, *La Cenerentola*, &c. It abounds in so many exquisitely-touching melodies, that to enumerate them all would be giving nearly a *Catalogue raisonné* of the whole opera. we will merely quote one or two.—Ninetta's Aria *Di piacer mi balza il cor* is well known to the musical world.—The first solo of Giannetto, *Vieni fra queste braccia*, is exquisitely finished by the movement *Ma quel piacer che adesso*.—The following duett between Ninetta and her Father, and their subsequent trio with the Magistrate, are equally fine.—In the second Act, the two duetts in the prison-scene, between Ninetta and Giannetto, and Ninetta and Pippo, in which a movement of the overture is repeated, have an extremely touching effect; and the quartett *Ahi qual colpo*, immediately after the promulgation of the sentences, is a unique morceau.—The chorusses are particularly impressive, and, to the credit of the manager, unusually effective. The latter part of the opening chorus of the first act—that of *Tremate o popoli* in the second—and, above all, the various divisions of the finale of the opera, appear to us to stand unrivalled in that species of composition. In this latter piece, rumour led us to expect the novel effect of the steeple-bell tolling the tonic of

the predominant harmony; we were, however, disappointed, the strokes of the bell having no reference, either in tempo or key, to the performance of the orchestra, which would have been considerably heightened by so *striking* an accompaniment.

In preceding operas, we have oft-times remarked a tameness or languor throughout the 2d act, which, whether proceeding from the keenness of our appetite having been blunted by the delicious *mets* of the first course, or from the imagination of the composer having become *épuisé* before he completed his labour, we cannot determine: be that as it may, the present opera is an honourable exception to this observation; as, notwithstanding its unusual length, which has, since its first representation, rendered curtailment in the music and dialogue absolutely necessary, the interest is preserved till the close, and the finale of the second act winds up the whole in a satisfactory manner.

The overture, although the first movement in the opera, is the last in our estimation; it wants unity of conception, and the obligato passages of the small drum have no analogy to the story.—An overture is not the *forte* of an Italian composer. But it is time we say a word upon the merits of the *Corps dramatique* of the establishment, standing as it does complete in all its branches. Madame Camporese, the *prima donna* of 1817, sustains the character of the unfortunate heroine, and returns to these boards with an accession of science and taste eminently perceptible in her first Aria, than which she could not have given a finer specimen of her *savoir faire*; it boasts the most finished execution we have enjoyed for many years, and ranks Madame C. as the first vocalist in this country. Madame Vestris, as Pippo, has not yet cast off her male attire: she justly obtained considerable applause; her voice is fully competent to the house, and her science equal to the opera. Signor Paolo Deville, the only fresh importation in the male department, is likely to prove a useful member of the establishment. From the limited character he fills in the pre-

sent opera, it is impossible to form a correct estimate of his powers: he possesses a correct ear, and acquitted himself with considerable credit. His exterior is not prepossessing. On Miss Mori, Angrisani, Torri, and Placci, it is needless to comment; they have stood the test of criticism.

At the conclusion of the opera, a new *Divertissement allégorique*, composed by Monsieur Deshayes, was brought forward under the title of “L’Offrande à Terpsichore.” It is, however, destitute of story, and, with the exception of some elegant grouping, offers but a meagre *échantillon* of the new Ballet-master’s taste:—we look forward to better productions. This branch of the company has been considerably augmented by the accession of Madame Noblet, Madem. Varennes, Monsieur Lacombe, &c. &c. The first of these ladies realises our most sanguine ideas of the qualifications of a first-rate dancer—a pleasing face supported by a majestic figure, sets off with additional grace the extraordinary talents of this lady. Her *pirouettes* have a decision in their termination, which, like the crispness in the finishing touches of a master’s pencil, give a polish to the whole with apparently trifling exertion, and forming a striking contrast to the “lame and impotent conclusion” of the evolutions of the surrounding figurantes.

#### DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Before we pursue our examination of theatrical novelties during the last month, we must enter a grave protest against an increasing usurpation of our critical functions. It comes from a quarter where we have little deserved such injury, for we have always had a peculiar regard for the publications which now would become our rivals. We allude, of course, to the elaborate audacity of the play-bills, which, fatally for their own interest as well as ours, affect a style, and claim a place in this age of criticism. “This is the most unkindest cut of all.” Was it not enough that they were regarded as the pleasantest of all but very extraordinary gazettes? that we hurried on whenever they gleamed upon us in the streets and read them fifty times over?

Were they not the "abstracts and brief chronicles" of the mirth and the sentiment of thousands? Was not a collection of them regarded as the most precious of literary curiosities—as forming a series of golden links in a chain of delight—as bringing back, in "somewhat of a dim perplexity," a thousand crowding recollections of heartiest enjoyment, or as awakening a kind of antique sympathy with the living joys of those, who now can laugh and weep no longer? With what sensations did we once look on a play-bill of the time of Garrick, announcing the great actor himself for Macbeth on "that present evening!" How did he and all his fellows seem to be even then tasting and diffusing the rarest pleasure, and all the fine atmosphere of town gaiety to be breathing around us! In a country town, far distant from London, a play-bill makes us feel ourselves at home at once. We remember some time ago being present at a distant assize, where, towards the close of a weary day, a cause was tried originating in a dispute at the provincial theatre, and the play-bill of the night was produced to the court and jury, with these fascinating words at the head—"For the Benefit of Miss S. Booth." It was pleasant to observe the eagerness with which it was seized and read over and over again by the younger barristers—how even the king's counsel vouchsafed a glance, and the learned serjeant honoured it with a reminiscent smile. It lightened the sad burden of the time, and "made a sunshine in the shady place." The long argument on a point of special pleading which followed, had not power utterly to dissipate the happy sensation, which it excited. Why, therefore, were not the managers contented? Why must they encroach on the province of the newspapers, the magazines, the reviews? Their announcements require no garnishing. There is a world of enjoyment implied in almost every line, which notes and comments only weaken. The names of Macready, of Munden, of Liston, or Miss Kelly, speak for themselves.—"If orators like these can't move the heart, words surely may be

dumb." But, alas! the analytical spirit of the age—that spirit which has awakened the taste of prize-fighters, and made the charity-children judges of poetical genius—has reached even these, and gradually they have declined from that classical simplicity, which once so well became them. They expand into eloquence, they condense into antithesis, they blossom into metaphor. They grow comparative and controversial, and modestly accuse each other of puffing, in the style of Peachum and Lockett; or they vaunt of their own modesty, and insinuate their unparalleled success with a careless grace. The author who writes for Covent Garden is, for the most part, content with filling half a dozen lines at the bottom of the play-bills with a rapturous profusion of epithet; though he has sometimes extended his comment, in the warmth of disinterested eulogy. But this contents not the literary ambition, or the managerial grandeur of the great lessee of Old Drury. He exhausts all existing varieties of type, and then "imagines new." Not satisfied with expatiating at the head and foot of his bills, and with announcing his great actors in great letters in the body, he thrusts his comments into the very middle, severing the play and farce with unhallowed violence, and interposing his own criticism before Munden's name. Miss Wilson, there, bears the blushing honours of red capitals thick upon her. In the same bill, he presents us with the most diversified specimens of puff: at the top a pithy retort; in the centre an eloquent disquisition; at the foot a round assertion. Meanwhile the Minor Theatres grow jealous of such achievements, and revenge themselves by sarcasm; till the honest countryman, who visits them to enjoy a tale of wonder, is amazed at the more mysterious war of words hinted in his play-bill. We do not object to the mere exaggerations of managers—for they are in their vocation—but we cannot suffer them to write criticisms, because these are in ours.

It was the fate of the last new tragedy at Drury Lane to be puffed and neglected. Its success, though "unprecedented," was not lasting. We

are sorry for it; for, if it did not merit all the eulogy of the manager, still less did it deserve all the indifference of the town. Its title, *Conscience*, was not very promising; because it seemed to imply that the object of the author was to develop the operations of a single feeling or instinct, which is rather the province of the philosopher than of the dramatist. It is not in nicely following all the subtle windings of a single emotion, but in exhibiting the struggle of contending passions, that the highest tragic effect may be expected. Were it even otherwise, the tortures of conscience are not those movements of the heart, which a poet may most successfully work on. Their subject can scarcely maintain that heroic attitude, which is almost necessary to a tragic hero. Scarcely any poet, except Shakspeare, could venture to exhibit a hero tremulous and conscience-stricken; and even he has only made the shrinking precede the crime, or come over the heart in its last agony. A man, who detests or contemns himself, can never awe or fascinate others. In the play of Mr. Haynes, however, the hero is scarcely so exalted, as if he were agitated by a genuine remorse; for his sorrows arise less from the recollection of guilt than the fear of discovery and shame. The terrors and detection of a murderer are scarcely fit subjects for the tragic muse. The domestic situations bear some resemblance to those of *Venice Preserved*, but they have no such noble back-ground as that which gives dignity to the private sorrows of that admirably-constructed play. In *Conscience*, the hero marries the daughter of his enemy, to the murder of whose brother he has been accessory, and who discovers the crime on the bridal day, and threatens to disclose it unless the criminal will resign his bride. The terrors of the husband and the triumph of his love over them, the ferocity of the father, and the embarrassing distresses of the lady, fill up the larger portion of its scenes, which terminate in the death of the hero by poison, which he has taken in his despair, at the very moment which would have given him freedom. In all this, there is abundance of anguish,

but little of moral dignity, little of intellectual grandeur, little of sweet and suffering virtue. The chief excellence of the tragedy consists in its poetical passages, many of which are distinguished by rare and exalted beauties. Its diction blends in a singular degree the continuous harmony and natural expression of the elder dramatists with the sustained majesty of the best productions of the Continental school. It is, in short, the work rather of a richly-imaginative mind, than of one deeply versed in the dramatic art; although some of the situations are wrought with great skill. The acting, though respectable, was not sufficiently striking to lend any attraction to the piece. Wallack displayed feeling and judgment in the part of the guilty husband; but his countenance is not sufficiently expressive, nor his tones sufficiently deep and varied, for the due representation of a strongly-agitated character. Cooper, who, though not so equably good, has we think a finer touch of inspiration, was out of his element in the Father; while Mrs. West, as the miserable bride, was too much in that which she has chosen for her own. With real energy, feeling, and grace, beyond those of any of our tragic actresses, this lady moans so dolefully, protests so violently, and declares her love in tones of fondness so honied and cloying, that she wearies where she might easily charm. The present state of Drury Lane theatre admits no hope for a tragedy—because it possesses no one serious actor, who has any individual attraction—and, consequently, the piece, like its hero, expires in the midst of applauses.

If, however, the tragic company is thus defective, ample amends are made by the variety and excellence of the operatic performers. We do not, indeed, remember to have known elsewhere so much prominent ability in the highest characters, attended by such completeness through all the gradations. *Artaxerxes* has deserved its long succession of brilliant nights; yet we were prepared to welcome the change, which allowed us to repose on the gentler and simpler harmonies of *Love in a Village*. This piece,

though not very striking as a drama, is in its situations, its characters, and its music, thoroughly *English*. Its sentiment is not profound, nor its wit abundant, nor its story new; but there is about it an appearance of truth and nature, and the fresh air of our inland fields seems breathed over it. We differ from many of our brother critics respecting Miss Wilson's performance of Rosetta. If the original songs are not so well adapted to her powers as those of Mandane, her execution of them shewed that her range is by no means limited to the bravura, although in this she most captivates and surprises. Her manner of singing "*Young I am and sore afraid*," for example, was exceedingly bewitching—her breakings off arch and natural—and her voice, in accordance with the words, jocundly playing about like a sportive stream in its crystalline meanders. She also sang "*Go naughty man*," and "*Whence can you inherit?*" in a very lively and graceful style, though with a little redundancy of action, which experience will easily remove. Her most brilliant success, no doubt, was achieved in the introduced pieces; among which the arduous bravura "*While yet youth's careless pulses stray*," produced the liveliest emotion. Although songs of this class are not those which usually enchant us most, yet there is something so joyous in the conscious power with which Miss Wilson commences them, and so sustained and masterly in her execution of their most difficult passages, that she inspires us with a new sensation of delight, where we have been accustomed only to tremble and wonder. Braham played Hawthorn for the first time; and the part really seemed to him like a second youth. He gave the fine old English songs fully and roundly, and with a manly simplicity, which did good to the heart. If he rewarded his virtue with a few introduced songs, which we did not like so well, we could not refuse him. Horn appeared to great advantage in Young Meadows, and Miss Povey surprised us in the songs allotted to Lucinda. She must, however, beware of attempting to follow Miss Wilson, as her powers are much

better adapted to the style of the exquisite songstress of the rival theatre. Mrs. Bland's voice seems destined to flourish in immortal youth, for we never heard it clearer or sweeter than in Madge. Munden's Woodcock is in the richest style of the old comedy; and all the other parts of the comic opera are excellently acted. The success of Miss Wilson really embarrasses the manager, by depriving him of room for the exercise of his inventive faculty in his official criticisms. This is very hard upon him!

An attempt to embody Goldsmith's well-known portrait of *Beau Tibbs* and his ludicrous embarrassments, has met with little success. It is, indeed, impossible to dramatize a mere sketch of character. The delicate strokes of the satirist are not sufficiently palpable to be enjoyed on the stage, without the aid of story. We are afraid, too, that this is not exactly the season, when the endeavours of a man of slender means to save appearances, can safely be offered to the amusement of the town. In spite, therefore, of very industrious bustling by Mr. Harley, the piece was received with doubtful favour. It is very inferior to that dainty little entertainment *Where shall I dine?* produced by Elliston at the Olympic.

#### COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

The decline of the theatrical spirit has, except on a few peculiar occasions, rendered the performance of pure tragedy or comedy very unprofitable to the managers. In order to stimulate the palled appetite of the town, they have been compelled to add the charms of music to those of wit, and even in some instances to intersperse these with situations of serious interest, in order to complete the attraction. From these blended ingredients, it must be confessed that very fascinating dramas have been constructed; and of these one of the most fascinating is the play of *Don John*, founded on Beaumont and Fletcher's comedy of *The Chances*. There is a romantic tinge about the play in its original form, which is favourable to the introduction of lyrical pieces, now scattered plenteously through its scenes. The country too where its incidents arise, Italy, is that in which



this intermixture is almost natural—for there poetry flows almost from the lips of the peasant; there wit and fancy are harmoniously blended in the discourse of ordinary life; there the conversation is “far above singing,” and even atrocious crime is perpetrated amidst a profusion of luxuries. The adaptation is, on the whole, skilfully managed, though the songs are better adapted for singing than for perusal. It is chiefly remarkable as having introduced a lady to the stage, who will take a high rank among English songstresses. Miss Hallande, who appeared as the “First Violetta” of the piece, possesses a voice of great compass, reaching almost as high as Miss Stephens’s, and nearly as low as Miss Tree’s, though without either the volume or the cultivation of either. She has evidently a large portion of that sensibility, which is the soul of all high excellence, both in music and acting. Her figure is elegant—her face not very unlike Miss Kelly’s, though softer and less expressive—and her deportment lady-like and graceful. She was almost overcome by her timidity on the first night of her appearance, which we regard as a favourable indication;—not merely as it manifests a feminine terror of encountering the public gaze, but as it evinces a consciousness of powers, the first exercise of which is a fearful moment for their possessor. The songs allotted to Miss Stephens, in her part of the Second Violetta, were not very happily adapted to her voice; but her acting was far superior to any by which she has yet delighted us. There was a sweet archness, a genteel picquancy in her manner, which would have been bewitching, even without her warblings. Nor was the kindness of her behaviour towards the new songstress, whom she encouraged by the most delicate attentions, lost on the spectators. When she roguishly exclaimed, “If there were any young man who would take me, I would make him the best wife in Christendom,” she was greeted with the ardent plaudits of a thousand hands “with hearts in them.” Mr. Charles Kemble played charmingly as Don John—tempering a fantastical humour with that air of high gentle-

manly feeling, which never forsakes him. Jones was airy, and Liston irresistible;—though the latter seemed to forget that the eccentricity of Naples was not exactly that of Wapping. The scenery of this piece was decidedly one of its chief attractions. A view of part of the bay of Naples from embowering woods—a painting of the city illuminated, from a garden—and a prospect of the bay, in which a vast extent of water was discovered, and over which the very freshness of the skies seemed to breathe, were alone worth going to see. They were, besides, rendered doubly interesting by the recollection, that they pictured the region which is newly consecrated to liberty—where the old Italian spirit is freshly awakened—and where a battle is to be contested, more glorious than any which were fought in the days of its ancient victories.

An experiment of happy audacity has at last been tried at this theatre, in the restoration of Shakspeare’s *Richard* to the stage. We are not among those who think that all which our great poet has written, is necessarily fit to be acted, or that far inferior minds may not sometimes render his works more adapted for representation than he left them. Nor would we speak disrespectfully of that cordial egotist Colley Cibber, the pleasantest of coxcombs, and one of the liveliest of comedians. But assuredly, with all his vivacity and grace, his mind was the very opposite of that whose production he ventured to alter; and while he has, in some respects, well concentrated the interest of the piece, he has greatly disfigured the chief character, and despoiled it of fair proportion. The author of the present alteration—though he did not, and could not, strictly speaking, restore the play, because it is far too long for representation—has removed much of the dross cast on *Richard*, and almost brought him back to his original brightness. He has not presented to us the whole of the amazing character, from the beginning of its darings, in the Second Part of *Henry VI.* to their consummation, because it is not possible to do this in a single tragedy. But he has vindicated to the gay aspi-

rant his own regality of soul, restored to him his vein of kingly wit, and given back to him "the sovereign sway and masterdom" of spirit, which no less belonged to him when contemplating the difficulties between himself and the throne, than in the moment of his actual triumph. We have learned with great pleasure, that the public is indebted for this spirited and judicious revival to the first tragedian of our time; to him who produced *Virginus* and *Mirandola*, and who has done more for dramatic literature by his taste and his energy, than could have been achieved by a hundred lordly patrons. In producing the regenerated Richard, Macready has, in some measure, his own reward; because it is the peculiar felicity of his genius always to rise with his author, and to share the inspiration of his happiest conceptions. In every instance of abrupt grandeur in Richard—in all the flashes and out-breaks of his fiery mind—in the jocund sportiveness with which he plays with poisoned weapons as with harmless toys—this great actor is signally triumphant. In the principal scene, which is now restored to the stage—that where Gloucester denounces Hastings to the council—his commanding energy seemed to awe even the spectators into a sense of the justice of Richard's cause. The sudden accusation of Hastings, and the baring of the withered arm, produced an effect actually magical. All the other characters were filled in a manner highly creditable to the manager and the performers; and the whole was crowned with success, which we hope will long attend this most memorable revival.

The version of *Thérèse* produced at this theatre was better than that at Drury Lane, insomuch as it was shorter, but it was not nearly so well acted. Mrs. Vining, indeed, who made her first appearance as the heroine, is an excellent melodramatic actress, evidently gifted with quick sensibility and great knowledge of the stage; but she will bear no comparison with Miss Kelly. Mr. Vandenhoff played the villainous advocate very coldly, probably from a fitting disdain of the part, and certainly was in-

ferior both to Wallack, and to Cooper, who succeeded Wallack in the character at Drury Lane, and played it with singular power and skill. This piece soon gave way to a melodrame, founded on *Kenilworth*, of inferior merit to its own. It was, in truth, a poor skeleton of the novel, with no attraction but some gorgeous scenery. The infatuation of the managers of this house, in expending large sums on the production of pieces, which a child might see would never add a shilling to their receipts, is to us perfectly amazing.

#### SURREY THEATRE.

Our criticism can scarcely keep pace with the activity of Mr. Dibdin's management, but "toils after him in vain." The first novelty of the month was an after-piece called "*What's o'Clock*," founded on the farce of the *Midnight Hour*, which was as full of tricks as an old Pantomime, and more witty than a modern comedy. Miss Copeland's performance of the waiting-maid was one of the nicest pieces of quiet assurance we have ever seen and Mr. S. H. Chapman's Sebastian a very dextrous portrait of one of the cunning and impudent servants of Terentian fame. Besides this, the manager has made an adventurous excursion into the Grecian Mythology, in the story of the Daughters of Danaus; and another into the inmost bowers of romance, in a drama of *Fair Rosamond*; but we have not space at present to say more than that they are well worthy of a visit even from the most distant parts of the town.

#### THE ORATORIOS.

The Oratorios have commenced at both houses, as the observances of the season require. Those at Covent Garden are adorned by the greatest number of attractive singers—having Braham, Angrisani, Knellner, Vaughan, Miss Stephens, Mrs. Salmon, Miss Povey, and a very promising novice, Miss Warwick, among the performers. But the chorusses and concerted pieces are much more complete at Drury Lane; and the selection, if not so captivating in an advertisement, forms the most harmonious and uncloying whole. Both establishments, however, deserve success.

## FINE ARTS.

*Christ's Agony in the Garden.* By Mr. HAYDON.—Of this picture, and of Mr. HAYDON's talents as a painter, the sentiments are various. Respecting Works of Art a great diversity of opinion will always necessarily prevail. The graces and energies of Expression and Form are only definable by general rules, which admit of infinite variations and combinations. They are not reducible to mathematical exactness and demonstration. The varied degree of estimation, in which the same work is held by different observers, depends upon a thousand circumstances connected with education, habit, and mode of life, among which, too, may be included the various temperaments of mind and body. Thus, according to DIDEROT, "great Taste supposes great sensibility, delicate organs, and a temperament inclined to melancholy." The expression of this difference of opinion is generally greatest during the life of an artist, arising chiefly from the rivalries of the candidates for fame and other desiderata. GALILEO, who was imprisoned and suffered in the Inquisition, for stating the truth respecting the earth's shape as being a sphere, scarcely excited more acrimony than is engendered by the conflicting opinions of professors of art, and their respective advocates. The instances of these jealousies and disputes are numerous in the biography of artists, from the anxieties and even death, said to have been suffered from them by the father of Italian greatness in art, LEONARDO DA VINCI, down to the injuries, sustained from the same causes, to the health of the late Presidents of the Royal Academy, Sir J. REYNOLDS and Mr. WEST. These contentions become more embittered when Reform in Art is an object of one or more of the militants; as, like the most moderate reform in any institution, it is sure to rouse the opposition of the corruptionists in the community of taste, whose interests would be seriously affected by a change. All these causes, and especially the last, have produced diversities of opinion, and given rise to con-

tentions, respecting the merits of Mr. HAYDON. In our view, he stands at the head of Historical Artists; and no one, in this country at least, is qualified to meet him in the lists with the remotest chance of success. But this is not all.—Mr. HAYDON will be regarded by posterity, or we are much mistaken, as the chief regenerator of elevated art in our times. Mr. BARRY, Sir J. REYNOLDS, and Mr. WEST, have contributed to excite a relish for high art, and their names will be remembered with great respect; but their works have not possessed sufficient depth of science, or, what is best in art, sufficient congeniality with Nature in her high tones of feeling and grander aspects, to give that decided stimulus to the professional and to the public mind, which leads onward to true greatness, and to a like glory with the renowned eras of genius. Mr. HAYDON has awakened the best energies of artists and lovers of art. He has made a strong and advanced movement upon the previous character of his country in painting; while he and Mr. MARTIN have entirely set at rest the long-established doubt as to the supposed inadequacy of the natives of our island to refined and lofty attainments in the Arts. Without any deeply considered knowledge of the form and expression of the presiding being on earth, man, Mr. MARTIN paints to the imagination with originality, and a strong conception of landscape and architectural effect. He makes the imagination glow with the vivid and grand arrangement of colour and chiaro-scuro in these, rather than by any superior developement of the noblest object in the creation. He makes his various knowledge tell to one grand impression of awe, by a judicious arrangement and harmonious conjunction of parts, rather than by any profound display in the higher attainments of painting. Mr. HAYDON, on the contrary, has an accomplished eye for colour, light, shade, and all the mechanism of his art, with an accurate and animated display of the human form for the greater purpose

of disclosing human feeling. The soul, the noblest part of existence, shines through his lucid corporeal forms. We appeal to the unprejudiced, and to those whose judgments have been ripened by long-practised comparisons of works of art, whether his pictures do not well bear us out in these opinions.

The picture before us, of *Christ's Agony*, is, we think, a triumphant proof of the preceding ideas. None but a master in anatomy, penciling, colour, and proportion, with a mind of peculiar adaptation to the purpose, could have given so suitable a direction to his knowledge in those sciences, as that which has brought out on this canvass its potent conceptions. Of this Mr. HAYDON's last-executed picture, the opinions are rendered more than usually diversified, by the superhuman character assigned in Scripture to its chief personage. Expectations of what the painter is to describe, are formed in the unreasonable mind of the spectator, and especially of the fervent believer in Revelation, that never can be realized. Few indeed will lower the tone of their expectant minds to the idea, that even the brightest genius under Heaven can paint but the chief among his own species—an excellent mortal only; and when it is considered that the great character here painted is necessarily prostrate both in mind and body—is depressed to the earth by the deepest energy of grief, we confess that the painter has nobly acquitted himself in giving this expression, while the face of the revered sufferer still preserves, in its features, shape, and countenance, a superior refinement. Those who look for any elegance of attitude will be disappointed; but even the attitude has the highest excellence of a vigorous expression of the emotions under which the illustrious being is represented. His body is bent in the form which best denotes the unutterable anguish his soul has just suffered. This is seen in his colour-forsaken face, livid lips, uplifted and imploring eye, sunk body, compressed hands, and bent toes. It is the commencement only of the subsiding of his soul's direst affliction, the first

turn and ebbing of his agony, just after the moment when all these pathetic expressions seem to address us with the thought delivered by the Poet and Prophet in those touching words—“Behold and see if there be any sorrow like unto my sorrow.” In a word, the beauty, sanctity, and sorrow, here depicted, rush with a tender but earnest power of commiseration and love into our bosoms. Did we not previously know the subject, we should instantly recognize a being of high intelligence and purity, suffering on an occasion pregnant with momentous consequences—an occasion that absorbs the entire faculties of the soul, and in which the body sympathizes through every nerve and limb. His character, too, would be in some degree indicated by his companions, who, though asleep, are plainly designated by their respective physiognomical characteristics, especially the passionate susceptibility of St. Peter, who is standing guard against a tree with a sword while half asleep; and the beauty and gentleness of St. John, the most benign of his species, oppressed with watching and anxiety for his persecuted friend, till he has fallen into a disturbed sleep. Grief-smitten, and between the less refined St. James and the stern St. Peter, his aspect, like the storm-agitated weeping-willow near two rugged oaks, is meekly sorrowful and disturbed. As all things appear more striking from their contraries, the subject affords a rich contrast to these morally and personally excellent characters, in the face and figure of Judas; and the painter has taken the best advantage of it. Virtue in distress, and successful miscreancy, debasing to the body, are here in visible opposition. Judas Iscariot is at the very head of sordid traitors, inasmuch as that, for a pitiful pecuniary consideration, he betrayed not only his friend, but one whom he held to be superior to mere man. The cautious, creeping way in which he approaches to do the deed of darkness and treachery, the putting backwards his hand upon the advancing Centurion, to prevent the latter from apprising his sacred friend too soon,

so that he may enjoy the malignant satisfaction of suddenly pouncing upon him to betray him, his contracted, ignoble brow, his downward-shrunk head, his satanic smile at the consummation of his plot, collectively present the finished portrait of the arch-traitor. The torch-light, in which he and the band with swords and staves advance, is powerful and pleasing; but it is eclipsed by the glory encircling the head of Christ, and justifying the requisite distinctness with which Christ and the disciples are seen. This, and its aiding the imagination in its due appreciation of the elevated character of CHRIST as a superhuman being, are sufficient answers to the objections made to the adoption of this conventional light among painters. The Old Masters, including even RAFFAELLE, have all had recourse to it. Precedent, however high, is of itself, we admit, a futile motive for following in a beaten track; but it strengthens every other that is rational. We need not dwell upon the colour, drawing, handling, and other executive constituents of this picture. For these, in union with his successful aim at grand subjects on a grand scale, Mr. HAYDON is, we repeat it again, indisputably the most distinguished of modern painters. In his pictures and brief but vigorous writing respecting Art, he has created a new energy on the subject. Unlike a large mass of previous common-place, they are a rich stock added to genuine talent. His persevering, and otherwise well-applied professional powers, have consecrated them to the advantage of the Arts, to the pleasure and improvement of their admirers and practitioners. In the roll of British Fame

in Art, his graphic hand is an index which points out to them the proper theoretical and practical pursuit of the profession—it points to the Philosophy of Painting, taught by his own example, and reflecting a brightness from its intellectual splendour, that will, we confidently believe, shine out through a long futurity.

#### INTELLIGENCE.

Besides the honorary grant to Mr. MARTIN, by the Governors of the British Institution, of 200 guineas, as mentioned in our last, he has received for the sale of his picture, to Mr. COLLINS, 800 more.

Mr. EDWARD HODGES BAILEY, sculptor, is elected an Academician of the Royal Academy, in the room of BENJAMIN WEST, Esq. the late President.

The print of the *Charge of Life-Guards at Waterloo*, which has been engraved under the direction of a committee of noblemen and gentlemen, for the benefit of the family of CLENNELL the painter, is now ready for publication. Poor CLENNELL still continues in the most afflicting state of mental derangement; and on the success of this print will mainly depend the support of three children, motherless, and worse than fatherless. We need not say more to induce a benevolent public to be forward in this work of charity. The print is a most powerful representation of a battle, which conferred on Britain the blessing of peace. Every subscriber, as an admirer of art, will have his taste gratified; as a patriot, will possess a memorial of national glory; and, as a lover of mankind, will be doing an act of real, efficient, and lasting good.

#### VARIETIES.

*Oxford, Feb. 17.*—The Rev. C. T. Longley, M. A. Student of Christ-church, is admitted one of the Masters of the schools, in the place of the Rev. J. A. Cramer, M. A. Student of Christ-church, and now one of the Pro-proctors.

*Oxford, Feb. 24.*—The Hon. Philip Henry Abbot, second son of Lord Colchester, and Student of Christ-church, is

elected Scholar on the Vinerian foundation, vacated by the death of Mr. Larkins, of University College.

*Cambridge, Feb. 23.*—*Mastership of Queen's College.*—On Tuesday, the 20th, the Lord Chancellor said, that he had not yet read the affidavits with the full attention which he intended to give them. One circumstance, however, had struck



him: some of the deponents had stated distinctly *certain ceremonies which took place on their admission to their Fellowships*; all the others had been totally silent on that point. He therefore intimated a desire that he should be distinctly informed, on oath, by each individual Fellow, what ceremonies (if any) occurred at his admission to his Fellowship. His lordship then expressed his earnest desire to settle the question speedily.

William Brougham, esq. B. A. of Jesus College, has been elected Fellow of that society.

*Members' Prizes.*—The subjects for the present year are, for the

Senior Bachelors.—“*De Origine et Progressu Idololatriæ,—Dialogus.*”

Middle Bachelors.—“*Oratio in Laudem Musicæ.*”

*Public Records.*—Twenty years have elapsed since the inquiries of the Commissioners were first planned and put into a train of execution; and under the authority and munificence of the Crown, and the liberality of Parliament, 45 volumes of the most valuable of our domestic records, connected with the internal laws and government of the kingdom, many of which had been buried in obscurity, and were hastening to decay, have been published and placed in various public libraries for preservation. These labours have rendered accessible to the public, details of important events and transactions, embracing in their range a period of more than 700 years; and will enable the historian and statesman to ascertain, with facility, facts concerning the civil and ecclesiastical history of remote times, and make them acquainted with the state of the finance, agriculture, trade, and commerce of our ancestors. The lawyer will be benefited by the judicial adjudications there recorded, and be able to trace with more certainty descents of families and property; the foundation of our laws, the charters of our liberties, are displayed in *fac-stimile* before the inquirer; and the antiquary, viewing the progress of improvement in the different stages of a nation's advancement, will point out a source of instructive reasoning; statistical research will be amply gratified in the perusal of these volumes, and lords of manors, and other landowners, whose curiosity may lead them to inquire, may learn the names of former owners of their possessions, from the survey of WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR down to more recent times. Much industry has been exerted in the discovery of many of those important muniments, which,

from their character and language, required a peculiar course of learning; not of general study; and in the arrangement and execution of the whole collection several learned persons of distinguished merit have been successfully engaged.

*Astronomy.*—Dr. Olbers has calculated that once only in a period of 88,000 years, a Comet will come as near to the earth as the moon is. Once only in four millions of years, a Comet will approach the earth within 7,700 geographical miles; and if it be equal in size to the earth, will raise the water to the height of 13,000 feet, (a second deluge). And only in 220 millions of years, will such a body come in contact with the earth!!!

*Antidotes against Poisons.*—Mr. Drapier has found that the fruit of the *Fexillea Cordifolia* is a powerful antidote against vegetable poisons. Dr. Chisholm has mentioned that the juice of the sugarcane is the best antidote against arsenic.

*Origin of Copyright, and the first Literary Piracy.*—The first appearance of any thing in the shape of a legal security granted to authors for their productions, is referred, by Mr. D'Israeli, to the reign of Queen Elizabeth. No book was allowed to be published without the permission of the licensers of the press, who were instructed, for the better protection of literary property, only to give *one* licence for the same book. This does not, however, appear to have had the desired effect, since these persons were easily tampered with by the booksellers of those days, to furnish half a dozen authorities to different persons for the same work. In Queen Anne's reign, the office of licenser of the press was done away with, and literature received a more definite and decided protection: a limited term was granted to every author to reap the fruit of his labours; after which a man's right in his own work ceased altogether. This has been the case ever since.

The first protection of literary property may, however, be traced to a much earlier period, namely in 1514, in Italy, during the pontificate of the accomplished Leo X. who granted to Beroaldo, the editor of the five books of Tacitus (brought by Angelo Arcamboldo from the Abbey of Corvey, in Westphalia), an exclusive right to the profits of his labours. To effect this, Leo denounced sentence of excommunication against any who should reprint the work without the permission of the proprietor, besides a penalty of two hundred ducats, and the forfeiture of the whole impression. At

the end of ten years, this injunction was to cease, and the book to become general property. Notwithstanding the exertions of the pontiff, the work was pirated, and printed at Milan the same year by Manuziano, who had established himself there as a publisher, in opposition to Aldus Manuzio. He appears to have obtained the sheets of Beroaldo's Tacitus surreptitiously, long before the impression was completed—probably by bribing some person employed in the printing-office of Manuzio: he was cited to appear before the Pope; but, owing to the interference of his friends, the *fine* was remitted, and sentence of excommunication only passed upon him. A compromise was afterwards entered into between Manuziano and Beroaldo; and thus terminated the first literary piracy!—*Literary Gazette*.

Lord Byron.—Lord Byron's "Giaour" and "Mazeppa," have been translated into German. One of those miserable "talkers" about literature, so well described by this noble Peer, in his "Bepo," as

"Fellows,  
So very jealous, anxious, fine, and clever,  
One knows not what to say of them, or  
think,  
But only blow them with a pair of bel-  
lows,"—

is at present "nibbling" at his Lordship's fame, in a series of dull and tedious articles in the *Literary Gazette*, wholly unworthy the reputation of that interesting publication.—*Freeman's Journal*.

Head of Cromwell.—We give below a second letter from T. C. relative to this subject, more interesting than the former in our last Number, inasmuch as it communicates the actual state of preservation in which this curious relic remains, and shews too that it is in a far more perfect state than we could possibly have apprehended from the accounts, which had before reached us:—

MR. EDITOR,—SINCE I stated to you a few particulars concerning Oliver Cromwell's head, I have had the pleasure of seeing the gentleman who possesses it; and he has permitted me to give you the following account.

He says that it is not correct to mention it as Cromwell's *skull*, since a mere skull can exhibit little or no positive, or even presumptive proof, that it belonged to any particular person; but the great curiosity in question is the embalmed head of the Protector, by which curious embalment, the flesh of the face and neck is preserved; and the hair of the head and beard: the tender eye-lids, one

ear, and the tongue are perfect, and two large teeth are left, one in each jaw. The following are some of the positive proofs. That the hair is of a chesnut colour; the beard, as it grew, during his last illness, when he would not suffer himself to be shaved; the forehead low and broad, the eyebrows nearly touching each other, the orbits of the eyes large, the cheek bones high, the septum of the nose prominent, the end of the nose fleshy, and the lower jaw particularly *short* and *straight*, which is a feature peculiar to the Cromwell family. This head is spiked, and fixed to a thick oak staff, which is very much decayed, and the whole preparation is, of course, very much contracted or shrivelled. It may be said to have another positive proof, in being the only head in history which was *embalmed* and *spiked*; the two extremes of honour and disgrace, meeting in the same head.

Some of the presumptive proofs are, that, as the embalmed body was beheaded under the gallows, the nose is knocked flat, as it would be if laid upon a stone for such purpose: That, the first blow of the axe being close to the occiput, above the first vertebra, the division made by the axe in the flesh is left very evident, and the blow was repeated lower, which was effectual.

That this is Cromwell's head, and not Ireton's or Bradshaw's, is presumed, and indeed proved, by the account that the former only was embalmed, and therefore the only one preserved; the other two being destroyed by the long exposure to the atmosphere. Many other curious particulars are attached to this head; and the history of its passing into the hands of the present possessor, is very clear and satisfactory.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble servant,  
March 14, 1821. T. C.

We should not view this relic, once the tenement of so great a mind and such an extraordinary capacity, without feelings and associations difficult to be depicted. The once-passing fame and glory of Cromwell—his achievements and successes, to which latter we were more indebted for our future liberties than we are, in general, willing to admit, would flash forcibly on our recollections, and be involuntarily contrasted with this perishing remnant of one who rode "on the neck of crowned fortune," yet who, barring his usurpation of the supreme power, had little in his character to censure, and much to admire.

**Kenilworth.**—Cumner has lately been visited by groups of gowmsmen, anxious to verify, by local inspection, the details given in "Kenilworth" of Anthony Foster's Mansion; and the old sign of the Bear and Ragged Staff has already been restored, by subscription, and placed over the door of the village alehouse, as kept by the late "Giles Gosling." We conceive that the publication of the following interesting letter will be particularly acceptable to our readers at the present moment.

*Extract from a small volume in the Bodleian Library, printed in 1584, entitled, "The Copie of a Leter, wrytten by a Master of Arte of Cambrige, to his Friende in London, about some Proceedings of the Erle of Leycester and his Friendes in England."*

P. 27. "Onlie for the present I must advertise you that you may not take holde so exactlie of al my L. doinges in women's affaires, neither touching their mariages, neither yet their husbandes.

"For first his Lordship hath a speciall fortune, that when he desireth anie woman's favor, then what person soever standeth in his way, hath the luck to die quicklie, for the finishing of his desire. As for example: when his Lordship was in full hope to marrie her Ma: and his own Wyfe stode in his light, as he supposed; he did but send her asid, to the house of his servaunt Forster of Cumner by Oxforde, where shortlie after she had the chaunce to fal from a paire of stares, and so to breake her neck, but yet without hurting of her hoode, that stode upon her heade. But Sir Rich. Varney who by commaundment remayned with her that daye alone, wyth one man onlie, and had sent away perforce al her servautes from her to a market two miles of, he (I say) with his Ma. can tel how she died, wh. Man being taken afterward for a fellonie in the Marches of Wales and offering to publish the maner of the said murder, was made awaye privillie in the Prison. And Sir Richard himself dying about the same time in London, cried piteouslie and blasphemed God and said to a Gentleman of worship of myne acquaintance, not long before his death, that al the Divels in hell did teare him in peeces. The wyfe also of Balde Butler, Kinsman to my L. gave out the whole fact a little before her death. But to return unto my purpose, this was my Lordes good fortune to have his wyfe die at that tyme when it was like to turne moste to his profit."

**Botany.**—Humboldt calculates the number of known plants, and their distribution in different parts of the world, as follows:

In Europe . . . . .	7000
Asia (temperate zone) . . . . .	1500
— (torrid zone) . . . . .	4500
Africa . . . . .	3000
Two temp. zones of America . . . . .	4000
Torrid zone of America . . . . .	13000
New Holland and Islands of South Seas . . . . .	5000

Total 38,000

**Rhubarb.**—The component parts of rhubarb, according to Mr. Brande, are,

Water . . . . .	8,2
Gum . . . . .	31,0
Resin . . . . .	10,0
Extract tan and gallic acid . . . . .	26,0
Phosphite of lime . . . . .	2,0
Malate of lime . . . . .	6,5
Woody fibre . . . . .	16,3

100

The activity of rhubarb, as a medicine, consists in the resin soluble in alcohol found in it, which, in its pure state, is aperient.

**Organic Remains.**—The Rev. J. Gleed has lately discovered among some marl at Lyme Regis, the greater part of a petrified head, supposed to be that of a shark. The mouth, which is in an excellent state of preservation, presents a triple row of teeth.

**Cork Museum.**—The Museum of the Cork Institution has received a most valuable donation from the Rev. William O'Meara, O.S.F., consisting of a rare selection of Alpine plants, in the highest state of preservation, which that Learned Gentleman collected during his travels through the Swiss, Italian, and Rhetian Alps.

**Effect of Music on Animals.**—On a Sunday evening, five choristers were walking on the banks of the river Mersey, in Cheshire; after some time, they sat down on the grass, and began to sing an anthem. The field in which they sat was terminated at one extremity by a wood, out of which, as they were singing, they observed a hare to pass, with great swiftiness, towards the place where they were sitting, and to stop at about twenty yards distance from them. She appeared highly delighted with the music, often turning up the side of her head to listen with more facility. This uncommon appearance engaged their attention; and being desirous to know whether the creature paid them the visit

to partake of the music, they finished the piece, and sat still without speaking to each other. As soon as the harmonious sound was over, the hare returned slowly towards the wood: when she had reached nearly the end of the field, they began the same piece again, at which the hare stopped, turned about, and came swiftly back again to about the same distance as before, where she seemed to listen with rapture and delight till they had finished the anthem, when she returned, by a slow pace, up the field, and entered the wood.

*English Coinage.*—Silver pence, half-pence, and farthings, were coined down to the reign of Edward III. 1354; then groats and half-groats; next a shilling or testoon, called so from a teste coined in 1503. Henry VIII. coined crowns: Edward VI. half-crowns, sixpences, and threepences; Elizabeth, threepences and three-farthing pieces: from 43d Eliz. to the present time, the coinage has remained the same. Richard I's ransom cost 1,600,000 pennies, which beggared the kingdom, and, producing the discontents under John, may be said to have been the origin of English freedom. He was the first king who debased the English coinage, and he did it to 91 per cent. Henry VIII's side-faced coin is good; the full-faced bad. Edward VI's the reverse. Edw. VI's is the last full-faced coin. Edw. VI's base coin of 1547 is the first English coin bearing a date. Under William III. was the grand re-coinage of silver, to the amount of 6,400,000*l.*: county mints were established to expedite this coinage. The first gold coin was under Henry III. 1257, gold pennies. The next was that of Florence, 1344, six shillings in value; then angels, angelets, ryals, sovereigns, crowns, and 20-shilling pieces. The guinea was coined in 1663, of Guinea gold, to go for 20*s.* but it never went for less than 21*s.* by tacit consent. A guinea in 1696 was worth 30*s.*—It is computed that the whole cash of the kingdom passes through the Bank in three years. In 1733, all the gold coins, unites, jacobuses, caroluses, &c. were called in, and forbidden to circulate. Copper coin was not coined till Elizabeth, and then only as a pledge: it was not received well, and but little was coined till 1672; then halfpennies and farthings. Tin and copper studs under James II., with *nummorum famulus* inscribed. Tradesmen's tokens supplied the place of this coinage.

*Huber the Naturalist.*—So extraordinary was the perseverance of this excel-

lent man, the author of the "Treatise on Bees," that he devoted eight years to the exclusive study of this one favourite subject; and to such lengths would he carry his restless zeal in the cause, that he would often lie for whole days together before a beehive, making his observations; nor, till darkness broke in upon this favourite occupation, did he begin to be sensible either of hunger or thirst. An enthusiasm of a similar kind was shewn by Swammerdam, who once sat for many hours before a beehive in the burning heat of the sun, with his head uncovered, because his hat, he said, occasioned a shade, which was an obstacle to his observations.

*Belzoni's Model of the Tomb of Psamathis.*—The celebrated Egyptian traveller Belzoni, employed nearly 12 months in taking wax impressions of the various hieroglyphical figures, and in making an exact model of the magnificent tomb which he discovered at Thebes. From these, several artists have been for some time occupied in forming casts, which are coloured with the greatest correctness, in imitation of some original fragments brought by the traveller to Europe. The progress of Egyptian art will be exhibited, which the spectator will be enabled to trace from the first outline on the wall, to the sculptured figure in relief, and ultimately to the coloured picture. The large room in Bullock's Egyptian-hall, in Piccadilly, will be divided into two compartments, one of which will be managed so as to represent the Chamber called by the traveller in his work on Egypt, page 245, "the Hall of Beauties," from the highly-finished state of the figures which decorate its walls, and which will be, as they are in the original tomb, nearly of the size of life. The other compartment will contain some of the most striking groups taken from the various galleries and chambers of the sepulchre. The extremely interesting procession of captives will be one of the most conspicuous, as it is from a happy conjecture founded on this group, that the tomb has been considered to have been the sepulchre of Psamathis. Above these two compartments, will be placed the model, constructed on a scale of one-sixth of the dimension of the sepulchre itself. The interior of it will be covered with the original drawings taken on the spot. The different apartments will be illuminated with lamps, which will give the sombre effect observed by those who were fortunate enough to enter the tomb by torch-light, soon after its discovery.

## RURAL ECONOMY.

*Wintering Sheep in a Straw-yard.*—A farmer resident in South Hants, writes under the date of Jan. 8, 1821, as follows:—"We all know, scanty as was the grain of the crop of 1819, the straw was profuse in proportion; indeed, so overabundant in this neighbourhood, that clean wheat-straw was a drug at 20s. a ton. In consequence of this plenty, I meditated how to turn it to advantage. Turnips were failing. Having a tolerably well-sheltered yard of moderate size, I determined to try wintering sheep in it; and by warmth, care, and good keep, I thought, perhaps, whether lambs might answer in an experiment full as well as older sheep. I therefore bought 200 lambs; when I got them home the 12th of Oct. they ran over my stubbles in the day-time, and were driven to this well-littered yard every night, when, though their bellies seemed well filled, they were busy for an hour picking off the heads of the straw, before they lay down.—This continued without alteration to the middle of December, when I put some racks in the yard, and gave two trusses of sweet clover-hay every night, the whole of which was eaten clean up before they were turned out of the fold at nine in the morning. I kept the yard sufficiently littered till the middle of March, when I began to take away the dung (for beans,) of which I found an ample dressing for 18 acres, and also for 12 acres of potatoes, and a further quantity, very rotten, at the bottom of the heap, for 10 acres of Swedish turnips. During the five months, we brought to the yard 76 waggon-loads of straw, of various sorts, and a few loads of pease and bean haulms. For the beans I carried out 270 two-horse cart-loads of dung; for the potatoes, 240; and for the turnips, 120; making, in the whole, 630 loads, being about eight loads of dung for every load of straw; and which, had the straw been sold at 70s. a ton, would make the value of the manure about 3s. 6d. a load. No practical farmer can say the dung on the spot was worth so little as 5s. a load. This part of the experiment, therefore, answered my warmest expectations. I gave for the lambs 1l. 4s. a head. I sold their fleeces (Southdown) at 3s. 6d. each; and before the end of August, 1819, the remaining lambs averaged 4ls. each, and five only died." [The writer here gives a debtor and creditor account of this experiment, which proves the profit resulting from it to have amounted to 247l. 17s.] "I am pursuing the same plan this year,

with the same number of Southdown lambs, bought last September, at 1l. each. I have this season a few turnips to give them, so expect a rather better sample. The French proverb of "*Année de foin, année de rien*," happily for our corner of the kingdom, entirely fails this last harvest; for we have as much straw as in 1819, and from that straw, on an average of all sorts of corn, twice the quantity of grain, and of much better quality. I think the result of this experiment shews that straw is full as advantageously made into most efficient manure by this sort of process and stock, as by any other mode."

*Economy in the Practice of Agriculture.*—A great economy of expense in cattle-labour, and manure, and other advantages in the practice of agriculture, in a great proportion of the arable land of the three kingdoms, has been recently offered to our farmers by Major-general Beatson, whose *practice*, and the experiments and experience of much attention to this important matter, may be observed at Knowle Farm, near Tunbridge Wells. General Beatson concludes, that his practice has proved, that the cheap and universal manure of clay-ashes on calcined or roasted soil, with the stubbles, &c. on the land, is sufficient and preferable for corn crops on stiff soils, and much other land, to lime or dung, and may be applied at the expense of 20s. an acre, instead of the Sussex and Hampshire practice of lime and marl, at 7l. and of dung or other manures, of an equal or greater cost. He has also invented a new implement of much power, and various application to the soil, as a general substitute for the ploughs and harrows in common use. This instrument pulverises the soil, and prepares it for corn crops, with one horse instead of four, and will go over three acres a day at an expense of 10s. 1d. to 11s. 4d. per acre only. He recommends the disuse of naked summer fallows in almost all cases. The whole expense of his cultivation for wheat, in rent, taxes, seed, cattle, labour, and manure, for the present year, is only 5l. an acre; and his crop of wheat, allowing only 20 bushels an acre, instead of 30 to 40, as last harvest, will cost no more than 40s. a quarter. The cost of growing an acre of wheat in Sussex has been stated to be 16l. In Yorkshire 120 bushels of bones, at 2s. 6d. a bushel, have been applied to one acre of land, to force crops of 32 to 35 bushels. In 1815, Mr. James Buxton, in evidence before the House of Com-



mons, shewed, in three statements, that the average expense for an acre of wheat in Essex, was 14*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* Lord Nugent, in his letter to Mr. Baker, in December last, writes—"Farmers are suffering, not because the produce is too cheap, but because the means of raising it are too dear;" and adds—"the more cheaply the food of man can be supplied, surely the better, if it be sold at a rate which will afford a fair return to him who grows it." General Beatson, from all his experience of practice, is thoroughly convinced of the advantages of his method over the old Sussex plan, with which he particularly contrasts it; and he appeals to the facts and result of the expense of his cultivation, and the produce of his land, and its condition, at the next harvest, of which the observation and the proofs will be palpable. A crop of wheat of average produce, compared with similar soils, and grown at a cost of 40*s.* a quarter, differs widely from the common claim of 80*s.* for a remunerating price, and the limit of protection from foreign import; particularly when the very moderate produce of only 20 bushels an acre is calculated. The Indian and Chinese methods of well pulverising, without turning the soil, may, it is thought, be practised with success to a great extent in Britain. One plough-

ing for wheat, though he has not considered it necessary, has been adopted this year; and ridge-ploughing in the winter, for the spring crops, which keeps the land dry, and exposes it to the action of the air and frost. The wheat-stubbles, with a few faggots, have been used in burning a considerable breadth of soil. By using the wheat-stubble as fuel, 30 to 35 loads of soil and stubble ashes have been made per acre on the land. The same stubble, had it been collected and carried at a great expense from the land, would not have yielded more than 10 loads of dung from the dung-heap. Besides the economy of making manure in the field on which it is to be laid, the operation of raking out the roots tends to clear the land much; and it may in this manner, with the new implement, be made, in a very short time, as clean as a garden. None can contend that economy in the processes of cultivation is not the best means of cheapness of production. What is always and in all cases desirable, is with us, at this time, most imperative to be attended to—to defend the growers of corn as much as we can from the present disproportion, so much felt and complained of, between the costs of production and the price of the markets.

## FOREIGN VARIETIES.

### FRANCE.

*French Royal Academy of Medicine.*—By an ordonnance of the 27th ult. Louis XVIII. has created a Royal Academy of Medicine in France. It consists of titular and honorary members in medicine, surgery, and pharmacy, and associates and non-resident associates. The titulars named in medicine amount to 22, chiefly of the most distinguished physicians in Paris, including the well-known names of Chev. Portal, Esquirol, (whose inquiries into the subject of insanity, translated into the Literary Gazette, did him so much honour,) Orfila, Royer-Collard, &c. &c.: the honoraries of this class are 14; and the list presents several celebrated names. In the class of surgery there are 14 titular, and 5 honorary members: in pharmacy, 9 of the former, and six of the latter. The associates in Paris amount to 10; and in that number are included Count Berthollet, Count Chaptal, Cuvier, Gay-Lussac, Count Lapéde, the Duc de Rochfoucault, &c. &c. The non-resident associates are medical men in the principal towns of France, and amount to thirty-two.

*French Academy of Sciences.*—At a late sitting of the French Academy of Sciences, the following papers excited particular interest: 1st. A letter from M. Pexans, an officer of artillery, renewing his plan of destroying a ship of the line, of the first rank, by a small boat, conducted by a few men; 2d. A very curious memoir, by M. Biot, on electromagnetic phenomena, the idea of which originated with Professor Ærsted, of Copenhagen; 3d. An Historical Sketch, read by Captain Freycinet, of the voyage he performed round the world, and which, notwithstanding the accident that occurred to his ship, is expected to furnish infinite acquisitions to the sciences of astronomy, geography, and natural history.

M. Milbert, a naturalist and painter, (who is travelling in North America, at the expense of the French government,) in a letter dated New York, Oct. 31st, mentions that he had obtained a female of the species of Great Stag, the Esset (called by the Indians *Wapety*). He was waiting for a favourable wind to send it to Europe, along with various valuable objects of natural history.

## GERMANY.

*Lunatic Infirmary.*—The directors of the Lunatic Asylum at Königsberg have established the game of nine-pins, for the amusement of the unfortunate inmates. The desire of winning, as well as the anxiety displayed in taking good aim, and the interest excited in counting, with precision, the number of skittles overthrown, oblige the players to fix their thoughts upon a particular object. Order and tranquillity have already succeeded the noisy confusion, which first attended the opening of the games, and happy results are expected from this experiment.

*University of Göttingen.*—The number of students at the University of Göttingen at present amounts to 1255. Of these 577 are Germans, and 678 foreigners: 225 study theology, 647 jurisprudence, 187 medicine, and 196 mathematics, philosophy, philology, political economy, history, and the liberal arts. The sum paid by the students for lodgings, for the half year, amounts to 21,800 gold crowns.

*Letter from Frankfort.*—Mr. John David Passavant, an artist now residing at Rome, has lately published a work, but without his name, under the title of "Ideas on the Arts of Design," and an account of their progress in Tuscany, for the purpose of fixing the point of view under which the new German school of painting is to be considered. This work contains views on the object and origin of Art in general; considerations on the insufficiency of the present academies of art, and proposals for better promoting the progress of the arts. The conclusion drawn by the author is, that Art is a national affair; that its importance depends on the public life, the liberal or confined notions of nations; that its interest is but little promoted by the education of young men expressly as artists, but very much by the execution of great, and, as much as possible, public works. In support of these principles, the author describes, in a very well-written essay, the progress of the Art in Tuscany, and pays particular attention to the time of Raphael, which, though in many respects the most important, has been hitherto almost wholly neglected by the historians of the Art. But the principal subject of the work, and respecting which authentic and detailed accounts are here for the first time given, is the efforts of the new German School of Painting, which he follows from its beginning, when it is connected with its general intellectual

regeneration of the German nation, till its latest developement. He then characterizes the most distinguished co-operators in these efforts, paints their mode of life in Rome, describes their works, and explains their principles.

*The Feast of Cherries.*—There is a feast celebrated at Hamburgh, called the Feast of Cherries, in which troops of children parade the streets, with green boughs ornamented with cherries, to commemorate a victory obtained in the following manner. In 1432 the Hussites threatened the city of Hamburgh with immediate destruction, when one of the citizens, named Wolf, proposed that all the children of the city, from seven to fourteen years of age, should be clad in mourning, and sent as supplicants to the enemy. Procopius Nasus, chief of the Hussites, was so touched with this spectacle, that he received the young supplicants, regaled them with cherries and other fruits, and promised them to spare the city. The children returned crowned with leaves, holding cherries, and crying "Victory."

*Medical Discovery.*—Dr. Pertier, a German physician, states, that he has found the spirit of hartshorn (in the dose of a small tea-spoonful in a glass of water) to counteract the inebriating effects of fermented liquors and spirits.

## POLAND.

A new building has been erected at Warsaw for an academy of the fine arts, to which there is added an observatory and a botanic garden. — The Danish sculptor, Thorvaldsen, passed through Warsaw in September last, returning from Copenhagen to Rome, and visited the place where the equestrian statue of Prince Poniatowski is to be placed, of which he is employed to make the model. Three professors of the University were employed to write an inscription for the monument of the Prince; but that to be adopted is not yet fixed upon.

## DENMARK.

*Thorvaldsen the Sculptor.*—An order for some statues having been sent to the celebrated Danish sculptor Thorvaldsen, when at Rome, by the King of Prussia, the sculptor, in return, begged to inform his Majesty, that one of his own subjects, a sculptor, resident like himself at Rome, was as well, if not better, qualified to execute the work. In consequence of his letter, Rudolf Schadow, the Prussian, received the order. If the King of Prussia had a guinea to spare in the world, he should have sent an order to both.

## AFRICA.

*African Discoveries.*—In 1812, the Rev. John Campbell, as the agent of the London Missionary Society, visited South Africa, and on that occasion he penetrated as far as Lattakoo, a very large town about nine hundred miles north of the Cape, inhabited by savages, of the Bootchuana tribes, (who since that visit of Mr. Campbell have removed, and formed a new settlement, called New Lattakoo.) The Journal of that enterprising tour has long been before the public. In 1818, Mr. Campbell consented to visit South Africa a second time, and the following statement has lately been received of the successful discoveries of what was to us *terra incognita*. On Mr. Campbell's arrival at Lattakoo, in 1819, he found circumstances uncommonly favourable to the farther extension of his journey into the interior. The Missionaries had been recently visited by Bootchuanas from different tribes beyond them, who had expressed a wish to have Missionaries among them; and a powerful Chief of one of the tribes was at this time at Lattakoo, and had offered his services to assist our traveller in accomplishing the object of his wishes. Accompanied by Munameets, the King of Lattakoo's uncle, and the King, whose name is not mentioned, and a suitable escort, Mr. Campbell left Lattakoo on the 11th of April, 1820, in his bullock-waggon. After travelling 40 miles north, he reached Old Lattakoo, which contains 8000 inhabitants; from thence, about 120 miles farther, he visited a town called Meribohwey, inhabited by the Red Caffres. Twenty miles farther on, he saw a large town, called Mashew, which had much land under cultivation, and contained 12 or 15,000 souls; and 120 miles yet farther north, he discovered a large town, called Kurreechane, belonging to the Marootree tribe, and containing a population of 16,000 persons. About Kurreechane, and many other places visited by Mr. Campbell, the height of the hills, the smooth regularity of their outline, and the indentations upon their sides, afford sufficient indications of the presence of chalk, lime, &c., and of a secondary and consequently a fertile country. From the distance travelled by Mr. Campbell, Kurreechane must lay near the latitude of 24 degrees south, and not at a very great distance from the eastern coast of Africa. In this neighbourhood, some of the rivers were seen running to the westward, while others ran to the eastward, and in a S. S. E. direction. It is probable that some of the rivers seen by Mr. Campbell, on this occasion, may

be branches of the De La Goa, or Machavana, near the sources of those which empty themselves into the De La Goa Bay. Several large towns were reported to lay to the eastward of Kurreechane, the smoke of one or two of them was seen in the distance. From this place Mr. Campbell returned, nearly in the same route, to Tam-maha, and from thence southward to Malapeetsee, and Makoon's Kraal: then westward in a direct line to New Lattakoo, from which he had been absent two months.

## AMERICA.

*Natural History.*—In the province of Chactas, a hundred miles from the Natchez, a great road has been rendered impassable, on account of the attacks of a kind of mosquito (*mouche assassine*), whose sting causes the death of men and horses in three hours' time; about forty horses have been killed on this road in one winter. Mr. Elias Cornelius, who has examined this venomous insect, has not been able to determine its species.—*American Journal of Arts and Sciences*.

*Iron Bridges.*—Carthage bridge, on the Genessee river, in the State of New York, fell to pieces on the 2d of May. It was a single arch of iron; and, for its extent and height, stood unrivalled in America or in Europe. The arch consisted of nine ribs, its chord 352 feet, and height of the railing above the water 200 feet—the length of the floor 714 feet.

*Question in Natural History explained.*—In the State of New York, there is an establishment of guagers and inspectors of fish-oils. A Mr. Judd had purchased three tons of whale-oil, which had not passed under the examination of the inspector in obedience to the law. For this negligence, Mr. Maurice, the inspector, brought his action: the defendant acknowledged the fact, but insisted that the law did not attach to the case, as what he had bought was *whale-oil*, not *fish-oil*. The cause was pleaded, on both sides, with much spirit, and not a little mirth. The works of the the most eminent naturalists, ancient and modern, were consulted, quoted, and commented on; but the contrariety of inferences and inductions tended little to the elucidation of the question in the minds of the Jury. Doctor Mitchill, one of the most distinguished naturalists of New England, gave his opinion altogether in favour of the defendant. After thoroughly investigating the matter, and the regular progress of contention, *pro* and *con*, it was at length determined, that the whale was not a fish; that this inhabitant of

the waters ranked among the cetaceous tribes, in the modern system of natural history, has characters proper to itself, by which it is distinguished from fishes; such as—the faculty of respiration by the lungs—the warmth of its blood—the production of its young alive—its suckling them, &c.—of all which fishes are incapable. The cause was determined in favour of the defendant; and the Court decreed that, in future, only the oil obtained from the liver of cod, and similar fishes, should be deemed *fish-oil*, and should be subjected to inspection, &c.: and that all other kinds of oil should be exempt.

## INDIA.

*The Unicorn.*—In Fraser's Tour through the snowy range of the Himala, there is an interesting communication from Major Latter, commanding in the Rajah of Sikhim's territories, in the hilly country east of Nepaul, addressed to adjutant-general Nicol, and transmitted by him to the Marquis of Hastings, relative to the unicorn. This important paper explicitly states, that the unicorn, so long considered as a fabulous animal, actually exists at this moment in the interior of Thibet, where it is well known to the inhabitants. "This (we copy from the Major's Letter) is a very curious fact, and it may be necessary to mention how the circumstance became known to me. In a Thibetian manuscript, containing the names of different animals, which I procured the other day from the hills, the unicorn is classed under the head of those whose hoofs are divided; it is called the one horned *tso'po*. Upon inquiring what kind of animal it was, to our astonishment, the person who brought me the manuscript described exactly the unicorn of the ancients; saying, that it was a native of the interior of Thibet, about the size of a *tatoo* (a horse from twelve to thirteen hands high), fierce and extremely wild, seldom, if ever, caught alive, but frequently shot; and that the flesh was used for food. The person (Major L. adds) who gave me this information, has repeatedly seen these animals, and eaten the flesh of them. They go together in herds like our wild buffaloes, and are very frequently to be met with on the borders of the great desert, about a month's journey from Lassa, in that part of the country inhabited by the wandering Tartars."—This communication is accompanied by a drawing made by the messenger from re-

collection; it bears some resemblance to a horse, but has cloven hoofs, a long curved horn growing out of the forehead, and a boar-shaped tail, like that of the *fera monoceros*, described by Pliny.\* From its herding together, as the Unicorn of the Scriptures is said to do, as well as from the rest of the description, it is evident that it cannot be the rhinoceros, which is a solitary animal. Besides, Major Latter states, that in the Thibetian manuscript the rhinoceros is described under the name of *servo*, and classed with the Elephant; "neither," says he, "is it the wild horse, well known in Thibet, for that has also a different name, and is classed in the MS. with the animals which have the hoofs undivided." "I have written (he subjoins) to the Sachia Lama, requesting him to procure me a perfect skin of the animal, with the head, horn, and hoofs; but it will be a long time before I can get it down, for they are not to be met with nearer than a month's journey from Lassa."

*Fossil Shell.*—The *Calcutta Mirror*, of the 23d of March last, contains a letter from Dr. Tyler, announcing that, in an expedition to Kallinger, he picked up a fossil oyster-shell on the summit of a high hill, above the village of Bheeamow, in union with granite and basalt rocks.

*Asiatic Museum.*—The Museum of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, among other curiosities, contains a bulrush, cut in Nepaul, 84 feet in length, a serpent with two heads, specimens of mosaic from Agra and Golconda, crystals from Nepaul, and sculptures from Persepolis and Java.

## NEW HOLLAND.

*New Holland Pine.*—The Hispaniolans, with the highest degree of pride, challenge any one of the trees of Europe or Asia, to equal the height of their cabbage trees, towering to an altitude of 270 feet! The New Holland Pine, however, is stated to attain the height of 600 feet.

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\* In speaking of the wild beasts of India, Pliny says, with regard to the animal in question, "*Asperimam autem feram monocerotem, reliquo corpore equo similem, capite servo, pedibus elephantis, cauda apro, mugito gravi, uno cornu nigro media fronte cubitorum duum eminentem. Hanc feram vivam negant capi.*"—Plin. Hist. Mund. lib. 8, cap. 21.—The resemblance is certainly very striking.

## USEFUL ARTS.

## NEW INVENTIONS, &amp;c.

*Method of producing Light by Friction, even under Water.*—Rub two pieces of fine lump sugar together in the dark: the effect is produced, but in a much greater degree, by two pieces of silex or quartz; but that which affords the strongest light of any thing is a white quartz from the Land's End, considerable quantities of which are brought to Bristol, and enter into the composition of china ware. By means of two pieces of such quartz, pretty forcibly rubbed together, you may distinguish the hour of the night by a watch; but what is most surprising, the same effect is produced equally strong on rubbing the pieces of quartz together under water.

*Cheap Fuel.*—One bushel of small coal or saw-dust, or both mixed together, two bushels of sand, one bushel and a half of clay. Let these be mixed together with common water, like common mortar; the more they are stirred and mixed together the better: then make them into balls, or, with a small mould, make them in the shape of bricks; pile them in a dry place, and, when they are hard and sufficiently dry, they may be used. A fire cannot be lighted with them; but when the fire is quite lighted put them on behind, with a coal or two in front, and they will be found to keep up a stronger fire than any fuel of the common kind.

*Copying-Machine.*—Mr. Dreher, an ingenious turner at Vienna, has greatly improved the copying-machine, by an extremely judicious simplification of the mechanism, and thereby afforded a great accommodation to merchants and travellers in particular. This pocket copying-machine, by which letters and writings of all sizes, even folio, may be very quickly copied, consists of a press four inches long, with a small cylinder, which contains pens and ink: the whole apparatus may be conveniently carried in the pocket, and the price is very moderate.

*Gas Lights.*—Mr. Hutton, in a letter to the editor of the Journal of Science and the Arts, thus describes an apparatus, which he has invented for carrying off the aqueous vapour produced by the combustion of gas. To a vertical tube of four feet length, terminated by a bell glass, which enclosed about an inch of the cylindrical glass of the burners, he caused a leaden tube to be fixed by a curved joint, and, suffering it to pass horizon-

tally about three feet, he had it turned vertically downwards, with a curve at the angle, to the length of nine feet, through the floor of his shop into the cellar. It succeeded beyond his expectation. It is necessary to have a separate tube to each burner; but Mr. Hutton considers this expense well repaid by the advantage derived. So complete is the condensation, that two ounces of water per hour is produced from each light: the water thus obtained does not exhibit any impurity except a slight portion of sulphuric acid.

*Apple Bread.*—M. Duduit de Maizieres, a French officer of the king's household, has invented and practised with great success, a method of making bread of common apples, very far superior to potatoe bread. After having boiled one-third of peeled apples, he bruised them, while quite warm, into two-thirds of flour, including the proper quantity of yeast, and kneaded the whole without water, the juice of the fruit being quite sufficient. When this mixture had acquired the consistency of paste, he put it into a vessel, in which he allowed it to rise for about twelve hours. By this process he obtained a very excellent bread, full of eyes, and extremely palatable and light.

*Diod Griàfol.*—A liquor is brewed from the berries of the mountain-ash, in North Wales, called diod griàfol, by only crushing and putting water to them. After standing for a fortnight, it is fit for use; its flavour somewhat resembles perry.

*Dry Rot.*—This destructive enemy of buildings, which generally commences its ravages in the cellar, may be prevented, or its progress checked, by whitewashing them yearly, mixing with the wash as much copperas as will give it a clear yellow hue.

*Steam Engine.*—An improvement of great utility in the steam-engine, has just been perfected by Mr. W. K. Westly, of Hunslet. It is effected by the joint application of a crank, and a pair of elliptic wheels, to the reciprocating motion of the D valve; in consequence of which, all sliding valves may now be made to possess the quickness of hand-gear, in addition to the ease and elegance of motion peculiar to themselves.

*New Telegraph.*—The Baron de St. Haouen has presented to the French government a new telegraph, which promises to be of the greatest utility. Ex-



periments have been made with it at Havre de Grace, on sea and land, by day and night, which have succeeded beyond expectation. A commission, composed of naval officers and of the engineers, have made a report upon it to the minister of the interior. The night-signals made by it were distinguishable at 4 or 5 leagues distance, even when the moon shone brightly.

*Watches.*---A patent has been taken out for a new additional movement to a watch, to enable it to be wound up by the pendent knob, without any detached key or winder.

#### NEW PATENTS.

ABRAHAM HENRY CHAMBERS, Esq. of Bond-street, for an Improvement in the Preparing or Manufacturing Substances for the Formation of Highways and other Roads, and which Substances, when so prepared, are applicable to other useful Purposes.

This is a most ingenious method of obtaining a succedaneum for materials proper to repair highways, footways, &c. &c. and consists in burning and vitrifying clay, loam, and different kinds of earths in kilns. Thus, a road through a clay soil may be made and improved by its own materials. Wood, coal, coke, culm, slack, or cinder-ashes, may be made use of as fuel, and laid in strata with the substance to be burned in kilns of different sizes, according to the quantity required, and built agreeably to the directions of the patentee. On the whole, this appears to be a most useful invention, as the materials from their vitrification and consequent hardness, may be used with advantage in forming floors, making mortar with lime, bottoming hay and corn ricks, covering towing-paths, filling in drains, &c. &c.

WILLIAM HOPKINSON, of the County of Middlesex, for a Machine or Apparatus to prevent the Wheels of Waggon, Carts, Coaches, and all other Carriages, from coming off by Accident, which is denominated a Wheel-detainer.

This is a useful invention, to prevent accidents by the coming off of carriage-wheels, and seems well adapted for its intended purpose.

THOMAS BROWN MILNES, of Nottinghamshire, for Improvements on Machinery for the finishing of Cotton, Angola, and Lamb's-wool Stockings, and other Framework Goods; also the Application of known Powers for working the Machinery.

This invention consists in using a number of larger irons than those at present

adopted, and passing them backwards and forwards over the stockings by means of machinery, instead of employing women to perform the operation with lesser heated ones. Steam, water, or horse-power, may be applied to set the machine in motion, while a boy or child may attend each iron, and take out the stockings when finished. By this means, a great expense in labour is saved, and heavier irons than any hitherto in use may be pressed on the goods, so as to give them a higher finish.

STEPHEN BEDFORD, of Birmingham, for an Improvement in the Preparation of Iron and other Metals for various Purposes; and also an Improvement in the converting British Iron into Steel.

This improvement is effected by the use of vitrified iron, slag, scoria, or cinder, or refuse of iron, applied in the fusion of the metals to be purified. The metal to be improved, purified, or converted into steel, is placed in alternate layers in a converting or air furnace, with the vitrified substances, to which fire is applied. From four to eight days, is the time generally required to convert or improve the metal.

#### PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

James Ferguson Cole, of Chelsea; for certain improvements in chronometers.—January 27, 1821.

John Roger Arnold, of Chigwell, Essex; for an improved expansion balance for chronometers.—January 27, 1821.

Alphonso Dostat, of Bishopsgate-street; for a new combination of mechanical powers, whereby the weight and muscular force of men may be employed to actuate machinery for raising water, in a more advantageous manner than has been hitherto practised.—January 27, 1821.

Phillips London, the younger, of London; for a certain improvement in the application of heat to coppers and other utensils.—February 3, 1821.

William Aldersey, of Middlesex; for an improvement on steam-engines and other machinery where the crank is used.—February 3, 1821.

George Vizard, of Gloucestershire; for a new method of dressing and polishing goods of woollen manufacture.—February 3, 1821.

Thomas Masterman, of Middlesex; for certain machinery for the purpose of imparting motion to be worked by steam and water, without either cylinder or piston, and with less loss of power than occurs in working any of the steam-engines now in use.—February 10, 1821.

Robert Stein, of Lambeth; for certain improvements in steam engines.—February 20, 1821.

James Foster, of Worcestershire; for certain improvements in the manufacture of wrought malleable iron.—February 20, 1821.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

## WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

## ANTIQUITIES.

**Index Monasticus; or, The Abbeys and other Monasteries, Alien Priories, Priories, Friaries, Colleges, Collegiate Churches, and Hospitals, with their Dependencies, formerly established in the Diocese of Norwich and the ancient Kingdom of East Anglia.** By Richard Taylor, of Norwich. Folio, 3*l.* 3*s.* bds. Large paper, 5*l.* 5*s.*

## ARCHITECTURE.

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This is a pamphlet containing an account of a society formed in 1819, under the above title, together with its rules, and an Address read at the commencement of its meetings in 1820-1. The society has for its object to promote the improvement of Architecture, and a more unreserved intercourse between professional men, amateurs, and artists. The club consists of twenty members, besides an unlimited number of corresponding and honorary associates. It holds six monthly meetings in the winter season, and chooses its members by ballot, each of which is expected to furnish occasionally an "Essay on a subject of ancient Architecture, or some branch of Antiquity." Eighteen members, including the secretary, Mr. Britton, the well-known antiquary, are already on the list, as are fifteen corresponding or honorary members, among whom are the Comte de la Borde, Canova, Mr. Salt, Dr. Spiker, &c. &c. The institution holds out good promise, and may possibly become highly useful in promoting the cultivation of an art, in which our present deficiencies are but too apparent.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY.

**Boosey's Bibliotheca Rara et Curiosa, Part II.** containing a small but curious and interesting Collection of Books in Various Languages, and including many Rare Articles in Facetiæ, Books of Emblems, History, Novels, and Poetry, many of which are ornamented with Wood-Cuts, Portraits, and other Engravings. Gratis.

## BIOGRAPHY.

**Memoir of Mrs. Dyott, under the solemn form of an Oath, written by herself, accounting for her Separation from General Dyott, &c.**

This memoir is ornamented with a head of the lady herself, by way of frontispiece, and beneath it is the following couplet from Lord Byron:—

"And little deem'd he what thy heart, Gulnare,  
When soft could feel, and when incensed  
could dare."

Volumes could not better explain the nature and effects of his Lordship's poetry. In addi-

tion to the study of it, Mrs. Dyott appears to have had the advantage, nearly of a similar description, of a Continental residence; at least if we may judge by her language, which is nearly as much French as English. She talks of the present siecle being over-run with lawyers as the plains of Egypt are with locusts; of giving "an echantillon of these locust-lawyers," of her uncle using a ruse against her, and of "three sisters playing a rôle in the same drama equally disgusting." According to the lady's statement, she had the misfortune, in her trial, to meet with a sophisticating attorney-general, a misdirecting judge, an incompetent jury, and perjured witnesses. We can only say, that if they have all been wrong, she has been very hardly used. With youth, wealth, and beauty, she has sought for happiness in vain; and, to oppose an old-fashioned poet to a new-fashioned one, we must say,

"If to her share some female errors fall,

Look in her face, and you forget them all."

It is unquestionably good policy, in some cases, to publish a statement, "with a head of the author."

**Select Female Biography.** 12mo. 6*s.* 6*d.*

**Life of the Duke de Berri.** By M. Le Vicomte de Chateaubriand. 8vo. 7*s.* 6*d.*

**General History of the Royal Family of Great Britain.** By A. Halliday. 4to. 2*l.* 10*s.*

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**Practical Method of Teaching the Living Languages.** By C. V. A. Marcel. 8vo. 4*s.*

This is a very modest and well-written essay, in which the author strongly advocates the methods adopted by Bell, Lancaster, Pestalozzi, and Fellenberg, in their systems of education, as applicable to the teaching of languages; and he brings several excellent arguments forward, by which he proves that the method he recommends may not only greatly shorten the tedious time, which is usually consumed in learning, and that generally in a very imperfect degree, a foreign language, but likewise be productive of storing the pupil's mind, at the same time, with a knowledge of the literature and character of

the nation whose language he may be acquiring. His remarks on the grammars, chiefly employed by French masters in this country, are discriminating and just; and, although he deservedly lashes the presumption and vanity of Mr. Duffel, as displayed in his "new and infallible method" of teaching languages, yet he gives full credit, even to him, for whatever may be ingenious in his system; and to every other writer on the same subject, he is liberal in dealing out the praise that may be due to their merit; whilst, with all the unassumingness of real talent, he claims no other for himself than that of bringing their respective arguments and plans under one point of view, which he has done, with admirable clearness, and forcible brevity.

**A Geographical Exercise Book.** By C. Robertson, Surrey-house Academy, Kennington Cross. 3s. 6d.

The author of this work remarks, very justly, that, according to the present mode of teaching the use of the globes, the progress of the pupil cannot be made manifest by written proofs, either for the satisfaction of his parents, or his own improvement. He has well supplied this deficiency by a set of problems and questions, with blank spaces left, in which the pupil is to enter his answers, and may thus see, at the end of every week, the improvement of his time, and the accumulation of his labours, in his geographical, as well as in his other studies.

**The Mental Calculator.** By P. Lovekin. 3s. bound.

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Dr. Goldsmith's History of England is allowed, as far as it goes, to be the best in use for schools. The continuation of it by Mr. Stewart to the present time is accurately and impartially written; and the value of the work, as it now stands, is greatly increased for all the purposes of education, by the copious tables of exercises, in the form of questions, on the events

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Catechism of Grecian Antiquities.

Catechism of Mythology.

Catechism of Classical Biography.

Catechism of the British Constitution.

**Geographical Catechism of England and Wales.** By C. Irving, LL. D.

These little volumes are all well adapted to the purposes of education. The Catechism on the British Constitution, in particular, may be found useful to both sexes, and to the adult, perhaps, yet more than to the child.

**The Student's Manual; or, an Appendix to the English Dictionaries:** being an etymological and explanatory Vocabulary of words derived from the Greek. 12mo. 1s. 6d.

The author of this useful and unassuming little work justly observes, that "To form correct ideas of *things*, it is necessary to have a correct knowledge of *words*, by which things are designated; and this is best obtained by an acquaintance with etymology." So many of our most expressive words are derived from the Greek, that, without some knowledge of that language, or at least an explanation of the compounds adopted from it, we lose all the beauty and ingenuity of our terms of art or science; which, for want of the interesting associations which a knowledge of their origin would create, appear to us a mere jumble of letters unmeaningly put together, and of arbitrary sounds. This work will at once amuse and instruct; and though stated to have been originally compiled for the use of a young lady, it will be found worthy of the attention of young men also, who may be agreeably tempted by it to pursue their etymological studies, in works of more abstruse research.

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## HISTORY.

Histoire de la Secte des Amis. Par Adèle du Thon.

This is a neat duodecimo, containing some slight sketches of Quaker doctrine and history, a narrative of Mrs. Fry's labours in Newgate, and a memoir of the same respectable lady. The work, though dedicated to Prince Leopold in sufficiently ardent terms, is more calculated for France than for this country, where we have already folio on folio detailing all the habits of the sect. It is singular, that in France the Quakers are a common theme of sentimental panegyric; though what could France do with those decorous devotees, who neither dress nor dance, nor love pictures, nor enter into the abomination of play-houses, nor look like any thing but drab-coloured segments from the body of George Fox, perpetual graftings on the old crab-tree of nonconformity? All this repulsiveness, however, is overcome at once by the magic of their title, "Les Amis;" for what hollow heart of the twenty-five millions that encumber the soil, can resist any thing that comes on it in the shape of "Friendship?" The book may be pleasant to those who care about Loyalty, that will serve the state neither by purse nor person, and Christianity, that acknowledges neither baptism nor communion.

## JURISPRUDENCE.

A Dissertation, shewing that the House of Lords, in cases of Judicature, are bound by the same rules of Evidence that are observed in other Courts. By Professor Christian. 8vo. 6s.

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Address of M. Wronski to the Board of Longitude, upon the actual state of the Mathematics, their Reform, and upon

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"Aut Erasmus, aut Diabolus"—the writer of this address must either be a first-rate astronomer, or a ———! That he is, indeed, a good astronomer, and a deep mathematician, we believe, must be conceded; but we fear that his own ideas, on the subject of his supposed discoveries, are by far too sanguine. At least, the mode and style of his address are neither in favour of their correctness, nor of those claims which he considers himself as possessing towards a remuneration from the Board of Longitude. He, indeed, confesses his own misconceptions on various points, relative to his claims and expectations; so as to make us believe it more than possible he may be as much mistaken in regard to others. We think he is far from making out a good case; but we can make great allowances for the feelings, that accompany the disappointment of sanguine expectations.

A more temperate address would have claimed a readier relief; and a developement of his first principles, less assumptive, and a little more explicit, might have procured him more attention than he seems, by his own account, to have met with.

We wish success to merit of all kinds, but more especially when it comes from foreign lands to seek for aid or remuneration from British justice and from British liberality; but, unfortunately, as we surmise from Mr. W.'s own statement, this gentleman is so fully convinced of the truth of his own discoveries, as to expect every other person to admit their force at the first announcement.

These discoveries, if once substantiated, would be indeed important. He professes (page 22) to have found all mathematical science in the single law,

$$FX = A \cdot \Omega + A \cdot \Omega + A \cdot \Omega + A \cdot \Omega + \&c.$$

0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3

from which are to result a simple lunar theory, and a rigorous system of celestial mechanics, "which gives the final solution of the problem of longitude." Then there is a new discovery as to the micrometer, which is, (page 65) "without the necessity of knowing the geographic latitude and longitude, to determine easily the curve of every terrestrial arc, with indefinite exactness,"—and another as to "the construction of the atmosphere, and determination of refractions;"—finally, the construction and formation of the earth, together with (page 63) the distribution of the masses, interior structure, &c. &c. We wish M. Wronski well; he is an ingenious man; but if his philosophy does not surpass his prudence in this address, we certainly doubt his success.

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Laneham's Letter, describing the Magnificent Pageants presented before Queen Elizabeth, at Kenilworth Castle, in 1575. 5s. boards.

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**The Prize Essays and Transactions of the Highland Society of Scotland.** Vol. V. 8vo. 15s.

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This work is stated by the author to have been begun during the short suspension of a year's serious illness, and concluded under the immediate pressure of the same depressing malady; and we cannot contemplate it as composed under such circumstances, without considering it as one proof, in addition to many others, which exist in the productions of some of our most celebrated writers, that there are states of bodily languor and suffering, which are rather favourable than otherwise to mental excitement, and to that exercise of the powers of imagination, which, like many other attributes of the soul, seem capable of almost inexhaustible expansion, in proportion as we most need

their resources. The Village of Mariendorpt increases in interest exactly in proportion as the author's malady, according to her own statement of it, must have seemed to a casual observer to have unfitted her for any literary occupation whatsoever; and if we are to judge of her bodily sufferings by the mental pain with which she occasionally taxes the sympathy of her readers, we must certainly pronounce her to have been in no little danger during the progress of the fourth volume, and we may likewise venture to express the hope, that the happy conclusion with which she rewards us for the sorrow she has before excited, has been accompanied by as desirable a termination of the trials which severe sickness must have imposed upon even her spirit, however it may be “finely touched but to fine issues.”

In sweetness of delineation, in a most delightful representation of the charms of domestic life, and of the sacredness of domestic affections, the Village of Mariendorpt reminds us forcibly of the “*Recluse of Norway*,” by the same author. It presents as interesting a picture of the calm comforts and quiet enjoyments of a little favoured circle in Holland, as that work does of almost pastoral simplicity and hardihood in Norway; and if, in the pages before us, the more serious parts of the story assume a less amusing form from being united to, we had almost said clogged with, historical facts, they yet gain a more heroic character from this circumstance, and are narrated with the spirit and accuracy of description which peculiarly distinguish the writings of Miss Anna Maria Porter, as well as of her sister, the admirable author of *Wallace* and *Thaddeus of Warsaw*, whenever deeds of war, and aspirings after glory, become the theme of their pages. We have, notwithstanding, our doubts, however heretical they may appear in the present state of public taste, whether the introduction of real personages and events be not inimical to the spirit and invention, which must be, after all, the very essence and merit of fictitious narratives. In such cases, they seem to form an embroidery too heavy, however exquisitely done, for the slight and transparent ground on which they are raised; and if once made prominent or constituent parts of the story, they produce on the mind of the reader much the same effect as the old pageants must have had on the feelings of the better-informed part of the audience, when, in the midst of a train of pasteboard figures, or shadowy representations of allegorical personages, a saint or a king was introduced in pure flesh and blood, and represented by some one selected from the rest of the heroes of the stage, on account of his possessing the proper degree of height and breadth, which might be supposed fitting his high estate. We have not yet quite forgiven Miss Porter for the haste with which she hurried us from her “*Pastor's Fire-side*,” almost before we had taken a glance at the charming circle which surrounded it, and, wafting us across the ocean, transplanted us to Vienna, and plunged us at once into all the intrigues and factions of the Pragmatic League. Nor are we much more ready, at the



command of her sister, to leave the peaceful Village of Mariendorpt, and submit to an introduction to Generals Goertz, and Hartsfeldt, and Wrangel, and Forstenson, and Cratzenstein, and sundry other worthies of the "Thirty years' war." In good truth, the "marching and counter-marching," in these pages, are its least attractive parts, and we should have been tempted to throw up the campaign in disgust at the end of the first volume, had it not been for the redeeming sweetness of the descriptions of filial love, which begin to interest us towards the latter end of it, and the yet more endearing picture of fraternal affection, as extended to an helpless unoffending innocent, the guiltless cause of his elder brother's sorrows, which leads to a train of incidents that keep up a continual and increasing interest to the end of the story. The characters in this work are not particularly marked, except by that high tone of chivalric feeling, and that delicate sense of honour and rectitude, which the author appears to delight in portraying; but they are, perhaps, the more natural on that account; and we are at least spared the delineation of any monsters of iniquity, such as some writers have recourse to, by way of exciting the interest they have not the ability to keep alive by more probable representations. Colonel Roselheim approaches the nearest to originality; and, in his quick feelings hiding their tenderness under the mask of petulance, easily roused, and yet more easily allayed, his determined courage, and his harmless vanity, the reader is presented with one of those combinations of opposite qualities, of which the world affords such inexhaustible variety, and which the contemplatist of human nature is never weary of analyzing, and tracing to their respective sources.

To dwell on trifling defects in a work composed under such trying circumstances, and possessing so much merit as this, would be invidious; but we must nevertheless remark, in order that they may be avoided in future performances, which we hope to see from the same pen, the frequent occurrence of inaccurate phrases and expressions, such as "of a fine afternoon," "better of being some hours alone," "not long of being convinced," and, what is to us still more offensive, the introduction of a sort of fashionable *slang*, for it deserves no better epithet, such as describing a comfortable bed-room as a "*well-appointed chamber*;" such vulgar modern affectations ill become themes and characters of other days; and the sentiments that adorn these pages, are in themselves so beautiful, that they require no dress but that of the simplest diction.

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The "Favourite of Nature" is very likely to become what, as far as the author is concerned, will be thought quite as desirable, the Favourite of the Public. It is written in the easy colloquial style, which is the principal charm of the novels, so generally admired, by the late Miss Austen, whose "Sense and Sensibility" this work greatly resembles. In the third volume,

however, it takes up a much loftier tone of sentiment; and the reader, who may be barely amused by the chit-chat of the story in its commencement, will find feelings excited by its close, which cannot be dwelt upon without deriving benefit from the train of reflections they must inevitably awaken.

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**The Life and Adventures of Guzman d'Alfarache, or the Spanish Rogue.** Translated from the French edition of M. Le Sage. By John Henry Brady. 2 vols. 15s. boards.

This work was once held in some esteem, but has been long forgotten, probably because, after all, it was not much worth remembering. It is, in fact, a tedious and very inferior kind of *Gil Blas*; and the only part of it that is really interesting, is the episode of Osmin and Daraxa, which has much of the merit of some of the beautiful stories introduced by Cervantes in his matchless *Exploits of Don Quixote*. Mr. Brady has made an unfortunate choice of subject, for by it he at once exemplifies his own patience, and exhausts that of his readers. He has acquitted himself, however, of the duties of a translator with fidelity, and tolerable command of language; and he expresses himself on this occasion of appearing before the public, with so much modesty, that we cannot but wish him some better opportunity of appealing to its favour.

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ingenuity. His early career is detailed in a memoir prefixed to the poems; from which we learn that he has had the common struggles of peasants, that he has sometimes increased them by his own imprudence, and that he has finally, by the help of friends, labour, and lucky events, raised himself into what he estimates as literary reputation. We are not disposed to quarrel with industry and intelligence for any success which they may compass. But all this is told with a too obvious self-applause. This is in bad taste, and Mr. Hogg should learn, that modesty is among the surest indications of genuine talent. However, there is in this book a good deal that may amuse. It contains seventeen stories in 840 pages, and is dedicated to Sir Walter Scott, who, with the author's love for affected titles, is denominated "The Minstrel of the Scottish Border."

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This is the third edition of some forty or fifty poems of every kind—song, sonnet, and elegy. The versification is pretty and fluent, without much force or peculiar novelty. The author protests, in her preface, against being mistaken for her own heroine; but, if ladies will write about "being ruined," and in despair, and the victims of faithlessness, and the slaves of disastrous passion, it is naturally to be supposed, that they mean what they say, and paint in consequence of their feeling. The lady's appellative looks like a plagiarism:—what will *Barry Cornwall* say to this invasion of his privilege by Mrs. *Baron Cornwall*?

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sufficiently genial and joyous. We are sure that excitement quite as useful, and certainly more pleasant and soothing, may be given to our sensibilities, by shewing the happy, gentle, and kindly sides of humanity, as by any of these dark exhibitions of happiness ruined by the intrusions of guilty passions, and of the painful struggles and endurances of the soul under the sterner realities of life. The same thing may be said of "The Savoyard," which is the story of one of those fierce and remorseless spirits, engendered in that fearful complication of misery and crime—the French Revolution, but who is redeemed from the last hopeless destiny of an impenitent and public death by the united influences of partial punishment, and an awful and terrific dream. With very considerable merit, it is not, to our notions at least, either so original, or so masterly a painting as the other. Whatever negligences of expression and harshness of versification have struck us, are so unimportant, as to require no special notice; and we commend the volume to our readers, with the confidence that they will agree with us in pronouncing it full of promise and beauty.

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A new work on Steam Engines, and Steam Boats, by Mr. JOHN FAREY, jun. illustrated with numerous Engravings, by Lowry, is in a state of forwardness.

MR. PARTINGTON, of the London Institution, has announced the completion of his long-expected work on Steam Engines. This Treatise will comprise a full and accurate description of that stupendous machine in all its varied modifications—and a copious Appendix is intended to contain a complete analysis of the Patents connected with this branch of Mechanics, to the present time.

MR. SOUTHEY will publish, in the course of April, The Expedition of Orgua, and the Crimes of Lope de Aguirre. Baron Humboldt has furnished the hint for this work. In his Travels he says, "The Crimes and Adventures of Lope de Aguirre form one of the most Dramatic Episodes in the History of the Spanish Conquests.

DR. FORBES, of Penzance, is preparing for publication, a Translation of M. Laennec's late work on the Pathology and Diagnosis of Diseases of the Chest.

A History of Shrewsbury is preparing for publication, by the Rev. Hugh Owen and the Rev. J. Blakeway, of that town, in two quarto volumes, with numerous antiquarian illustrations.

The Rev. T. F. Dibdin is expected to publish, in the course of next month, in three royal octavo volumes, his Bibliographical, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour in France and Germany.

DR. JOHN DAVY has in the press, an Account of the Interior of Ceylon, composed from materials collected by the author during a residence in that island.

PROFESSOR LEE is preparing for the press, the late Mr. Martyn's Controversy with the Learned of Persia, on the Sophisms of Mohamedanism. It will be published both in Persian and English.

The Rev. THOMAS BOYS, of Trinity College, Cambridge, has a volume of Sermons in the press.

JOHN DALZELL, esq. will soon publish, the Substance of the Lectures on the Ancient Greeks, and on the Revival of Greek Learning in Europe, delivered by the late Professor Dalzell in the University of Edinburgh.

MR. WOOD has in the press, the Linnean Genera of Insects, illustrated by 86 coloured Plates, and general observations on each genus.

DR. AIKIN will soon publish, an Abridgment of his Annals of the Reign of George III. in duodecimo, for the use of schools.

The Supplement to the Iliad, in Fourteen Books, by Quintus Smyrnaeus, translated from the Greek by Mr. A. DYCE, with Notes, and a Preface, will shortly appear.

The First Number of Illustrations of Shakspeare, engraved in the finest style by the most eminent Historical Engravers, from Pictures painted expressly for this work by ROBERT SMIRKE, esq. R. A. will be published early in this month.

MR. ACKERMANN has nearly ready for publication, a Description of that part of Western Africa comprehending the Zahara, or great Desert, and the Countries situated between the Rivers Senegal and Gambia, in continuation of the work commenced by him under the title of the World in Miniature. It will form four volumes, with nearly fifty engravings, illustrative of the Manners, Customs, Dresses, &c. of the Inhabitants. Also Views, Maps, &c.

The Universal Cambist will be republished in the course of the ensuing month. It will contain, among other

improvements, the results of a Plan for determining the relative contents of the Weights and Measures of all Trading Nations, from an actual comparison of their several Standards. This important operation has been effected under the immediate sanction, and through the aid, of the British Government, by whose orders their Consuls abroad have sent home the several Foreign Standards duly verified, which Standards have been since compared with those of England at His Majesty's Mint. The work will also include whatever Alterations may have recently taken place in the Monetary Systems, Financial Plans, and Banking Operations of the different States of Europe.

Mr. C. BELL's Illustrations of the Great Operations of Surgery, will be completed in a few days, by the publication of the fifth part.

*Works nearly ready for Publication.*

A Treatise on Political Economy. By J. B. Say. Translated from the 4th Edition of the Original, by C. R. Prinsep, M.A. With Notes by the Translator.

The Fifth Volume of the Personal Narrative of M. de Humboldt's Travels to the Equinoctial Regions of the New Continent; during the Years 1799-1804. Translated by Helen Maria Williams.

Memoirs of the Life of Bryan Walton, D.D. Bishop of Chester, and Editor of the London Biblia Polyglotta. By the Rev. H. J. Todd. In 2 vols. 8vo.

A New Edition, considerably enlarged, of Dr. Watkins's Universal Biographical Dictionary.

Sermons, on important Subjects. Volume the Third. By T. L. O'Beirne, D.D. Lord Bishop of Meath.

The Legend of Argyle; a Novel. 3 vol. 12mo.

Recollections of a Classical Tour made during the Years 1818 and 1819, in different Parts of Turkey, Greece, and Italy. By P. E. Laurent, Esq. Professor and Teacher of Languages at Oxford. With Costumes. 4to.

Observations on the Climate of Penzance, and District of the Land's End in Cornwall, &c. By John Forbes, M.D. of Penzance, Cornwall.

A Treatise on the Epidemic Cholera of India. By James Boyle, Surgeon of His Majesty's ship Minden.

Sermons for Families; in 1 vol. 8vo. By the Rev. William Brown, of Enfield.

A Compendium of the Evidence of Christianity; to be completed in 6 monthly volumes.

Correlative Claims and Duties; or, an Essay on the Necessity of a Church Establishment, and the Means of exciting and maintaining among its members a Spirit of Devotion. By the Rev. Samuel Charles Wilks, A.M.

Sermons by the late Rev. Joseph Pickering, A.M. Perpetual Curate of Paddington. 2 vols.

The Hall of Hellingsby, a Tale, in 2 vols. By the Author of Mary de Clifford, Arthur Fitz Albini, &c. &c.

The Fourth Book of Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered; being the Specimen of an intended New Translation in English Spenserian Verse: with a Prefatory Dissertation on existing Translations. By J. H. Wiffin.

Specimens of the German Lyric Poets, consisting of Translations in Verse from the works of Burger, Goëthe, Jacobi, Klopstock, Schiller, &c. &c. interspersed with Biographical Notices, and ornamented with wood-cuts by the first artists. 8vo.

A Dissertation, shewing the Identity of the Rivers Niger and Nile, chiefly from the Authority of the Ancients. By John Dudley, M.A.

An Essay on Resuscitation, with a Representation and Description of an Improved Apparatus. By T. J. Armiger.

An Analogical Enquiry into the probable results of the Influence of Factitious Eruptions in Hydrophobia, Tetanus, Non Exanthematous, and other Diseases incidental to the Human Body, illustrated by Cases. In a Letter to Dr. Charles Parry, F.R.S. &c. &c. &c. By Edward Jenner, esq. M.D. F.R.S. &c.

A Treatise on Indigestion, and its consequences, commonly called Nervous and Bilious Complaints, with Observations on the Organic Diseases, in which they sometimes terminate. By A. P. W. Philip, M.D. &c.

Observations on some of the General Principles, and on the particular Nature and Treatment of the different species of Inflammation. By J. H. James, Surgeon to the Devon and Exeter Hospital, &c.

A new edition, considerably enlarged, of Dr. Reid's Essays on Hypochondriasis and Nervous Affections.

A View of the Structure, Functions, and Disorders of the Stomach and Alimentary Organs of the Human Body; with Physiological Observations and Remarks upon the Qualities and Effects of Food, and Fermented Liquors. By Thomas Hare, F.L.S. &c. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in London.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from February 21, to March 7, 1821.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1821.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1821.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
Feb. 21	31	43	30,14	30,16	March 1	28	42	29,82	29,51
22	31	43	30,22	30,25	2	31	50	29,81	29,76
23	22	40	30,23	30,19	3	44	53	29,71	29,64
24	21	38	30,12	30,08	4	42	56	29,60	29,62
25	26	42	30,06	30,00	5	32	36	29,83	29,93
26	31	33	30,05	30,04	6	29	41	29,81	29,47
27	18*	36	29,96	29,67	7	40	56	29,49	29,55
28	20	34	29,52	29,21					

\* The lowest of the Thermometer this Winter.

The New Comet is now very visible to the naked eye in the west, till eight o'clock in the evening. It is a little to the westward of Algenib, and nearly the height of Saturn, at a distance to the right of him.

*Observations on the Weather, by the Rev. W. JONES.*

*Clouds.*—Against much rain, the clouds grow bigger, and increase very fast, especially before thunder. When the clouds are formed like fleeces, but dense in the middle, and bright towards the edges, with the sky bright, they are signs of a frost, with hail, snow, or rain. If clouds breed high in air, in thin white trains, like locks of wool, they portend wind, and probably rain. When a general cloudiness covers the sky, and small black fragments of clouds fly underneath, they are a sure sign of rain, and probably it will be lasting. Two currents of clouds always portend rain, and, in summer, thunder.

*Dew.*—If the dew lies plentifully on the grass after a fair day, it is a sign of another. If not, and there is no wind, rain must follow. A red evening portends fine weather, but if it spread too far upwards from the horizon, in the evening, and especially morning, it foretels wind or rain, or both. When the sky, in rainy weather, is tinged with sea green, the rain will increase; if with deep blue, it will be showery.

*Heavenly Bodies.*—A haziness in the air which fades the sun's light, and makes the orb appear whitish, or ill-defined; or at night, if the moon and stars grow dim, and a ring encircles the former, rain will follow. If the sun's rays appear like Moses' horns, if white at setting, or shorn of his rays, or goes down into a bank of clouds in the horizon, bad weather is to

be expected. If the moon looks pale and dim, we expect rain; if red, wind; and if of her natural colour, with a clear sky, fair weather. If the moon is rainy throughout, it will clear at the change, and perhaps the rain return a few days after. If fair throughout, and rain at the change, the fair weather will probably return on the fourth or fifth day.

*Animals.*—Before rain, swallows fly low; dogs grow sleepy, and eat grass: water-fowl dive much; fish will not bite; flies are more troublesome; toads crawl about; moles, ants, bees, and many insects, are very busy; birds fly low for insects; swine, sheep, and cattle are uneasy, and even the human body.

*The two following observations are from the ingenious DR. KIRWAN.*—1. When there has been no particular storm about the time of the Spring equinox, (March 21)—if a storm arise from the East on or before that day, or if a storm from any point of the compass arise, near a week after the equinox, then, in either of these cases, the succeeding summer is generally dry, four times in five.

2. But if a storm arise from the S. W. or W. S. W. on or just before the Spring equinox, then the Summer following is generally wet, five times in six.

ENGLISH PROVERBS ON TH' WEATHER.

If red the sun begins his race,  
Expect that rain will fall apace.  
The evening red, and the morning grey,  
Are sure signs of a fair day.  
If woolly fleeces spread the heavenly way,  
No rain, be sure, disturbs the summer's day.  
In the waning of the moon,  
A cloudy morn—fair afternoon.  
When clouds appear like rocks and towers,  
The earth 's refreshed by frequent showers.



AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE season advances with uniform serenity. And although the winter months were at once favourable to the operations in husbandry, and congenial to the well-being of herbaceous plants then in the soil, yet the commencement of spring affords a no less flattering prospect of the continuance of seasonable temperament.

It appears that the last thirteen years have not produced so long a continuance of dry weather in the months of January, February, and March, as has been experienced during those months in the present year; and it is well known to farmers that such weather, at the commencement of spring, is almost invariably the precursor of abundant crops of grain in the succeeding harvest, although untoward circumstances at the ripening season may falsify the conclusion:—however it is quite certain, at this time the prospect cannot be more inviting—gentle frosts have prevented an untimely advance in the progress of vegetation, and

we may now expect to see it shoot forth with luxurious celerity.

The layers were partially injured by the heavy crops of lodged corn in the last harvest; and we observe a considerable breadth has been ploughed up to plant with peas, beans, or oats.

The sowing of summer corn is proceeding with alacrity in most districts, and on the clay soils barley-sowing is already nearly concluded—the lands are in fine mellow tilth, and the seed-corn is deposited in good order.

The lambing season has proved most abundant, and the increase of the flocks will, it is anticipated, be found to exceed the average of former years by no inconsiderable number.

Store pigs command high prices, notwithstanding the value of pork does not seem to afford a prospect of remuneration to the purchasers; and lean cattle also are bought for more money than bears a fair proportion to the price of butcher's meat.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, per Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, in the Twelve Maritime Districts, from the Official Returns received in the Weeks ending Feb. 17, 24, March 3, 10.

DISTRICTS.					1 Week		2 Week		3 Week		4 Week		5 Week	
1 London	—	—	—	—	56s	7d	55s	9d	55s	9d	57s	5d	56s	0d
2 Suffolk and Cambridge	—	—	—	—	53	7	53	1	53	6	56	0	54	0
3 Norfolk	—	—	—	—	55	8	53	9	54	5	56	2	56	11
4 Lincoln and York	—	—	—	—	52	9	51	7	52	8	52	9	53	7
5 Durham and Northumberland	—	—	—	—	55	7	55	5	55	4	55	3	54	11
6 Cumberland and Westmoreland	—	—	—	—	56	5	57	8	57	10	57	6	57	9
7 Lancashire and Cheshire	—	—	—	—	52	8	54	0	53	10	54	4	54	10
8 Flint, Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Merioneth	—	—	—	—	52	11	52	5	52	5	53	2	53	2
9 Cardigan, Pembroke, Carmarthen, Glamorgan	—	—	—	—	47	3	47	11	47	11	47	10	48	1
10 Gloucester, Somerset, & Monmouth	—	—	—	—	51	2	51	1	50	7	50	3	51	1
11 Devon and Cornwall	—	—	—	—	53	9	54	0	53	4	54	0	54	0
12 Dorset and Hants	—	—	—	—	52	11	54	2	53	10	54	9	54	10
Aggregate Average of the Weeks ending Feb. 17, 53s. 5d.—Feb. 24, 53s. 4d.—March 3—10, 53s. 5d.														

POTATOES.—Covent Garden Market.—Per Ton.				MEAT, by Carcass per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate Market.				COAL MARKET. March 19.	
Kidneys	-	8l 0s	to 0l 0s	Beef	3s 2d	to 4s 2d	Newcastle, from 8ls 0d	to 4ls 6d	
Champions		2 10	to 4 0	Mutton	- 3 0	to 4 0	Sunderland, from 33 6	to 42 3	
Oxnobles	-	2 0	to 2 10	Veal	- 4 0	to 6 0	<hr/>		
Apples	-	2 0	to 2 10	Pork	- 3 8	to 5 8	Price of Quartern Loaf in th		
Onions	-	0 0	to 0 0	Lamb	- 0 0	to 0 0	Metropolis.—Best Wheaten, 10.		
Cattle sold in Smithfield, Feb. 22 to March 22, Beasts, 10,620; Calves, 1,060; Sheep, 73,180; Pigs, 1,490.									

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.										QUARTERS OF ENGLISH GRAIN, &c.					
SMITHFIELD.—Hay, 3l 0s to 4l 4s Aver. 3l 12s 0d										arrived Coastwise, from March 12 to 17.					
Clover, 4 0 to 5 0 — 4 10 0										Wheat	7,239	Pease	948	Malt	9,518
Straw, 1 8 to 1 12 — 1 10 0										Barley	14,354	Tares	61	Beans	2,069
WHITECHAPEL. Hay, 3 10 to 4 4 — 3 17 0										Oats	20,562	Rape	20	Linseed	—
Straw, 1 8 to 1 14 — 1 11 0										Rye	126	Brank	—	Mustard	423
Clover, 4 0 to 5 5 — 4 12 6										Various Seeds, 843 qrs.—Flour, 9651 sacks.					
ST. JAMES'S.—Hay, 3 6 to 4 10 — 3 18 0										From Ireland.—Wheat, 2,880; and Oats					
Straw, 1 4 to 1 13 — 1 8 6										1,955 qrs.					
Clover, 4 8 to 5 0 — 4 14 0										Foreign.—Tares, 190 qrs.					

PRICE OF HOPS, per Cwt. in the Borough.									
New Bags.					New Pockets.				
Kent	2l 10s	to 4l 4s	Sussex	2l 5s to 2l 16s	Kent	2l 10s	to 4l 4s	Sussex	2l 2s to 3l 0s
Essex	0 0	to 0 0	Yearling Bags, 40s to 56s		Essex	0 0	to 0 0	Yearling Pock. 40s to 56s	

## COMMERCIAL REPORT.

*Lloyd's Coffee-House, March 20, 1821.*

FROM a hint in our last, our readers would infer that we anticipated difficulties of various kinds in reference to our commercial concerns. We should be happy to say, that appearances warrant a dependence on a state of general tranquillity :—but, the fact is otherwise. The first effect of the reports of war on the continent has been to lower the prices of the Public Funds ; which have fallen full three *per cent.* in the course of a very few days. The French funds have also been affected in about the same proportion. We are so much accustomed to see these national securities rise or fall with the gentlest breeze that blows, that we would willingly disregard the present fluctuation. But with this must be connected an incipient briskness in a market lately dull enough, that of SALTPETRE ; which has afforded a profit to the holders of the article of *one shilling*, and *two shillings*, and even *three shillings per cwt.* The progression is not unworthy of notice. But, we have the pleasure of saying, that stores connected with naval operations are not yet affected.

Another branch of commercial adventure, the importation of foreign grain, has been sensibly affected by the rumours of the day. Extensive deliveries have taken place from the warehouses and granaries where vast stocks were lately accumulated. Nearly 1000 quarters were exported last week, for the Mediterranean ; mostly by the owners, who, if asked for a price, demand 3s. or 4s. per quarter more than they would have taken a week or ten days back. It is not, however, understood that the disposition to engage in this speculation is general, or very lively.

Whether apprehensions not remote from these speculations have affected the SILK market, or whether the advancing season has had its full effect this year, this commodity, especially in all those kinds of it which are obtained from Italy, has experienced a considerable rise of price ; and it may be thought that this will not only be permanent, but perhaps, will be augmented.

It cannot with propriety be said, that the great staple article, COTTON, follows the article silk, in obtaining higher prices ; but, the fact is, that at present the demand is lively ; principally occasioned in London by accounts from Liverpool of extensive sales having been readily effected, and to the advantage of the holder.

The Refined market for SUGARS has been steady ; but seems likely to take a start. The demand increases, and the supply is but moderate ; consequently, the prices improve ; and some even talk of a rapid rise. The request for foreign sugars has materially improved. The prices of the British colonial are much as they have been lately. The demand has rather been firm than brisk.

We feel a pleasure in reporting that the East India INDIGO, as well as the Spanish American, is looking upwards, and pretty briskly. It is a favourable sign of an extensive employment in useful manufactures.

COFFEE is generally in very languid demand ; nevertheless, fine Jamaicas, which are scarce, fetch very high prices. This scarcity, we apprehend, has been coming on during some time past, and is likely to continue.

RUM is very low : to say truth, it was low enough before ; but the accounts from Russia of the high duty imposed on rums, have had a still further effect unfavourable on the market.

We are glad to learn that the demand for HEMP is not improved by events abroad : it is, as it has been for some time past, languid and spiritless. The prices both of hemp and flax are little varied. The lengthening day-light, according to the season, is little favourable to the holders of tallow, which has sunk every market day, during several weeks.

Whale OIL has been in considerable demand for exportation ; but the market is far enough from feeling the diminution of its stores, so abundant is the supply. It has, however, this good effect, that the fishery is not likely to be taken from us by rivals ; as foreigners may purchase from Britain at lower rates than they could supply themselves.

Very far are we from wishing ill to our neighbours ; very far from fancying that we discern our own advantage in their sufferings ; but, if the reports by the foreign mails of to-day should be confirmed, it is very likely that a short time will produce a powerful effect on commerce. We shall see some articles rise wonderfully and speedily ; while others fall in proportion. This must needs affect the strongest houses ; and will change essentially the value of property. We depend on the stability of British capital ; and in the mean while we shall continue, as we advise all our friends, to hope the best.

## BANKRUPTS,

FROM FEBRUARY 17, TO MARCH 17, 1821, INCLUSIVE.

*N.B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London; and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.*

*The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.*

- ALPOT, J. R. Birmingham, leather-dresser. (Wilde, Russ, and Peacock)  
 Anderson, J. jun. Whiteby, merchant. (Watson)  
 Arnal, G. Leominster, wine-merchant. (Elkington, Birmingham)  
 Ashford, J. and Ireland, E. L. Birmingham, factors. (Spurrer and Co.)  
 Ashey, M. Goswell-street, chimney. (Parson, Bow Church-yard)  
 Aubrey, R. jun. Manchester, merchant. (Healop)  
 Aubrey, G. E. Manchester, merchant. (Healop)  
 Bachebridge, W. Everswood, horse-dealer. (Whalton, Barnard Castle)  
 Barker, E. Exeter, druggist. (Foord)  
 Barker, J. Great Titchfield-street, upholsterer. (Fisher and Munday, Farnival's Inn)  
 Barber, T. Loundale, wine manufacturer. (Bell and Brodick, Bow Church-yard)  
 Bartman, J. Canterbury, linen-draper. (Jones, Bisleigh)  
 Benham, T. Poole, builder. (Parr)  
 Benson, J. R. Artillery-place, merchant. (Armory and Colas, Throgmorton-street)  
 Billing, J. Bristol, grocer. (Cory and Cross)  
 Birkin, S. W. Thorne, mercer. (Greaves)  
 Blundell, W. Liverpool, hardwareman. (Baxter, Gray's Inn)  
 Brodbery, G. Wellington, maltster. (Baxter and Bowker, Gray's Inn)  
 Brown, J. Leeds, woollen-cloth merchant. (Smith and Moore)  
 Barbere, R. Coventry, silk manufacturer. (James, Bu Litchbury)  
 Burton, M. Wottonhampton, grocer. (Williams and White, Leamington)  
 Cady, R. Wotton Town, farmer. (Miller, Frome Belmont)  
 Card, J. R. and W. C. Borough, tripe dresser. (Sheppard and Lepard, Dean street)  
 Catermole, J. Frithingham, merchant. (Clabbe)  
 Clark, G. Hackburn, grocer. (Denham)  
 Cliver, E. Wottonhampton, draper. (Curry, Haddington st.)  
 Coates, J. New Bond street, druggist. (Aitken and Handley, Freeman's court)  
 Cooper, J. J. jam grocer. (Barlett, Bartholomew close)  
 Coward, J. J. factor, sp. merchant. (Fleet)  
 Cusshaw, W. Wottonhampton, dealer. (Gaskell, Wigton)  
 Dawson, J. Milom, dealer. (Blacklock, Serpents Inn)  
 Duff, H. Bath, woollen draper. (Young, Charlotte-row)  
 Davison, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Hapley)  
 Deakin, F. Upton-on-Avon, grocer. (Dennis)  
 Delapryne, A., Hilton, G., and Hilton, R. Chorley, cotton-spinners. (Buckle, Manchester)  
 Denny, F. Farnham, money-advancer. (Oldham)  
 Donnan, S. Cranbourne-street, haberdasher. (James, Bucklebury)  
 Dodman, J. Brighton, carrier. (King and Gail, Lyons)  
 Dorrill, J. Dover, ironmonger. (Kennett)  
 Edwards, M. Rochester, linen-draper. (Kippin, G. Harvey-street)  
 Emsington, R. Great Driffield, plumber. (Spence, Thame-street-archway)  
 Edricott, J. E. Exeter, builder. (Fovell)  
 Erving, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Bathan and Foster)  
 Farr, L. W. and L. J. Paternoster-row, ribbon-manufacturers. (Watson, Southampton-buildings)  
 Farvell, J. Nottingham Canopyway, merchant. (Knight and Freeman, Basinghall-street)  
 Farns, G. jun. Stockport, grocer. (William, Green-ville-street)  
 Fisher, J. M. Mifby, rail-merchant. (Rymour, York)  
 Fletcher, J. and P., Burton-upon-Trent, cotton-spinners. (Ellis, Chancery-lane)  
 Fox, E. L. jun. Mof-lane, broker. (Dennett and Co. Coleman-street)  
 French, J. Coventry, ribbon-manufacturer. (James, Bucklebury)  
 Frost, L. Liverpool, timber-merchant. (Addington & Gregory, Bedford-row)  
 Fry, G. Tuckbridge Wells, flame-burner. (Young, Lincoln's Inn)  
 Gibbons, T. jun. Walla, Norfolk, merchant. (Watson, Fakenham)  
 Gibbons, H. Islington, dealer. (Jones, Temple-chambers)  
 Gittins, R. Tewkesbury, cordfactor. (Olive)  
 Gough, R. Liverpool, tobacco-manufacturer. (Orrod and Co.)  
 Gove, I. Lower East Smithfield, baker. (Pawther and Turner)  
 Gurney, R. Stafford-street, picture-dealer. (Fovell and Partridge)  
 Guy, J. Blackfriars-road, dealer. (Tucker, Bartlett's-buildings)  
 Harrison, J. Manchester, cotton-spinner. (Miles and Parry, Temple)  
 Harrison, J. Handwick, woolstapler. (Kensett, Dury)  
 Henton, J. Scholes, nail-manufacturer. (Badger, John Northham)  
 Heddis, A. G. Parliament-street, stuff-merchant. (Smith and Moore, Leeds)  
 Heddis, W. Leeds, woollen-cloth merchant. (Smith and Moore)  
 Hobbs, H. Chesham, farmer. (Johnson and Co.)  
 Hodges, W. Newington Causeway, straw-hat-makers. (Jones and Howard, Mincing-lane)  
 Hollis, J. Goswell-street-road, stone-mason. (Trotter and Co. Poultry)  
 Ivons, M. Catesby, grazier. (Wrettslaw, Rugby)  
 Ivons, W. Fletton, grazier. (Wrettslaw, Rugby)  
 Ivons, R. Hyfield, tanner. (Wrettslaw, Rugby)  
 Jackson, T. Bishop's Cleeve, maltster. (Keen, Stafford)  
 James, W. jun. Abergavenny, cabinet-maker. (Prothero, Newport)  
 Johnson, G. R. Chorwell-street, oilman. (Thompson, Minster)  
 Jones, W. Handsworth, farmer. (Ponter, Liverpool)  
 Jordan, W. Sundry, victualler. (Lewis, Crutched-frisers)  
 Kar, T. Bera d, boat-maker. (Stevens, Gray's Inn)  
 Lawton, J. Delph, Yorkshire, luncheon. (Buckley, Manchester)  
 Lewis, T. Gerards, Cheshire, cotton-spinner. (Atkinson, Manchester)  
 Leigh, P. Stockport, cotton-spinner. (Smith and Hope, Manchester)  
 Lucas, J. Coventry, builder. (Mullis)  
 Laws, G. Manchester, cotton-dealer. (Hard and Joh. son, Temple)  
 Mearns, A. Devonshire-street, jeweller. (Pulton and Son)  
 Mass, B. Norwich, grocer. (Eyre and Coverdale, Gray's Inn)  
 Mallory, W. Leeds, pasteboard-manufacturer. (Bloomer)  
 Mason, R. Barfistone, miller. (Nokes, Sandwich)  
 Mason, Barfistone, miller. (Lindington and Hall, Temple)  
 Mowery, T. Burgh, farmer. (Palmer, Great Yarmouth)  
 Morgan, J. Bedford, draper. (Fisher)  
 Needs, E. Bristol, shopkeeper. (Hinton)  
 Newman, J. M. Bromsgrove, dealer in wool. (Robeson)  
 Newmarch, C. Cheltenham, stone-merchant. (King, Serjeant's Inn)  
 Nichols, W. A. A. Stephen-street, organ-builder. (Spence and Co. Farnival's Inn)  
 Reed, A. Bristol-lane, bill-broker. (Clutton and Carter)  
 Palmer, T. Gutter-lane, and Folehill, Coventry, silk-manufacturer. (James, Bucklebury)  
 Parson, J. Long-arch, coach-lace manufacturer. (Carlier, Staple's Inn)  
 Pitt, D. Fenchurch-street, baker. (Foy and Hardstone, Great Tower-street)  
 Porter, J. Leading Roothing, farmer. (Eyles, West-street-road)  
 Powell, T. Bath, cloth-factor. (Little)  
 Polden, E. Horncastle, miller. (Parker)  
 Priddy, J. Oxford-street, wine-merchant. (Dawson and Co. Saville-place)  
 Pullinger, J. Lichingwell, tanner. (Woodham, Winchester)  
 Rayner, J. D. Bow, meat-maker. (Rich, Smith-street-archway)  
 Richards, J. and Radham, W. Broomfield, corn-dealer. (Gray and Radham)  
 Robertson, J. Newcastle-on-Tyne, silversmith. (Doubin and Biddle)  
 Rogers, J. and C. Plymouth, coach-makers. (Pring, Crediton)  
 Ross, J. Bath, grocer. (Goulden, Temple Cloud)  
 Russell, T. Brighton, builder. (Gwynne, Lyons)  
 Savie, A. Sloane-street, upholsterer. (Rogers and Son)  
 Seckold, E. West Borough, publisher. (Martin, Colchester)  
 Shephard, W. Hackney-road, baker. (Bromley, Temple)  
 Sherbo, J. Farnham, grocer. (Stevens and Wood, Little St. Thomas Apostle)  
 Sherrill, R. Bath, shoemaker. (Goodall, Bath)  
 Shelf, H. Whiteby, linen-draper. (Watson)  
 Smith, P. sen. P. jun. and W. Bolton, mangle-manufacturers. (Smith, Manchester)  
 Smith, T. Copmfield, iron-monger. (Lee and Co. Birmingham)

Spiggen, J. Chesham, draper. (Thomas, Fenchurch-street.  
 Timbrell, A. Old South Sea-house, merchant. (Lowe and Bower, Southampton-buildings.  
 Troughton, E. Coventry, silkman. (James, Book-lensbury.  
 Troughton, J. Newcomb, C. A., and Troughton, J. Coventry, bankers. (Pearman.  
 Tuck, E. Thrapston, draper. (Murphy, Wellingborough.  
 Turner, J. Rotherham, engineer. (Badger, jun.  
 Twigg, W. Sheffield, plumber. (Wake.  
 Vipond, T. E. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer. (Ingledew.  
 Warbrick, H. Liverpool, merchant. (Leigh & Son.  
 Ward, T. Coventry, silk-manufacturer. (James, Book-lensbury.  
 Watts, T. Combe Martin. (Benn Brook-street, Halfpenny

Whaley, J. King's Lynn, gunsmith. (Jarvis.  
 Wagnell, B. Drayton, farmer. (Lodington and Hall, Temple.  
 Wilbarn, W. F. North Shields, hardwareman. (Webb, Birmingham.  
 Wilby, D. Dewsbury, clothier. (Lowe, Cateaton-street.  
 Wilkinson, J., and W. E. Smith, Leeds, staff-marchant. (Cooms.  
 Wilson, G. Liverpool, linen-draper. (Orrell and Co.  
 Windsett, T. and W. Teristack, fell-mongers. (Wright, Temple.  
 Wine, J. Wellingborough, saddler. (Thompson, Stamford.  
 Wood, W. Batley, chamo-dealer. (Soreford, Macclesfield.  
 Wood, R. Kendal, bookseller. (Wiat

## DIVIDENDS.

ALLEN, G. Greenwich, April 7  
 Alston, W. Hexbridge hall, April 7  
 Amstuck, T. Tarnham-green, April 7  
 Ashwell, T. Colchester, March 25  
 Armistage, J. Shaw Tharica, March 10  
 Austin, T. & Gregory, J. & Hudson, J. Bath, March 24  
 Austin, J. R. Rotherhithe, April 21  
 Barker, J. Stockport Echells, April 5  
 Bati, W. Wadsworth, April 18  
 Bateman, J. & Culbard, W. St John's street, March 13  
 Bellamy, G. Leicester, March 14  
 Beasley, J. & Beck, J. Curahill, March 10  
 Birch, I. Hove, March 17  
 Bigg, J. & Bagg, C. Hatfield, Mar. 17  
 Bourke, J. Albemarle street, Apr. 17  
 Brooker, W. Euston street, March 31  
 Brown, T. Stroud, April 7  
 Bagden, J. Darford, April 7  
 Burke, J. Stockport Echells, March 18  
 Budge, I. Frome Selwood, March 10  
 Carless, I. Hereford, March 12  
 Clarke, M. jun. Savage-gardens, April 14  
 Cohen, B. Bishopsgate st. March 20  
 Combe, B. Lloyd's Coffee-house, March 17  
 Cook, J. Oakley Mill, April 7  
 Coopo, J. Chesterfield, March 29  
 Cooper, H. D. Horsleydown, April 7  
 Corps, J. Inverness, March 21  
 Couch, W. Aym 1817, March 27  
 Cox, T. C. Gloucester, March 19  
 Cramp, T. & Hill, T. Kidderminster, March 23  
 Crawshaw, R. & Crawshaw, G. Birtall March 26  
 Cummings, J. April 7  
 Dunn, G. Linton, March 17  
 Dwyer, W. & Dwyer, F. Albion Coal Wharf, March 12  
 Dufour, W. F. A. Beraers-street, April 3  
 Earl, C. Kingston-on-Thames, March 20  
 Edwards, L. O. Minorities, March 31  
 Fidler, B. Boden, April 7  
 Finch, R. Cooper's-row, April 3  
 Finney, R. Jamaica, March 10  
 Gashill, J. Gashill, J. & Clementson, J. M. Morris, March 27  
 Githce, N. Denton, March 24, Apr. 14  
 Gleason, R. Gaisbeck, April 4  
 Green, T. L. Liverpool, March 6  
 Grose, P. Commercial road, March 24  
 Groves, J. J. Dudley, March 30  
 Hardisty, G. & Cowing, J. Bedford court, March 10  
 Hatch, W. Eccleston, April 4  
 Hawkins, D. Sheffield, April 11  
 Hellar, J. Bristol, April 14  
 Hewett, J. Bolton le Moors, March 22

Hepburn, C. Commercial road, March 10  
 Hodgson, H. Fleet street, March 17  
 Ho mes, A. & White, H. Chesterfield, and T. Tindal, Durham, March 30  
 Hudson, J. Birtchall lane, March 13  
 Hughes, T. Oxford street, March 17  
 Hunt, I. F. Stable-street, March 31  
 Hunt, H. Liverpool, April 6  
 Hurry, E. J. D. P. W. & C. Hurry, Freeman's court, March 10  
 Jackson, J. & Jackson, W. Dowgate-wharf, March 14  
 Jackson, D. Castle court, March 31  
 Jones, H. A. Tottenham-court-road, March 17  
 Kishaw, J. jun. Leeds, April 3  
 Kirkman, J. Gower-street, March 31  
 Lachlan, J. 61 Alie street, March 20  
 Latham, J. Abingdon, March 31  
 Le Chevalier, Watton-under-Edge, March 31  
 Lind, I. Trencham, March 24  
 Lower, G. Mining lane, March 10  
 Lushington, W. jun. Mark lane, March 1  
 Lynn, I. Cornhill, March 24  
 Machan, L. Sheffield, April 2  
 Macmillan, J. & W. & Ginton, T. Bridgenorth, March 28  
 Macmillan, J. W. & Macmillan, J. Ginton, I. & A. M. Math, Bridgenorth & Fleet street, March 28  
 Marshall, G. Bristol, March 16  
 Matthias, J. & Bowen, T. Haverford west, March 24  
 McKnight, J. Westminster, April 7  
 Meaker, W. P. Basinghall-street, March 20  
 Miers, J. White Lynn-st. March 31  
 Miller, R. Old Fish st. March 10  
 Miller, G. Watling-st. April 3  
 Miller, J. Norwich, March 21  
 Milner, J. Cambrige, April 10  
 Morgan, A. Carmarthen, March 10  
 Mould, H. Winchester, March 27  
 Mowbray, A. J. Holm-garth, G. J. Wrenner, J. Shields, W. Boulton, W. & Stokes, W. R. Durham  
 Myers, R. & Ho mes, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, March 24  
 Nantes, H. Vase Court, April 7  
 Neville, H. Loughwater, March 27  
 Parker, W. White-chapel, Apr. 7  
 Payne, C. Newgate street, March 20  
 Potter, C. Poplar, March 20  
 Prebble, J. jun. Bow, March 24  
 Power, J. & Wark, R. R. Finsbury-square, March 10  
 Raine, J. S. Wapping Wall, March 24, 31  
 Ratcliffe, W. jun. Wetherby, March 28  
 Reader, M. Bristol, March 22

Robinson, G. & S. Paternoster-row, March 17  
 Row, M. Dowgate-hill, March 17  
 Rowser, J. Wellingford, April 12  
 Rothwell, R. Fenchurch-st. April 7  
 Salter, T. Ottery St. Mary, March 28  
 Barjeant, J. Great Warner-street, March 31  
 Sanaderson, J. Sutton, & Master, T. Pottin, March 14  
 Schroder, H. & J. L. College-hill, April 7  
 Scott, T. & J. Surrey, April 7  
 Serrell, W. Great Tower hill, March 31  
 Sharrock, P. T. April 14  
 Shipley, J. Birmingham, April 7  
 Shoobridge, C. Kensington, March 24  
 Simpson, J. Smith-square, March 31  
 Simmonds, T. Mandstone, March 17  
 Slater, Manchester, April 9  
 Slaley, J. Thaxet, March 31  
 Smith, C. & Vickridge, J. Southamp-ton-row, March 10  
 Smith, T. J. Lawrence Pountney-lane, March 31  
 Spadall, T. Barton Boddish, Mar. 10  
 Stalker, D. & Welch, A. D. London-hall-street, March 14  
 Stearnson, T. Kingston-upon-Hull, April 10  
 Stropham, I. Aston square, March 17  
 Stabler, W. Leek, March 31  
 Swain, G. J. Mangel street Mar. 31  
 Thomas, J. & C. C. 1, J. Oxford-st. April 10  
 Tipping, I. Warrington, March 16  
 Tomlinson, W. Hincley, March 24  
 Tarnab, J. J. Forbes, J. Crawford, R. A. & Skene, D. Broad street, March 27  
 Tye, G. J. Colchester, April 14  
 Ure, A. R. Great Princes-street, March 31  
 Vaughton, J. Edward st. March 10  
 Warrington, J. & J. E. Grangechurch-street, March 31  
 Watt, D. Southwick, March 14  
 Watts, W. Manchester, March 19  
 Watson, J. & Watson, H. Friday-st. March 24  
 West, J. Little Newport-street, April 7  
 West, T. Grangechurch-st. March 31  
 Westcomb, W. Exeter, March 27  
 Whitaker, J. Carr, March 28  
 Wilkinson, J. J. Horne, W. & Wilkinson, J. March 7  
 Williams, R. Salisbury, March 17  
 Williams, M. & A. White, April 7  
 Wood, G. G. West 7, March 28  
 Woods, W. Houghton st. March 10  
 Woods & Dwyer, April 2, 5  
 Worsfield, S. L. Radgate, March 24  
 Wrathel, C. C. Lancaster, Mar. 16



Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 26th Feb. to 23d March 1821.

Days. 1821.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	5 per Ct. Navy.	Long Annuities	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	4 p. Ct. Ind. Bnd.	Ex. Bills, 2d pr. Day
Feb. 26	227	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	230 $\frac{1}{2}$	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 pm.	3 6 pm.
27	226	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	230	—	42 pm.	5 3 pm.
28	226 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	43 pm.	6 3 pm.
Mar. 1	225 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	92	106	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	230	—	42 pm.	5 3 pm.
2	225 $\frac{1}{2}$	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	43 pm.	6 3 pm.
3	—	—	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	44 pm.	8 5 pm.
4	—	—	73 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	44 pm.	4 5 pm.
5	—	—	73	—	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	3 5 pm.
6	—	—	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	5 3 pm.
7	—	—	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	5 3 pm.
8	—	—	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	8 5 pm.
9	—	—	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	5 3 pm.
10	—	—	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	107	—	—	—	—	—	3 4 pm.
11	—	—	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	3 5 pm.
12	—	—	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	3 5 pm.
13	—	—	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	4 5 pm.
14	—	—	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	3 5 pm.
15	—	—	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	107	—	—	—	—	—	3 5 pm.
16	—	—	72 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	80 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	4 5 pm.
17	—	—	72	—	106	—	—	—	—	—	3 5 pm.
18	—	—	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	4 pm. 1 dis.
19	—	—	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	104	—	—	—	—	—	par 6 dis.
20	—	—	68 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	4 8 dis.
21	—	—	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	5 2 dis.
22	—	—	71	—	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	4 1 dis.
23	—	—	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

\* All Exchequer Bills dated in the Month of Feb. 1820, and prior thereto have been advertised to be paid off.

## INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, &c. IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY,

*With Biographical Accounts of Distinguished Persons.*

**The Bank.**—The Bank of England is compelled by law to pay its notes in gold on the first of May next, at the standard price of three pounds seventeen shillings and ten-pence halfpenny per ounce, but only in bars weighing sixty ounces.

A meeting of wharfingers, merchants, and other residents of the Surrey side of Blackfriars Bridge, was lately held to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament against the proposed toll on Blackfriars Bridge, which is proposed to be raised to pay the repairs of the same. At one o'clock Mr. Lett was unanimously called to the chair. He observed, that in the year 1755, when the bridge was erected, it was declared to be wholly situate in the

city of London, within the county of Middlesex; so that, of course, that corporation or county ought in fairness to pay all expenses incurred in repairing it; but instead of this, they had applied to Parliament for authority to adopt a toll on the bridge. If the Legislature granted their prayers, there would be three distinct tolls payable within two miles south of the bridge, besides the present toll on all non-freemen's carts; thereby proving very oppressive to thousands on the Surrey side of the bridge. A committee was immediately appointed to oppose the measure.

**Floating Hospital on the Thames.**—A public meeting has been held for the purpose of establishing a floating hos-



pital on the Thames for seamen, and it was attended by a most numerous and respectable assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. A series of resolutions were proposed to the meeting, in furtherance of the objects of the society, by Earl Darnley, Mr. Wilberforce, Lord Rock-savage, and other gentlemen, and a long list of subscriptions, including 50*l.* from the King, was received with loud applause.

*New Churches.*—The Commissioners for building new churches have made their first report, from which it appears that 85 new churches or chapels are to be built, furnishing sittings to 144,190 persons, at the probable expense of 1,068,000*l.*

*Haymarket Theatre.*—So great is the rapidity with which the building of the New Theatre in the Haymarket proceeds, it is expected that, if the weather should continue favourable, the roof will be laid in a month.

*Election of an Alderman for Bridge Ward.*—The Lord Mayor, after examining the poll-books, declared the numbers to be—

For Mr. Garrat..... 87

Mr. Sheriff Williams.. ... 81

Majority for Mr. Garrat..—6

There are only 183 electors in this Ward: Mr. Garrat was then declared duly elected.

*West City Bible Association.*—The Eighth Anniversary Meeting of the above Society was held on the 6th ult. in St. Bride's church. At half-past six o'clock, Richard Clark, esq. Chamberlain and President of the society, took the chair, supported by several eminent divines and other gentlemen. The Report of the last year's proceedings was then read, and presented a gratifying account of the labours of the committee in the distribution of Bibles, &c. Several gentlemen afterwards addressed the meeting in support of the society. Officers were then appointed for the ensuing year, and thanks having been voted to the chairman, who returned thanks, the meeting, which was highly numerous and respectable, adjourned. A liberal collection was made.

A Court of Common Council has agreed, nearly unanimously, to the report of a committee, declaring that Sir Wm. Curtis had held large and improper balances, as receiver of Orphan Dues on Coals, and that in future the said dues should be paid by the collector directly into the city treasury.

*Concert at the Mansion-House.*—A con-

cert, for the benevolent purpose of assisting the Royal Institution for the education of 1000 boys and 500 female children, and which her Majesty had signified her intention of honouring with her presence, took place on 1st of March, at the Mansion-House. The Egyptian-hall was superbly fitted up for the occasion. Her Majesty arrived at a quarter before seven o'clock, accompanied by Ladies Anne Hamilton and Hood. At seven o'clock she proceeded to the concert-room, and was met at the entrance of the Egyptian-hall by the Lord Mayor, who conducted her to a magnificent seat, surmounted with a canopy, which had been prepared to receive her. Her Majesty appeared to be highly gratified with the performance.

*Benevolent Society of St. Patrick.*—According to annual custom, the friends and benefactors to this institution met together on the 17th ult. at the City of London Tavern. The company on this occasion was more numerous and brilliant than had been known for some time past. The Duke of Wellington took his seat as Chairman, amidst the plaudits of the company. On his right sat the Marquis of Lansdowne, supported by Lord Castlereagh, Lord Darnley, Lord Arthur Hill, Lord Kingsborough, &c.; on the left of his Grace sat the Duke of Leinster, supported by Mr. Canning, the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Blessington, Sir T. Lawrence, Gen. Sir J. Doyle, &c., surrounded by several other noblemen and gentlemen well known for their general philanthropy, and the particular interest which they have shewn in favour of this charity. The Marquis of Lansdowne was nominated Chairman for the ensuing year.

A Proclamation has been issued by his Majesty, ordering that, in future, sovereigns not weighing less than five penny weights and 2½ grains, and half sovereigns, not weighing less than two penny weights and 13½ grains, shall pass as current and lawful money; the allowance for wear by the former regulations, according to which, sovereigns should weigh not less than five dwts. 2½ grains, and half sovereigns not less than two dwts. 13½ grains, having been found, by experience, to be too small for general practice.

In all future years, his Majesty's birthday will be kept on the 23d of April (St. George's day), excepting when that day shall fall on a Sunday, in which case the same is to be observed on the following day.

*London Bridge.*—The report from Messrs. Rennie, Chapman, and Montague, the engineers, has been delivered, to whom it was referred last autumn by the Corporation of London, to consider whether it would be advantageous and practicable to widen the arches of London bridge. Those gentlemen have reported in the negative, and decidedly recommend the erection of a new bridge, which, they state, will cost only about 450,000*l.* exclusive of the approaches. This report, together with the opinions of Dr. Hutton and the four City Harbour Masters, as to the benefits which will attend the navigation both above and below the present bridge in the event of its removal, will be laid before the Committee of the House of Commons; who, it is expected, will immediately report, and the new bridge be begun as soon as the necessary parliamentary forms will permit.

#### APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

J. Hardwicke, esq. late barrister on the Oxford Circuit, has been appointed a magistrate at Shadwell Police Office, in the room of G. Storey, esq. lately retired on a pension from the office.

Gen. Ward has succeeded Lord Combermere in the West Indies.

Capt. Murray is appointed to command the *Valorous*, of 28 guns, fitting at Plymouth.

Capt. J. B. Hay is appointed to the *Queen Charlotte*, of 110 guns, the flagship at Portsmouth.

Capt. Bigland, posted to the *Tamar*, vice Stow, deceased; Capt. Chapman, to the *Euryalus*, vice Huskisson, invalided.—Lieut. C. Peake, from the *Euryalus*, appointed captain of the *Bann*.—Lieut. J. R. Blois, from the *Euryalus*, appointed captain of the *Nautilus*.

Lieut. Hose is appointed to command the *Snapp*, of 18 guns, fitting at Woolwich, for surveying Newfoundland.

At the Court at Carlton House, the 23d Feb.—His Majesty in Council was pleased to appoint T. Wildman, of Newstead Abbey, esq. to be Sheriff of the County of Nottingham; and W. Withering, of the Larches, esq. to be Sheriff of the County of Warwick, for the present year.—And his Majesty was pleased to make the following amendments upon the Roll:—*Suffolk*, Phillip Bennett, of Bury St. Edmund's, esq. made Philip Bennet, of Rougham Hall, esq.—*Pembroke*, Joseph Harris, esq. made Joseph Harries, esq.

The Senate of the University of Glasgow has conferred the degree of LL.D.

on Mr. Vincent Wanothrocht, Principal of Alfred House, Camberwell, Surrey.

#### NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

*Borough of New Ross.*—F. Leigh, of Rosegarland, in the county of Wexford, esq. in the room of J. Carroll, esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

*Borough of Plympton Earle.*—W. Gill Paxton, of Watford-place, in the county of Herts, esq. in the room of A. Boswell, esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

*Shire of Dumbarton.*—J. Buchanan, of Ardoch, in the room of the Right Hon. A. Colquhoun, deceased.

*Married.*]—J. Watton, esq. of Guilford-street, Russell-square, to Harriet Maria, only daughter of E. Ludlow, esq. of Cowley-street.—J. Fitzgerald, esq. third son of the Rev. G. Fitzgerald, D.D. to Miss King, of North Petherton, Somerset.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, G. Wilkins, esq. to Emma Juliana, daughter of G. Robinson, esq.—The Rev. G. R. Mountain, Vicar of North Kelsey, to Catherine, youngest daughter of the late T. Hinchliff, esq. of Mitcham, Surrey.—T. Smith, esq. of Russell-square, to Miss Addison, of Hornby House, near Lancaster.—Frs. P. Hooper, of Thistle-grove, to Rhoda Anne, only daughter of C. Griffith, esq.—Mr. S. C. Norris, of Little Moorgate, London-wall, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Grellier, of Wormwood-street.

*Births.*]—The lady of the Hon. and Rev. G. Pellew, of a daughter.—Mrs. Rothery, of Vernon-place, Bloomsbury-square, of twin sons, one still born.—The lady of F. Perkins, esq. of a daughter.—In Upper Brook-street, the lady of J. Morier, esq. of a son.—In Pall-mall, Lady Fitzroy Somerset, of a son.—In New Broad-street, the wife of T. Wilkinson, esq. of a daughter.—At the Countess of Dartmouth's, in Berkeley-square, the Right Hon. Lady H. Paget, of a daughter.—At Brixton, Surrey, the lady of Mr. J. Grant, of a son.—At his lordship's house, in Lower Brook-street, the Countess of Compton, of a son.—In York-street, Portman-square, the lady of R. Miller, esq. of a daughter.—At Kensington, the lady of F. P. Barlow, esq. of a son.—In Guilford-street, the lady of W. H. Holmes, esq. of a son.—In Bedford-place, Russell-square, the lady of J. Wigram, esq. of a daughter.—At his house, in Upper Cadogan-place, the lady of J. C. Herries, esq. of a son.—At the Excise Office, Broad-street, Mrs. R. Vincent, of a daughter.—The lady of W. J. Law, esq. of a daughter.—At his house

in Sloane-street, the lady of Capt. Garth, R. N. of a son.—Mrs. C. Druce, of Billiter-square, of a son.—In Mecklenburgh-square, Mrs. E. R. Comyn, of a son.—In Clarges-street, the lady of W. T. Brande, esq. of a daughter.—At Islington, the wife of J. Hadwen, esq. of a son.—In Baker-street, the lady of C. Phelps, esq. of a son.—At Dulwich, the wife of C. J. F. Combe, esq. of a son.

*Died.*—At his house in Bolton-row, Viscount Chetwynd, aged 64, Clerk of the Privy Council. He is succeeded by his only son, R. Walter, now Viscount Chetwynd, in the 52d regt.—The Dowager Countess of Essex, at her house, in Curzon-street, May-fair.—After a short illness, Mr. T. Rutter, of Morden, Surrey, aged 48.—In Gloucester-place, W. Holme, esq.—In Portland-place, Mrs. Mackenzie, widow, aged 91.—J. Gardner, esq. late of Old Broad-street, aged 69.—In Sloane-street, at an advanced age, Mrs. Mills, widow of the late S. G. Mills, esq. of Greenwich.—Anne, wife of Mr. J. F. Seaton, of Clapham-rise.—At his house, near the Chapel, in the City-road, aged 73, the Rev. J. Benson, formerly of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, and a distinguished preacher and writer, for more than half a century, among the Wesleyan Methodists.—R. Dalrymple, esq. a gentleman of distinguished family, residing at No. 5, Manchester-square, having taken breakfast, and dressed himself for the purpose of going to church, blew out his brains in his dressing-room, in a state of temporary derangement.—In Stratford-place, Lieut.-col. P. Douglas.—At Clapham Common, Frances, wife of Mr. J. Grenside.—The infant Princess Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke of Clarence, died on the 4th ult. On Thursday the 1st, she was a little feverish. On the following Saturday, though she was not supposed to be dying, yet the disorder appeared so serious, that the physicians did not separate till past 11 o'clock. A little before one a change was observed to have taken place, and the Princess expired about ten minutes after one o'clock.

*Bulletin.*—"King's Palace, St. James's, March 4, 11 a. m.

"The Princess Elizabeth was indisposed on Friday; her Royal Highness became feverish yesterday; and about one o'clock this morning was seized with a convulsion, in which she expired.

"H. HALFORD, W. KNIGHTON,  
"A. HALLIDAY."

Her death was caused by *introsusception* of the bowels at the junction of the

great with the small intestines. After being embalmed, the infant Princess was interred in the Chapel Royal at Windsor.—In the workhouse of St. Giles's in the Fields, the Rev. Mr. Platell, formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge, Bachelor of Civil Law, and late Curate of Lyss, in Hampshire. He possessed considerable attainments in classical and mathematical knowledge; but, being out of employ during the last three years, he sunk into the most abject distress. His death was occasioned by a wound in the foot, which had been too long neglected before he threw himself on the parish.—At his house in St. Thomas's-square, aged 50, Mr. A. White.—At his house in Upper Cadogan-place, the lady of J. C. Herries, esq.—At Camberwell, Mrs. Burbidge.—In the 76th year of her age, Joanna, widow of the late J. Forbes, esq. of Baker-street.—At his house in Harley-place, T. Martin, esq. aged 84.—At York-place, City-road, G. J. Genslin, esq. late of Balham-hill, aged 69.—After a lingering illness, R. Dann, esq. of Broad-street.—In Russell-square, Georgiana Catherine, daughter of I. Nicholl, esq.—Mr. T. West, late of Gracechurch-street.—Mr. P. H. Reilly, Little Bruton-street.—In Portugal-street, in the 87th year of his age, W. Mainwaring, esq. many years Member and Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the County of Middlesex.—In King-street, Bryanstone-square, Mrs. Dowling.—Anna Maria Rawdon, eldest daughter of C. Rawdon, esq. Cumberland-street, Portman-square.—At Dulwich common, in her 85th year, Mrs. North.—Mrs. A. S. Hulke, of Aldersgate-street, relict of the late T. M. Hulke, esq. R. N.—At his house, in Chatham-place, R. Winstanley, esq.—W. Soppitt, esq. of Upper Thames-street.—Mary Sophia, wife of T. Wilkinson, esq.—Eliza, wife of the Rev. F. W. Johnson Vickery, of Dean-street, Soho.—Miss Forrest, at the Stamp-office, Somerset-place.—At Great Ealing, Middlesex, Mrs. Margaret C. T. Smith.—At Peckham, the eldest daughter of W. Frampton, esq. of Leadenhall-street.—At an advanced age, at his house in Gloucester-place, J. Yenn, esq. F.A.S. nearly 40 years Treasurer and a Trustee of the Royal Academy, which situation he resigned last year. He had been also one of the Directors of Greenwich Hospital for 33 years.

#### THE EARL OF DYSART.

At Ham-house, near Richmond, Surrey, the Right Hon. Wilbraham Tollemache, Earl of Dysart, Viscount Huntingtower, Lord high Steward of Ipswich, &c. &c.

His lordship was of a family of long standing in Suffolk, and was born in 1743. He married in 1773, Anna Maria Lewis, who died in 1804 without issue. In the early part of his life his lordship sat for some years in the House of Commons. He was distinguished by the goodness of his heart, and by a charitable disposition, unaccompanied with ostentation. His loss will be deeply felt and sincerely lamented, not only by his friends and relations, but by numbers who depended on his bounty, which was always ready and abundant. He is succeeded in his titles by his sister the Right Hon. Lady Louisa Manners, who is now the representative of his ancient and noble family.

SIR C. W. ROUSE BOUGHTON, BART.

The late Sir C. W. R. Boughton, Bart. of Rouse Lench, in Worcestershire, and Downton-hall, Salop, was one of the commissioners for auditing the public accounts. He commenced his career in India early in life. Upon his return to England he was elected member of parliament for Evesham, and in 1784 was appointed secretary to the board of controul. He took an active and leading part in the House of Commons, upon India questions, being thoroughly versed in all that concerned our colonial policy in that quarter, he having acquired, during his residence there, a thorough acquaintance with its languages, laws, and customs. With a mind entertaining the most correct views of justice in its enlarged sense, he administered the important charges which were entrusted to him, with a humane consideration for the singular moral and religious feelings of the people placed under his guardianship; and he obtained their esteem and veneration. He published a treatise upon the landed property of Bengal, and some elegant versions from Oriental writers, which latter attest, at least, the purity of his taste. Sir Charles was the ninth baronet of the family; in 1782 he married the only daughter of Wm. Pierce Hall, esq. of Downton-Hall, by whom he had a son, who succeeds to his title and estates, and is at present representative in Parliament for the Borough of Evesham.

THE REV. DR. LINDSEY.

Dr. Lindsey, whose sudden decease we noticed in page 142 of this volume, was a native of Forfarshire, and was educated at Aberdeen. He succeeded the celebrated Dr. James Fordyce in 1782, as minister of the chapel in Monkwell-street, the oldest dissenting place of

worship in London. His talents were of the most respectable order, and his acquirements were extensive. As a minister he was distinguished for his liberality, candour, and piety. Unrestrained by prejudice, and unbiassed by ambition, he cultivated truth in every department of knowledge. In religion and politics his sole guides were truth and reason; and he ever sought to alleviate unavoidable evil by the promotion of attainable good. His last words advocated the education of the poor—for he indulged hopes of the happier destinies of men in this world, by the acquirement of superior knowledge. In the circle of his familiar friends, the unrestrained ardour of his spirit, and the exuberant gaiety of his humour, gave full play to every social sentiment, and spread delight around him, and no man ever left behind him a higher esteem or a deeper regret. Dr. Lindsey published several sermons on particular occurrences, and one, we believe, upon the “Influence of Religious Knowledge.” He was aged 66 years.

MR. JOHN SCOTT.

On the 27th of February, in consequence of a wound which he received in a duel, Mr. John Scott, well known in the literary world, as a gentleman of very superior attainments. He was a native of Scotland, and received his education in the University of Aberdeen. On leaving his native city and coming to London, he obtained an appointment in the War Office, which he soon afterwards resigned, and engaged himself in literature, editing the “*Stamford News*,” and afterwards the “*Champion*,” a newspaper established by himself. In 1815 he published his “*Visit to Paris*,” and soon afterwards “*Paris revisited*,” works which shew a strong mind and a vigorous and animated pen, of no common powers. The first and best of these two publications, while it was justly subject to a charge of prejudice respecting the people it described, was filled with clear and forcible narrative, lively digression, and it bore marks of close thinking; the whole so mingled as to afford interest to every class of readers. Mr. Scott also published, soon after the decease of a child, a poem, entitled “*The House of Mourning*.” Having engaged as Editor of the *London Magazine*, for which office his talents were peculiarly adapted, he became involved in a literary warfare with a northern publication of the same nature, and wrote some articles which were deemed personally offensive by a Mr. John Gibson Lockhart, the re-

puted Editor of the rival work. Mr. Lockhart demanded what is termed satisfaction, for the conceived insult, which Mr. Scott refused, unless Mr. Lockhart would disavow such a connexion with the publication in question, as, if it existed, was sufficient in Mr. Scott's mind to justify the imputations he had penned, he having himself previously avowed the articles he had published to be his own. Mr. Lockhart however refused to make the disavowal required, and persisted in his first demands. Mr. Scott then published a statement of the transaction, and one from Mr. Lockhart followed, which the latter prefaced with the disavowal Mr. Scott required him to make, and said that he had forwarded a similar statement to Mr. Scott. Mr. Scott, in a second statement, declared that the copy of Mr. Lockhart's statement forwarded to him, contained no such prefatory disavowal, as that which formed the condition of his meeting Mr. Lockhart; and he then became doubly vehement in his expressions of indignation at Mr. Lockhart's duplicity. A friend of Mr. Lockhart's then put forth a statement of the affair, in which he made use of some expressions offensive to Mr. Scott, for which the latter demanded an explanation, (which was refused,) not conceiving himself withheld by any consideration of duty or honour from meeting Mr. Lockhart's friend, on a matter foreign to the original dispute. They accordingly met on the evening of the 23rd of February, at Chalk Farm, and Mr. Scott fell mortally wounded on the second fire. Mr. Scott was between 30 and 40 years of age.

MR. CHARLES ARBUTHNOT. -

Mr. Arbuthnot was born in Scotland, and died lately at Augsburg, where he was prelate of the Scotch Chapter of St. Jacob. He was 84 years of age at the time of his decease. In the course of his long and honourable life, he had often obtained academic honours, his talents and his literary acquirements being of the highest character. He was very young when he entered the Scotch Chapter at Augsburg, of which he was the director for seventeen years; he was also a member of the Academy of Sciences at Munich.

REV. DR. EDMUND OUTRAM.

Died suddenly, at Lichfield, of an apoplectic seizure, the Rev. Dr. Outram. He was Public Orator of the University of Cambridge, and Rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham; for which he was, by a decree of the Court of Common Pleas,

in a cause between Brazen Nose College, Oxford, and the Bishop of Salisbury, adjudged to vacate his rectory of Witton Rivers, in the county of Wilts. He was also a Prebendary of Lichfield, Archdeacon of Derby, &c. and Chancellor of the Diocese of Lichfield. He has published a curious collection of Extracts, exhibiting the character of Methodism, from the publications of the Sectaries, and also some Sermons.

Dr. Outram was distinguished as a scholar and divine, benevolent in his disposition, and ever actively engaged in works of charity. The death of this excellent man occasioned the most heartfelt sorrow among all classes of his parishioners; and he was followed to the grave, not only by his own congregation, but also by the heads of the dissenters, and their ministers, as well as by the other clergy and magistrates of Birmingham.

The remains of this late distinguished scholar and divine were deposited in the vault of St. Philip's Church, Birmingham, with much ceremony, in the presence of some thousands of spectators.

MR. SAMUEL ROUSSEAU.

Lately, in Ray-street, Clerkenwell, aged 57, Mr. Samuel Rousseau, a learned Printer. He served his apprenticeship in the Printing-office of Mr. Nichols, the venerable Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine, by whom he was occasionally employed in collecting epitaphs and other remains of antiquity. He was a singular instance of patient perseverance in the acquirement of the ancient languages. Whilst working as an apprentice and journeyman, he taught himself Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, Persian, and Arabic. To these acquirements he added a knowledge of the French, and some of the modern tongues. A few years after the expiration of his apprenticeship, he commenced Printing on his own account, and carried on business for some time, but with little advantage to himself and family; having, from unforeseen circumstances and losses in trade, been obliged to relinquish business. During the time he was a Printer, he taught the Persian language; and compiled and published several Oriental works. Afterwards, he also edited a variety of works for the booksellers; but as a creditable support for himself and his family was his aim, and not literary reputation, most of his works have appeared under fictitious names, a list of which will be found in the "*Dictionary of living Authors.*"



## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

## BEDFORDSHIRE.

*Birth.*] The lady of the Hon. and Rev. H. C. Cust, of a son.

*Married.*] S. Burr, esq. of Luton, to Miss Richardson, of Craven-street—At Healowe, the Rev. W. S. Chalk, to Miss E. Gregory.

*Died.*] At Turvey, Mrs. Battams—Mrs. Morris, widow of the late chaplain to the Duke of Bedford—At Marston Moretain, Mrs. Smith, 61—At Dunstable, Mr. R. Row.

## BERKSHIRE.

The new canal from Maidenhead to Cowley is entirely abandoned, on account of the many strong oppositions to its execution, by persons of great consequence in both houses of parliament.

*Births.*] At Binfield, Mrs. W. P. Brigstock, of a daughter—At Pangbourn, Mrs. Brendon, of a son.

*Married.*] Mr. Wheeler, of Abingdon, to Miss Alfin—Mr. W. Harvey, of Speen, to Miss Williams, of Bagnor—Charles Mount, esq. to Mrs. Tomas, of Denford—At Abingdon, C. Tomkiss, esq. to Miss M. H. Smith—At Stevenage, Mr. G. Soper, to Miss M. A. Liney—At Reading, Mr. G. Mickie, to Miss Berkshire—Mr. J. Over, to Miss Bartlet, of Yateley.

*Died.*] At Remenham, Mrs. E. Chilton—At Windsor, Mr. W. Osborn—At Benson, Mrs. A. Barch, 81—At Speenhamland, Miss J. Padbury—At Pangbourn, Mr. E. Shackel—At Reading, R. Richards, esq. 79—Mrs. Priscott—Mrs. Browne—Mr. J. Wolf—Mrs. Osborne, 88—Mrs. Pound—At Fritsham, Mr. Hutchins, 79—At Kingsclere, Miss A. Kilpin—At Newbury, Mrs. M'Clean—At Maidenhead, Mr. Smith, 74—At Windsor, Mr. W. Home—At Maidenhead Bridge, N. Pocock, esq. the well known marine painter, 81—At Wallingford, Miss P. Parker, 77—At Bisham Abbey, Mr. G. Collins, 79.

## BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

*Birth.*] At Wolverton Vicarage, Mrs. Quartley, of a son.

*Married.*] The Rev. J. Fitzmoore, of Ivinghoe, to Mrs. Halsey—At Stowe, Mr. J. Parker, to Miss E. Smyth—At Ravenstone, Mr. Toon, to Miss M. Godfrey—Mr. S. Clark, of Stoney Stratford, to Miss J. Killier—Mr. Jefferson, of Sherrington, to Miss S. Checkley.

*Died.*] Lately at Tyrlingham, the Rev. J. Praed—At Amersham, Mr. T. White—At High Wycombe, Mrs. M. Fage.

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The Rev. John Lodge, M.A. fellow of Magdalene college, Cambridge, is elected a foundation fellow of that society.

*Birth.*] Mrs. Jennings, of Bottisham Hall, of a son.

*Married.*] At Ely, G. Powis, esq. R.N. to Miss Bennington, of Ely.

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*Died.*] At Cambridge, Mrs. Hancock—Mr. J. Winders—Master R. Rowley—Mr. T. B. Gromont, of Bene't-street, Cambridge—Mr. S. Petit, formerly porter of St. John's college—At Thorney, in the Isle of Ely, the Rev. J. Girdlestone, M.A., 76, incumbent Curate of the donative of Thorney Abbey, and formerly of Catherine Hall, Cambridge. He had been for more than 50 years the resident and officiating minister of his parish, and for 24 years an active magistrate of the Isle of Ely.

## CHESHIRE.

The Rev. Joshua King, M.A. rector of Saint Matthew's, Bethnall-garden, London, is inducted to the rectory of Woodchurch.

*Births.*] At Powis Castle, Lady L. Clive, of a daughter—Mrs. Moseley, of a son—At Bowdon, Mrs. Jackson, of a son—At Darnhall, Mrs. Corbett, of a son.

*Married.*] At Chester, Mr. W. Amery, to Miss A. Meacock—Mr. Briscoe, of Park-gate, to Miss Rogers—Mr. Clare, to Miss Peers—Mr. Gairnar, to Miss Pulleton—Mr. A. Jones, to Miss Fisher—Mr. A. Riggatt, to Miss Wilson, of Ince—Mr. S. Whittingham, to Mrs. Rennet—At Weaverham, Mr. H. Dyer, to Miss A. Thomas—At Knutsford, Mr. T. Wright, to Miss S. Siddleley—At Heswell, Mr. J. Cocker, to Miss M. Lomax—At Standon, Mr. T. Aston, to Miss Wolfe—At Astbury, Mr. E. Mayer, 89, to Mrs. Twemlow, 82.

*Died.*] At Chester, Mr. W. Cortney—Mr. W. Nield—Mrs. Foley—Mr. W. Francis—Mrs. Robinson—Mrs. Pickering—Mrs. Parry—At Nantwich, Mr. E. Hicott—At Macclesfield, the Rev. J. Norbury—J. R. Kent, esq.—Mr. D. Barber—Mr. Cockson—At Combermere Abbey, the Hon. R. Garton, eldest son of Lord Combermere—At Wrexham, Mr. E. Taylor, 89—At Northrop, Mr. R. Williams—At Eccles, Miss Blackburne—At Saighton, Mrs. Hodgson.

## CORNWALL.

It is announced that the Hon. William Elliot has resigned the colonelcy of the Royal Cornwall Militia, and is succeeded by Lord Valletort. J. P. B. Trevannion, esq. has been appointed lieutenant-colonel, in the room of the late lieutenant-col. Williams.

*Births.*] At Tregle, Mrs. Fennise, of a son—Chasewater, the wife of Mr. W. Richard, of a daughter, her 22d child.

*Married.*] At Madron, W. Pascoe, esq. to the only daughter of the late J. B. Borlase, esq. M.P.—At Duloe, H. Lane, esq. to Miss E. Symons—At Kenwyn, Mr. Garthwaite, to Mrs. Rowe, of Truro—At Penryn, Mr. Nicholas, to Miss H. James—At Antony, by the Rev. Dr. Pole, Francis Glanville, jun. esq. eldest son and heir of Francis Glanville, of Catchfrench, to Amabel, sixth daughter of the Right Hon. Re-

ginald Pole Carew—At Ruan Langhorne, Mr. J. Williams, to Miss C. Tucker.

*Died.*] At Falmouth, C. Saverland, esq. agent for the packet service—At Redruth, Mrs. Rosamond Penrose—At Menheniot, Mrs. Grylle—At St. Agnes, Mrs. Sherman—At Lancesallos, Miss Caroline Millett—At Looe, Mrs. Pengelly—At Penzance, Mrs. E. Cock—At Marazion, Mr. C. Hancock—At Penryn, Mr. Boddy.

#### CUMBERLAND.

The building of the new bridge over the Derwent, between Cockermouth and Papcastle, is contracted for, at the sum of 2,800*l.* and is to be completed by Christmas, or within three months after.

*Births.*] At Carlisle, Mrs. Hart, of a son—At Warwick Bridge, Mrs. Dixon, of a son—At Mains, Mrs. Bothwell, of a son—Mrs. Holme, of a son.

*Married.*] At Penrith, Mr. Carrick, to Miss Dennison—At Hexham, Mr. J. Fairless, to Miss Dean—At Carlisle, Mr. T. Gill, to Miss J. Bell—Mr. J. Horsley, to Miss E. Harrison—Mr. Bendie, solicitor, to Miss E. O. Sutton—Mr. J. Harrison, to Miss A. Henderson—Mr. W. Knotman, to Miss M. Jackson—At Penrith, Mr. L. Adamson, to Miss E. Walmsley—At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Cottier, to Miss C. Brown.

*Died.*] At Caldewgate, Mrs. J. Watson—At Hayton, Mrs. Hetherington, 88—At Houghton Hall, G. Ferguson, esq.—At Carlisle, Mr. J. Brown, 71—Mrs. M. Penrith, 76—Miss H. Gaskill—Mr. A. Bell, 75—Mrs. Atkinson—Mr. S. Harker, 70—At Egremont, Lieut.-col. Paumier—At Winscales, Mrs. E. Rodger, 77—At Deerham, Mrs. A. Cassou, 96—At Penrith, Mr. J. Ireland—Mrs. S. Yarker, 81—At Cleator, Mr. W. Jackson, 90.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

The Rev. Dr. Butler, head master of the royal free grammar-school in Shrewsbury, is collated to the archdeaconry of Derby.

Sir G. Crew, high sheriff of Derbyshire, lately called on the nobility and gentry of that county to discontinue the assize balls, as being held at a most improper time for pleasure. Sir George proposed the king's birth-day, and the autumn sessions, as more proper periods. The example is well worthy of imitation in other counties.

*Married.*] S. Knight, esq. to Miss F. Browne, of Shelton-en-le-Fields—At Matlock Bath, Mr. W. Wass, to Miss M. Holman—John Lidater, esq. to Miss E. Ferns—The Rev. J. D. Wawn, of Stanton, to Miss Codd—At Derby, Mr. J. C. Newbold, to Miss Hawkridge—At Chesterfield, Mr. W. Kirk, to Miss E. Smith.

*Died.*] At Derby, Mr. G. Draper—At Spring Wood, C. Burton, esq.—At Ockbrook, Mr. T. Russel, 88—At Spondon, Mrs. Oldknow, 81.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

The episcopal palace of Exeter is undergoing a thorough repair, to the amount of about 3000*l.* at the joint cost of the venerable the dean and chapter, and the late and present bishops.

A very convenient and beneficial measure is in contemplation, in the erection of a bridge across the river Teign, between Teignmouth and

Shaldon. At a meeting held at Teignmouth, at which the Right Hon. Lord Clifford presided, a committee was formed of the noble and respectable individuals residing in the neighbourhood, who are to consider the best means of carrying the proposed object into execution.

*Births.*] At Alphington, Mrs. Snow, of a daughter—At Exmouth, Mrs. Gifford, of a son—At Ashburton, Mrs. Templer, of a son—The lady of J. B. Swete, esq. of Mamhead Cottage, of a son.

*Married.*] At Exeter, the Rev. N. Cole, to Miss E. M. B. Morris—At Payhembury, J. Venn, esq. to Miss P. Pyle, of Westgate—At Plymouth, Mr. G. Richards, to Miss M. A. Harding, of West Looe—At Torquay, Mr. J. Crockwell, to Miss M. Cowell—At Great Torrington, A. W. J. Deane, esq. to S. E. Deane, third daughter of L. Stable, esq. of Hanover-square, London, having been previously married, according to the laws of Scotland.

*Died.*] At Exeter, Mrs. Froude—Mr. J. Pyne, 60—Rev. C. B. Daniell—Miss Vye—H. J. Bluhm, esq.—Mr. R. Hemer—Mrs. E. Scott—Mr. Evans—Mr. R. Cullum, 73—Lady Mary Hamilton, 82—At Heavitree, Capt. J. C. Woolcombe, R.N.—At Gittisham, Lieut. S. Dillon, R.N.—Near Sidmouth, Mrs. P. Sarel, 85—At Exminster, J. Haycraft, parish clerk, 84—At Plymouth, Mrs. Bedford—Mr. W. Hearder—At Dawlish, R. S. Wray, esq.—At Branscombe, Mrs. M. Penny. As she was going up stairs, her foot slipped, and she fell down and fractured her skull, in so shocking a manner, that she expired in a few minutes afterwards—At Ashburton, Miss M. Eales—At Exmouth, Mrs. Young—At Plymouth Dock, the Rev. S. Taylor—At Mary Tavy Parsonage, Mrs. Skinner—At Sharrow Head, Mrs. Toll—At Shrewell Farm, Mrs. A. Cox—At Stonehouse, Mr. A. Bennett, jun. and on the following day his father, Mr. A. Bennett.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Yeovill, Mr. Newman, to Miss Garland—At Weymouth, Rev. H. Jones, to Miss Thompson—At Wyke Regis, Mr. P. Wilkinson, to Miss M. Williams—At Bridport, S. B. Gundry, esq. to Miss C. Downe—Mr. W. Abbots, to Miss J. Harvey, of Wimborne—At Wyke Regis, H. Weston, esq. to Miss Bartlett—At Bridport, Mr. J. Richards, to Miss Lovelidge—At Charmouth, Mr. J. Stephens, to Miss C. Tucker.

*Died.*] At Sherborne, Miss L. Channing—At Poole, Mr. B. Wadham—Mrs. Seagar, 88—At Bridport, Mr. J. Kennaway—Miss A. Cole—At Dorchester, Mrs. Rowles—Mr. T. Randell—At Shipton Gorge, Mr. J. Chambers, 86—At St. Giles, Miss S. Hill.

#### DURHAM.

The chapel, belonging to the establishment, at Hylton Ferry, near Sunderland, erected and endowed at the sole expense of T. J. Maling, esq. captain in the royal navy, was lately consecrated by the Bishop of St. David's. This chapel was licensed in 1817, and divine service has been regularly performed in it since that time; but in consequence of a grant of 500*l.*

made by the Society for enlarging and building churches and chapels, towards purchasing a number of free-seats in the chapel, for the use of the poor inhabitants of Hylton and its vicinity, the proprietor resolved to procure for it, and for the burial ground attached, episcopal consecration.

*Birth.*] At Sunderland, Mrs. Eagar.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Richmond, of Sadbridge, to Miss M. Thornton, of Leeds—At Stockton, Mr. J. Calendar, to Miss M. Jordison—At Darlington, Mr. D. Saunderson, to Miss Harle—At Durham, Mr. J. Bygate, to Miss S. Batey—Mr. Scrubbs, to Mrs. Smith—At Morpeth, Wm. Lawson, esq. to Miss Clark, of Haddington.

*Died.*] At Chester-le-street, Mrs. Parkinson—At South Shields, Mrs. A. Manchester, 88—At Sunderland, Mr. C. Mitchel—Mrs. Atkins—Mrs. Hardcastle—Mrs. Wright, 82—Mr. Ridley, 84—Mr. J. Fairbridge, 88—At Darlington, Mr. J. Willson, 85—Mr. B. Shaw, 90—Mr. W. Greenwell, 80—Mr. W. Wilkinson—At Morpeth, Mrs. Woodman, 88—At Whitburn, Mr. J. Surtees—Near Durham, Mrs. M. Taylor, 84—At Barnard Castle, E. Armstrong, 91—At Houghton Le Spring, Mr. R. Anderson, 79.

#### ESSEX.

The trustees of Sparrow's Herne turnpike-road, have in contemplation an improvement of considerable importance to the public; that is, by diverting the present road through the ground of Nascott Farm, at Watford, so as to enter the present line again at the sixteen mile stone. By these means will be avoided the dead heavy ride from Watford down by the park pales of Cashedbury.

The Rev. Frederick Corsellis, M.A. has been presented to the living of Fingringhoe, vacated by the death of the Rev. David Love.

*Births.*] At Great Ropers, Mrs. Hirst, of a still-born daughter—At Greensted Hall, Mrs. Ord, of a son.

*Married.*] At Chelmsford, Mr. T. Elliston, to Miss S. Hale—At Colchester, Mr. T. Fitch, to Miss S. Hodges—Mr. Lay, of Aldham Hall, to Mrs. Mayhew.

*Died.*] At Romford, Mr. W. Cooper—At Stamford Rivers, Mr. C. Long—At Eltham, the Rev. Dr. Wilgress, 81—Mrs. H. M. Campbell, widow of the Rev. W. Campbell, late vicar of Henham—At Hatford Peverel, Mrs. Walford—At Stratford, W. Manby, esq. 68, a magistrate of the county—At Colchester, Mr. E. Sallows—At Manningtree, Mrs. Bentfield—At Steeple Bumstead, Mr. G. Bird.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

*Gloucester and Berkeley Canal.*—This great undertaking, fraught with such advantages to the whole of the populous counties contiguous to the Severn, is likely to be immediately resumed, with a certainty of its completion. At a general meeting, 20,000*l.* were subscribed by the persons present, and every individual pledged himself to use such exertions as must secure the raising a sum for the completion of it.

Petitions to both Houses of Parliament have been lately forwarded from the tradesmen and

others of the town of Dursley, for extending the jurisdiction of county courts to the recovery of debts under 16*l.* and for simplifying and rendering less expensive the proceedings in such courts.

*Birth.*] At Clifton, Mrs. Wilby, of a daughter.

*Married.*] Mr. Hawkins, of Stroud, to Miss Sams—At Bristol, Mr. H. Child, to Miss F. Thomas—Mr. C. Coulstring, to Miss I. Mills—At Tewkesbury, Mr. Humpidge, to Miss Frankis—At Cheltenham, Sir H. Pynn, K.T.S. and C.B. to Miss C. Jackson—At Gloucester, Mr. T. Smith, to Miss S. Baldwin.

*Died.*] At Forthampton, Miss M. Yorke—At Barton House, Mrs. Bennet—At Olveston, Miss R. Joyner—At Tewkesbury—Mrs. Mew—Mrs. Mason—Mrs. M. Browett—Mrs. Price—Mrs. Thomas—Mr. J. Simmons—Mr. E. Canson—At Redland, W. Barnes, esq.—At Bristol, Mr. Alexander—Near Pill, Lieut.-gen. Hatton—At Micheldean, Mr. Pearce—Mrs. Hawkins, of Minterworth, 87—At Newnham, Mrs. Griffith—At Lenchlade, Mr. Barr—At Gloucester, Mr. J. Norman—Mr. F. Reeves—Mr. C. Spencer—At Haresfield, Mrs. Rudge—At Tetbury, D. Bennet, esq.—At Siddington, Mrs. Bramble—At Stancombe, Mrs. Dimery—At Cheltenham, Mrs. Hington—At Calus Cross, Mrs. Chance—At Newland Vicarage, Miss M. Mullion—At South Cerney, Mrs. Large—At Chipping Sodbury, Mr. Wm. Tity, 81—At Clifton Hotwells, Mrs. Osburne.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

*Births.*] At Lymington, Mrs. Rice, of a son—At Newport, Mrs. Grimes, of two sons.

*Married.*] At Millbrook, by the Rev. J. E. N. Molesworth, Mr. Marcer, of Andover, to Miss Stride—At Newport, Lieut. R. Butcher, R. N. to Miss E. Cooper—Mr. Reynolds, to Miss Gregory—Mr. C. T. Rimer, to Miss M. A. Edwards—At Lymington, T. Mitchel, esq. to Miss Bursey—At Southampton, J. W. Dupre, esq. to Miss J. Hemery—Mr. T. Barling, to Miss S. Rimer—J. Groves, esq. R.N. to Miss Belin.

*Died.*] Near Alresford, C. Barton, esq. a magistrate of the county—At Fordingbridge, Mrs. S. Curtis, 94—At Southampton, Miss E. Linden—Mrs. Carpenter—Mrs. Watts—Mrs. Roberts—Mrs. Jewell—At Newport, Miss Blake—At Bevis Mount, Miss Heald—At Winchester, Mr. W. Purchase—Mr. Wise—Mr. Long—Near Botley, Mrs. Tovery—At Portsmouth, Admiral Sir G. Campbell, G.C.B. commander-in-chief at that port: he was found dead in his dressing-room by his valet, who had left him only a few minutes previous. He was lying on the floor, with a pistol by his side. This melancholy event caused the deepest concern, Sir George being of the most humane and charitable disposition, and of exemplary domestic habits.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] W. W. Stackpoole, esq. to Miss L. Harris, of the Moor—Mr. W. H. Johnson, to Miss M. Trehearne, of Cradley—At Hereford, Mr. Hoddell, to Miss A. Weaver—Mr. G. Davis, to Miss S. Benet.

**Died.]** At Widemarsh, Mrs. Granger, 80—Mr. E. Chambers, of the Hill, Bishop's Frome—At Bullingham, near Hereford, Mrs. Piliner, 70—At Ullingswick, Mrs. W. Pitt—At Stoke-bliss, Mrs. Green—At Ledbury, Mr. Woodward—At Hereford, Mr. L. Griffiths.

## HERTFORDSHIRE.

**Birth.]** At Aston, Mrs. Darby, of a son.

**Married.]** J. F. Mason, esq. of Aldenham Lodge, to Miss J. Dormer.

**Died.]** Mr. J. Perkins—At Hoddesdon, Mrs. Hughs—At Hitchin, J. V. Hinde, esq.—At Ware Park, James Webb, 80.

## HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

**Married.]** Mr. W. Tebbutt, to Miss Mary Bailey, of St. Ives.

## KENT.

On the 19th ult. the inhabitants of Faversham and its vicinity were thrown into the utmost consternation, in consequence of the explosion of four buildings of the powder manufactory at Oare, near Faversham, (belonging to Mr. Hall, of Dartford); the shock of which was so great as not only to injure materially the remainder of the manufactory, but also to demolish a great part of the windows of the adjacent houses, particularly that of Mr. Ashenden. We regret to state, that three poor men fell victims to the dreadful accident, viz. Johnson, Read, and Hindes, each of them leaving a wife and family to lament their loss. A more destructive and awful catastrophe was never witnessed in the neighbourhood of Faversham, by the exploding of gunpowder, although so many accidents of the kind have before occurred. The last explosion at the above mills happened on the 8d of Oct. 1817, when three lives were lost.

**Birth.]** At Arch Cliffe, Dover, the lady of Capt. Duncan Grant, of the royal artillery, of a son.

**Married.]** At Westere, Mr. R. Harrison, to Miss Wootton—At Dover, Mr. S. Smithyet, to Mrs. E. Mount—Mr. Burrows, to Miss E. Crispe—At Canterbury, Mr. Crute, to Miss Archer—Mr. W. Austen, to Miss Bradley—Mr. G. Fagg, to Miss T. Keeler—Mr. C. Briggs, to Miss Roalfe—Mr. J. Minter, to Mrs. Wilson—At Woodchurch, Mr. E. Simmons, to Miss J. Murrell—At Rochester, Mr. T. Boorman, to Miss Gorham—At Maidstone, Mr. S. Homewood, to Miss E. Crispe—At Reculver, Mr. H. Maxted, to Miss H. Cook—At Folkstone, W. Fox, esq. to Miss M. Mercer—At Faversham, Mr. T. Gregory, to Miss Page.

**Died.]** At Dover, Mrs. Barret—At Downgrove, Tunbridge, Mrs. S. Robertson, 72—At Canterbury, Mr. R. Pettman—Mr. Jno. Blackley—Mrs. Boulden—Mr. John Caddell, 97—Mr. T. Ellis—Mr. W. Willis, 92—At Faversham, Mr. W. Plomer—At Caring House, Mrs. Saxby, 77—At Appledore, Mr. Saunders—At Hythe, Mrs. Quedsted—At Sandwich, Mrs. A. Pettman.

## LANCASHIRE.

The Rev. Dr. Williams, of Stroud, has been instituted to St. Matthew's church, Liverpool, by the Lord Bishop of Chester, on the nomination of the Rev. Dr. Holloway, vicar of Stanton, in the county of Salop.

**Married.]** At Manchester, Mr. E. Woodward, of Sale, Cheshire, to Miss E. Evans, of that town—Rev. J. Scholesfield, to Miss C. Walker—At Liverpool, Rev. W. Pattinson, to Miss E. Yeoward—Mr. T. Anderton, to Miss M. Okell; Mr. J. Anderton, to Miss C. Okell; Mr. J. Anderton, to Miss M. Okell: two brothers and a cousin.

**Died.]** At Manchester, Mr. J. Sowden—At Liverpool, Miss N. Birkbeck—Thomas Golightly, esq. 80.

## LEICESTERSHIRE.

**Births.]** At Roe Cliff Manor, Mrs. Babington, of a son—At Loweby Hall, Lady Fowke, of a still-born daughter.

**Married.]** At St. Mary's, S. Vanderplank, esq. to Miss E. King.

**Died.]** At Billesden, Hugh Phillips, 103—Miss A. Faux, of Cliff House.

## LINCOLNSHIRE.

The Rev. Matthew Barnett, of Market Rasen, is instituted to the vicarage of North Willingham, on the presentation of Ayscoghe Bouche-rett, esq. of Willingham House.

**Birth.]** At Tixover, Mrs. O'Brien, of a son and heir.

**Married.]** At Bollingbroke, Mr. C. Gascoigne, to Miss Hall; the bridegroom was a bachelor, widower, and married a second time in nine months—At Boston, Mr. W. Graham, to Miss E. Creasey—At Lincoln, Mr. Huddleston, to Miss S. Tyler—M. Scholey, esq. to Miss Ward—At Grimsby, M. G. Fraser, to Miss J. Sanders—At Stamford, Mr. J. Pullen, to Miss D. Sculthorp—At Moulton, Mr. S. Clark, to Miss Robinson—At Alford, Mr. Boode, to Miss Robinson—At Bridge Casterton, Mr. H. Stapleton, to Miss Porter—At West Deeping, Mr. J. Green, to Mrs. Figg.

**Died.]** At Boston, Mr. W. Hartley—Mrs. Morton, 81—Mrs. Slater—At Willoughton, Mr. T. Keyworth, 78—At Anwick, Mrs. Spooner—At Sleaford, Mrs. Hall—At Grantham, Mrs. Easton—At Spalding, Mrs. Clarke—At Lincoln, Mr. R. Picksley, 83—Mrs. Fowler—Mrs. Pridgeon—At Newark, Mr. T. Derry, 80—At Stamford, Mrs. Turnill, 80—Mrs. Cartaret, 75—Mr. Wright, 85—At North Cockerington, Mrs. J. Foster, 100—At Langham, Mrs. Royce, 75—At Deeping St. James, Mrs. E. Cook, 100—At Billingborough, Mrs. Hardy—At Epworth, Mr. C. Fields—At Welton, Mrs. E. Storey, 90—At Horncastle, Mr. W. Preston—On the 2d ult. at Tetford, near Horncastle, in the 65th year of his age, the Rev. John Dymoke, rector of Brinkhill, in this county, second son of the late John Dymoke, gent. of the above place, who was heir-at-law of the Right Hon. Lewis Dymoke, of Scrivelsby, who performed the office of champion to King George III.

## MONMOUTHSHIRE.

**Birth.]** At Lydart House, Mrs. Oakley, of a daughter.

**Married.]** At Monmouth, Mr. E. Phillips, to Miss E. Morgan.

**Died.]** At Ross, Mr. J. Morgan—At Monmouth, Mrs. Preece.

**NORFOLK.**

*Birth.*] At Norwich, Mrs. R. Bevan, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Ingham, Mr. Comer, to Miss Peggs—At Lynn, Mr. Pond, to Miss S. Tills—At Yarmouth, Mr. J. Westrupp, to Miss Bass—Mr. P. Kitwood, to Miss Cooper—Capt. M'Key, to Miss M. Keymer—At Norwich, Rev. R. T. Powell, to Miss Davies.

*Died.*] At Paigrove, Miss B. Read—At Lynn, Mr. Annes—At Lakenham, Mrs. J. Birkbeck—At Thetford, Mrs. B. Bartlet—At Holkham, the Hon. Georgiana Anson, sister of Viscount Anson—At Kenninghall, Mr. S. Harvey, 88—At Norwich, Mr. S. Porter, 75—W. Foster, esq. alderman of that city—At Yarmouth, Mrs. Parish, 88—Mrs. Osborn, 88—Mrs. Cooper, 88—At Walsingham, Mr. J. Backham, 75.

**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.**

The Rev. R. R. Bloxam, A.B. of Worcester College, Oxford, has been appointed by the patron, Sir James Langham, bart. and the other trustees, master of the classical school at Guilsborough, which is in future to be conducted, in all its branches of instruction, upon the Madras system.

The new road from Northampton to Kettering, which opens a direct line of communication from Oxford to Stamford, is at this time passable for carriages of every description.—The saving in time and distance by this new line of road, compared with the former one, is well worthy the attention of all travellers, in addition to its being allowed, by every person who has seen it, to be by far the best and pleasantest road in the county.

*Birth.*] At Wooton Hill, Mrs. Field, of a son.

*Married.*] At Brackley, Mr. W. Blencowe, to Miss Norton—At Crick, Mr. Whitmell, to Miss Clarke—At Duston, near Northampton, Mr. Hassard, to Miss Blewett.

*Died.*] At Kingthorp, Mr. R. Manning—At Northampton, Mrs. Traaler, 85—Mr. W. Mallard, 78—At Kissingbury, L. Smith, 79—At Weedon, Mrs. Barnett—At Towcester, Mr. J. Simcoe—Mrs. E. Goodman—At Earl's Barton, W. Whitworth, esq. 76—At Kettering, Rev. T. N. Toller, 66—At Peterborough, Mr. R. Whitwell, 75—At Higham Ferrers, Mrs. M. King, 80—At Harlestone, Mr. T. Cooch, 76.

**NORTHUMBERLAND.**

*Births.*] At Newcastle, Mrs. Sartees, of a daughter—Mrs. Martin, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Newcastle, Mr. J. Bell, of Brinkburn, to Miss Redhead—Mr. Hayes, to Miss Orrick—S. O. Goodwin, esq. to Miss Ellison—Mr. F. R. Burdon, to Miss C. Cathey—Mr. G. Hoy, to Mrs. J. Hogg—At Hexham, Mr. J. Fairless, to Miss Dean—At Gosforth, Mr. A. Loft, to Miss Alen.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, Mr. T. Gray—Mr. Buchanan—Ann Nichol, 96—Mr. Thos. Kay; and on the following morning, Mrs. Kay, his wife—Mr. R. Stokoe—Mr. E. Davison—Mrs. M. Davidson, 76—Mrs. Moulter, 91—I. Crosby, esq. 85—At North Shore, near Newcastle, Eliz. Dryden, 107—At Deckham Hall, W. James,

esq.—At North Shields, Mrs. Stobbs—At Monkwearmouth, Mrs. Burn—At Bywell, Mr. W. H. Johnson—At Newsham, W. Hutchinson, esq.—At Gateshead, Mr. P. Wilkinson, 78—At Whitby, Mr. J. Pyman, 88—At Tynemouth, Mrs. Cicely Donkin, 90—At Cullercoats, Mrs. Armstrong, 103.

**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.**

*Married.*] At Elkesley Church, Mr. Blenkhorn, to Miss Stockton—At St. Mary's, Mr. Marshall, to Miss Oldknow—Mr. G. Langford, to Miss E. Quinton—Mr. Brotherton, to Miss Bennet—Mr. M'Cague, to Miss M. Hawley—At Gedling, Mr. W. Foster, to Miss Tomlinson—At Nottingham, Mr. H. Elnor, to Miss S. Gregory—Mr. J. Young, to Miss M. Lorrinan—At Geding, Mr. Aslin, to Miss Newham.

*Died.*] At Bawtry, H. Keyworth, esq. 88—At East Retford, Mrs. M. Bagshaw, 88—At Nottingham, Mr. J. Ellis—Miss E. Alexander—Mrs. White—Mrs. Brown—Mrs. Newman—Mr. J. Hodkinson—Mr. J. Rowe—Mrs. Gascoigne—At New Basford, Mrs. Peach—At Stoke Bardolph, Mr. T. Jerrom—At Basford, Mrs. Farnworth, 88.

**OXFORDSHIRE.**

The Rev. Charles Thomas Longley, M.A. student of Christ Church, has been admitted one of the masters of the schools, in the place of Rev. John Anthony Cramer, M.A. student of Christ Church, and now one of the pro-proctors.

The Rev. J. Cleobury is elected vicar of Piddington.

*Married.*] At Shorthampton, Mr. J. Penson, to Mrs. E. Mead—Mr. Gihbord, of Chalcombe-hill House, to Miss S. Sabin—Mr. Weatherstone, to Miss Parr—At Salford, Mr. S. Fawdry, to Miss S. Boffin.

*Died.*] At Oxford, Mr. T. Richards—Mr. E. Vincent—Mrs. Fell—Mrs. Olive—C. Mostyn, esq.—At Westcote Barton, Mrs. A. Buswell—Mr. G. Rand—At Finmere House, Mr. W. T. Newman—At Forest Hill, Mr. G. Davis—At Banbury, Mrs. Needle—Mrs. Taylor—Mrs. Hill—Mrs. Dickons—At Neithrop, Mrs. Claridge—At Witney, Mr. S. Payne—Mr. C. Viret, of Tetsworth, killed by the accidental explosion of one of the barrels of his gun, while re-loading the other. His two dogs were found lying on the body, and could not be removed but by force.

**RUTLANDSHIRE.**

*Died.*] Mr. T. Jones, of Okeham.

**SHROPSHIRE.**

*Births.*] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Bayley, of a son—Mrs. Corbett, of a son—At Tunstall Hall, the lady of Rev. P. S. Broughton, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Hales Owen, Mr. Danks, to Miss A. Brain—Mons. J. P. Carry, of Berne, to Miss S. J. Browning, of Furslow Hall—At Basschurch, Mr. R. Cross, to Miss S. Woolrich—At Madeley, A. Wright, esq. to Miss A. Tranter—Mr. J. Whitmore, to Miss A. Prince, of Snitton—At Oswestry, Mr. Davies, to Miss Roberts—Mr. J. Emlan, to Mrs. Munslow, aged 22, the mother of 7 children—Mr. Sides, to Miss Sides,



of Dorngay—At Ludlow, Mr. Green, to Mrs. Harris—Mr. Nash, to Miss Watts.

*Died.*] At Preston Brockhurst, T. L. Bailey, esq.—At Wrottesley Hall, Miss L. Wrottesley—At Shrewsbury, Mr. S. Johnstone—Mr. J. Price—Mr. J. Parker—Mrs. Colley—Mrs. Rowland, 86—Capt. W. Sandford, 75—At Bridgnorth, Mrs. Clarke—At Ludlow, Mrs. Poole—At Edgbold, Mr. Hughes—At Brosely, Mrs. Roden—At Prescott, Mrs. Morris—Walter Woodcock, esq. of Hales Owen, 80, one of his majesty's justices of the peace for this county, and 49 years a surveyor of taxes in the county of Worcester. Mrs. Woodcock died a few days before.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

The foundation-stone of a new market in Taunton, was lately laid there. The ceremony of laying it was performed by C. K. K. Tynte, esq. M.P. provincial grand master of Somerset, attended by a large body of freemasons, the bailiffs of the borough, the clergy, magistrates, and many of the respectable gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood.

William Gould, esq. of Belmont, Bath, was lately elected recorder of the city of Wells, in the place of Francis Drake, esq. deceased.

Rev. John Townsend is appointed to the living of Taunton Saint James.

Rev. C. Ashfield is preferred to the rectory of Dodington by Bridgewater, on the presentation of the Marquis of Buckingham.

*Births.*] At Kelston House, Lady Hawkins, of a son—At Bath, Mrs. Williams, of Westmorland, of a son—Mrs. Eyston, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Bath, Mr. G. Rance, to Miss Veale—Major Stone, to Miss A. Stone—At Crewkerne, Mr. Force, of Hulsh Milla, to Miss Coombs—Mr. R. King, to Miss E. Maxwell—At Misterton, Mr. W. Heggings, to Miss Brice—G. Wilkins, esq. of Heywood Hall, to Miss E. J. Robinson—At Box, J. W. Clark, esq. of Hook, to Miss Hooper—Mr. Sims, to Miss Rossiter, of Bath.

*Died.*] At Taunton, Mr. Pring, coal-merchant—At Crewkerne, Rev. Mr. Blake—Mrs. Phelps—At Bridgewater, Mr. C. Drew—Mrs. Cape—At Tisbury, Mr. J. Turner, 88—At Bath, Mrs. Bowen, 78—H. Ashmeade, esq.—Lady Dunally—J. Ward, esq. 76—Mrs. Hopton—T. Macdonald, esq. late of Hinde-street, London—Mr. J. Allison, of Edward-street—In the Crescent, R. Oliver, esq.—S. Ram, esq. of Wexford—Mrs. Langton, 81—At Yarlinton Lodge, J. Rogers, esq.—At Shorlock, Mr. E. Day, 80—At West Pennock, Mrs. Mary Tucker, 95, who lived to see the fourth generation—At East Hayes, Samuel Yockney, esq.—At Castlecombe, Mrs. Bane—At Weacombe House, Rev. L. H. Luxton, B.A. prebendary of Wells, minister of Taunton St. James and of Ash Priors, and many years an active magistrate for the county of Somerset—At Dr. Langworthy's Asylum, Kingsdown-house, Box, J. Randall, aged 104 years, upwards of 69 of which he had been a patient in that institution—In the Abbey Church-yard, Bath, W. Meyler, esq. 65, joint proprietor and editor of the Bath Herald. The social character of Mr. Meyler was of the rarest

order; his kind and affectionate disposition displayed itself in all his actions as a husband, a father, and a friend. His conversational powers were of uncommon brilliance: strong natural abilities, aided by a most tenacious memory, stored with the fruits of extensive reading, enabled him to illustrate every topic by appropriate quotations and characteristic anecdotes. In relating the latter, his rapid transitions of face and voice, expressive of humour, or pathos, as the subject varied, gave to every story the air of a little drama. As a writer, Mr. Meyler possessed considerable talent. The columns of his paper were continually filled with interesting information, and judicious, but gentle criticism. As a poet, he early obtained the prize myrtle at Batheaston Villa; and his theatrical addresses, which are numerous, possess a felicity of expression, a lively spirit, and apt allusion, which never failed to come home to the bosom of society. With qualities such as these, it may readily be supposed, his circle of acquaintance was extensive—among them he ranked Mr. Pratt, Dr. Harrington, the venerable Mackenzie, Mrs. Siddons, Dr. Valpy, Mr. Kemble, &c. &c.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

The Rev. J. T. Law is collated to the mastership of St. John's Hospital, Lichfield, vacant by the decease of Dr. Outram.

*Married.*] Major Whitby, of the Stafford militia, to Miss Emma Ratcliffe, of Woodhall, Essex—Mr. Cocking, to Miss E. Oats—Mr. Bell, of Handsworth, to Miss Haynes—S. Jervis, esq. of Darliston Hall, to Miss J. Roberts—At Stoke upon Trent, J. Spode, esq. to Miss M. Garner—S. Spode, esq. to Miss Crew.

*Died.*] Near Stafford, Mrs. Morris, 82.

#### SUFFOLK.

The Rev. W. H. R. Birch is preferred to the vicarage and parish-church of Yoxford; and also to the rectory and parish-church of Bedford: patron, Lord Rous.—The Rev. S. M. Westhorp, to the vicarage and parish-church of Sibton, with the chapel of Peasenhall.

*Married.*] At Bury, Mr. Smith, to Miss Hoy—At West Creting, Mr. P. Cock, to Miss J. Clark—At Halesworth, Rev. R. Robinson, to Miss S. Dennant—Lieut. Stubbin, R.N. to Miss C. Skitter, of Ipswich—Mr. G. Buck, of Wymondham, to Miss E. Ray, of Ipswich—J. R. Cuffley, of Ipswich, to Miss J. A. Carver—At Aldborough, Mr. Osborne, to Miss Braggs—At Worlingworth, Mr. T. Daly, to Miss M. Shearing—At Sutton, Mr. Hillen, to Mrs. Scaper.

*Died.*] At Norton, Mr. J. Bethel—At Bury, Mr. J. Smith—J. Watting, esq. 79—Mrs. Nelson—At Hadleigh, Mrs. Fenn, 76—At Framsden, Mrs. Birch—At Framlingham, Mrs. Clodd, 78—At Polstead, Mr. J. Mortimer, 82—At Ipswich, Mrs. Jopling, 79—Mrs. Edge, 81—Mrs. Buck—Mrs. Selby—Miss Green—At Bedingfield, Mrs. S. Cracknell, 90—At Walton, Mrs. Aldridge—At Palsgrave, J. Canfor, 80—At Edwardston, Mr. R. Scott—At Sudbury, Mrs. A. Hodge, 70—At Woodbridge, Mr. Plumley—At Risby, Mr. G. Challis, 82—At Naughton, Mr. E. Taylor—At Mildenhall, Mrs. Biggs—At

Monkton, Mr. W. King—At Melford, Mr. M. Richold—At Saffron Walden, Mrs. S. Paul.

## SUSSEX.

*Birth.*] At Brighton, Mrs. Vining, of a son.  
*Married.*] At Brighton, George Harrington, esq. to Miss Hill.

*Died.*] At Brighton, Mrs. Raikes—Mrs. Horn, of Stanstead—At Wartling, Mr. J. Wood, 87—At Dallington, Mr. J. Dunk.

## WARWICKSHIRE.

Nearly 2000*l.* have already been subscribed towards establishing a society for the encouragement of the fine arts, in Birmingham, which society was first suggested by Sir R. Lawley, bart. who has, besides a handsome subscription, added to it a valuable collection of casts from the antique.

The Rev. Dr. Panting Gardner, of Sansaw, is appointed by the Lord Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, to the rectory of St. Philip's, in Birmingham.

*Married.*] W. Yates, esq. to E. Barnardiston, daughter of the late Rev. R. W. Yates, of Solihull—Rev. R. G. Jeston, to Miss L. J. Torre, of Yorkshire—At Birmingham, C. H. Payne, esq. to Miss A. P. Lefevre—Mr. F. Massey, to Miss Edwards—At Harborne, Mr. J. Dawn, to Miss L. Baker—Rev. C. T. Elera, to Miss S. Palmer, of Colehill—At Rugby, Mr. Gray, to Miss M. Howell.

*Died.*] Rev. J. C. Townsend, rector of Allerton—At Walfhamcote, Miss S. A. Taylor—At Cheriton, Mr. T. Dickins—At Stratford-on-Avon, Mr. W. Roberts—At Birmingham, Mrs. Harlow.

## WESTMORELAND.

*Married.*] At Kendal, Mr. M. Laycock, to Miss Stephenson—Mr. J. Airey, to Miss Richardson.

*Died.*] At Patterdale Hall, J. Mounsey, esq.

## WILTSHIRE.

The living of Baydon, Wilts, has been presented, by Sir Francis Burdett, bart. the patron, to the Rev. W. Jennings, of East Garston vicarage, Berks.

*Married.*] At Warminster, H. Tugwell, esq. to Miss J. Harding—At Landford, T. Bolton, esq. to Miss Eyre—At Wilton, Mr. J. Line, to Miss E. Riley—At Box, J. W. Clark, esq. to Miss Hooper—At Collingbourn Kingston, Mr. W. Canning, to Miss Staggs—Mr. R. Ricketts, to Miss Usher, of Sneed—At St. George's, Salisbury, Rev. J. Venables, to Miss M. C. Lewis—Mr. M. R. Every, to Miss E. King—At Little Chiverell, Mr. H. Selfe, to Miss Barnes.

*Died.*] At Farley, Mrs. S. Parsons, 88—At Tisbury, Mr. J. Turner, 88—At Salisbury, Mrs. R. Marlow, 76—Miss E. Alford—At Trowbridge, Mrs. S. Pearce—Mrs. E. Saunders, of East Harnham—At Charlton, Mrs. Brooks—At Swindon, W. Harding, esq. late a magistrate for the county—At Chiseldon, Mr. W. Brown—At Zeal's Green, Mr. J. Heartgill.

## WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Devey, of Hurcourt Mills, to Miss H. Leigh—Mr. W. Hancocks, of Whitburn, to Miss S. Towers.

*Died.*] At Worcester, Rear-adm. West, 75—Mrs. Marriot, 74—Mr. Halfhead, 80—Mr. Freame—At Kyrewood House, Mrs. Wheeler—At Stanford, Mrs. Harris, 81—At Fladbury, Mrs. Quarrel—At Earl's Croome, Mrs. M. Barnes.

## YORKSHIRE.

From a very interesting document, just published, shewing the cotton twist and manufactured cottons sent from Hull yearly, from 1814 to the present time, it appears that the quantity of twist exported has increased from seven to seventeen millions of lbs.; and that of cotton goods, from nine millions to nearly fifty millions of yards! the quantity of the latter being half as much more in 1820, as in any other year!

A new house of correction, upon an improved plan, is about to be erected on the Humberbank at Hull, at an estimated expense of 19,000*l.* in which the prisoners are to be employed in such labours as they are competent to undertake.

The Rev. W. Bainbridge, of Tweedmouth, has been elected master of the grammar-school at Knaresborough.

*Births.*] Mrs. Hardy, of Leeds, of a daughter—At York, Mrs. Blow, of a daughter—At Hedon, Mrs. James, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Leeds, Mr. A. France, to Miss K. Smith—Mr. J. Wood, to Miss L. Lee—Mr. M. Dickenson, to Miss A. Western—Mr. W. Rider, to Miss E. Mason—Mr. S. Walker, to Miss M. Bedford—Mr. J. Bradley, to Miss M. Murgatroyd, of Midgley—At Sheffield, Mr. J. Stephenson, to Miss E. Kirk—Mr. W. Wilkinson, to Miss Marshall—At Beverley Minster, Mr. W. Clifton, to Miss Skinner—At Hull, Mr. W. Hought, to Miss Money—Capt. R. Humphry, to Miss E. Kelahs—Mr. Chaffer, to Miss A. Crosskell—Mr. J. Carter, to Miss Newsom—F. Alman, esq. of Middleton, to Miss H. Couldwell—At Bradford, J. Pollard, esq. to Miss J. Sturges—At York, Mr. W. Hood, to Miss A. Bower—G. Knowles, esq. to Miss A. Wormald—At Sculcoates, Mr. W. Hedley, to Miss S. Threadgold—At Wakefield, Mrs. Stephenson, to Mrs. Evers.

*Died.*] At Leeds, Mr. H. Thornton—Mrs. Collet—Thomas Nevins, esq. M.D.—At Armley, Mr. Oddy—At Burton Constable, F. Constable, esq. 60—At Pontefract, Mr. W. Drew—At Cockpit-houses, near Wakefield, Mr. S. Gosney, 75—At Cottingham, Mrs. J. Johnson, 82—At Halifax, Sir T. Horton, bart.—Mr. J. Branton—Rev. Mr. Moss—Miss S. M. Kenny—At Beverley, L. B. Barnard, esq. 63—Mrs. Crump—At Hull, Mrs. M. Duncan, 91—Mr. W. Dobson—Near Hull, William Williamson, esq. 80—At Lodge House, near Gilling, Mr. L. Heseltine, 85—At Skelton Lodge, Mrs. A. Tate, 87—At Cantley Hall, Mrs. Vernon—At Ripon, Mrs. Terry—At Thorpe Arch, Mr. H. Ovington, 87—At Billingham, Mrs. Hardy—At Doncaster, M. W. Morley, 82—At York, Mrs. Thompson—Mrs. Overend, 98—Rev. J. Thompson—At Brompton, J. Howard, carpenter, 101—At Summergangs, Mrs. Jackson.

## WALES.

As Mr. Owen Foulkes, a 'respectable farmer, near Aber, in Carnarvonshire, was returning home about eight o'clock in the evening, he was stopped by three persons, all Welshmen, on Penman Mawr, who robbed him of his pocket-book, and afterwards threw him over the stone fence which secures the road from a precipice of immense depth, the bottom of which, at high water, is overflowed by the sea. To those who are acquainted with the nature of the tremendous declivity, and its almost perpendicular descent, it will appear astonishing that Mr. Foulkes was not dashed to pieces. Though much bruised, however, he was able, with great exertions, to crawl to his own house.

A steam vessel, on an improved construction, about 90 feet long, is now building for the purpose of plying, dally, between Bagilt, near Holywell, Flintshire, and the port of Liverpool. She will be propelled by a double engine equal to a 48-horse power.

Culling Charles Smith, esq. is appointed receiver-general and cashier of his majesty's customs at Aberystwith, in the room of Augustus Pechell, esq. deceased.

*Births.*] At Trallwyn, Mrs. Lloyd, of a son—At Aberystwith, Mrs. Crompton, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Denbigh, R. Williams, esq. to Miss M. Heaton—At Marchwiel, Mr. Jones, to Miss M. Bennison—At St. Asaph, Mr. J. Jones, to Miss M. Vaughan—At Gresford, Rev. G. Cunliffe, to Miss Townsend, of Trevallyn—J. Rees, esq. of Carmarthen, to Miss Bowen, of Waunsifer—Lieut. Richards, R.N. to Miss Rees, of Aberdaron, Carnarvon—At Wrexham, Denbigh, Mr. W. H. Johnson, to Miss M. Trehearne.

*Died.*] At Ruthin, Mrs. Hughes, 20—At Carnarvon, Capt. Griffith, 78—At Barmouth, Rev. T. Edwards—At Brynferiwyn, Radnor, Mr. T. Laurence—At Haverfordwest, George Parry, esq.—At Welshpool, Mrs. A. Howell, 80—At Glanhafren Hall, G. A. Herbert, esq.—Near Aberystwith, Mrs. Jones—At Cwmcoch, Carnarvonshire, Rees Lewis, esq. 91—At Trewen, Cardiganshire, Rev. B. Evans—Rev. E. Meeson, of Llan y celan, near Overton, Flintshire—At Beaumaris, at the close of his 82d year, the Rev. Hugh Davies, B.A. F.L.S., since 1778 rector of the above parish, afterwards, in 1787, of Aber; of which being unable, through his advanced age, conscientiously to discharge the duties, he voluntarily resigned in the year 1816.—He lately published, in 8vo. an ingenious and scientific work, entitled, "Davies's Welsh Botany"—At Llangollen, Mr. Davies.

## SCOTLAND.

A monument to the memory of Scotia's favourite bard, Robert Burns, is now building in his native village; the plan is that of a Grecian temple, having 9 pillars 16 feet high.

The Melville monument is not to be a solid building, as formerly stated. The column is to contain a staircase, but this is never to be used without the consent of a majority of the committee of management, or when the building requires repair. The base of the pillar will measure 21 feet and a half, and is to be reared on three broad massive steps; its height will be 140 feet; and, if ultimately surmounted by a statue, will reach within 10 feet of the top of St. Andrew's church-steeple. It is to be constructed of stone from Culello quarry, Fifeshire.

*Births.*] At Mayne, Mrs. Hay, of a son—Mrs. Mackintosh, of Raigmore, of a daughter—In South Richmond-street, Mrs. Begg, of a boy and two girls, all of whom, with the mother, are doing well.

*Married.*] At Balaphetrick, in Isle of Tyne, Neil M'Lachlan, esq. to Mrs. Campbell—At Humberston, G. M'Kenzie, esq. to Miss C. M'Creo—At Edinburgh, Dr. Andrew Fife, to Miss Charles—At Greenock, Rev. W. R. Thompson, to Miss F. Rodger.

*Died.*] At Kinell House, Perthshire, Lady A. Place—At the Manse of Kiltarlity, Rev. R. Bayne, D.D.—At Dalvey, Alex. Macleod, esq.—At Nairn, Mrs. J. Allan—At Invercoe, in Glencoe, Donald Mac Donald, esq.—At Moor Park, R. A. Oswald, esq.—At Edinburgh, Mr. J. C. Tait, son of Crauford Tait, esq. of Harviestown—Lady Dalrymple Hay, Baroness Abercromby—John Campbell, esq. receiver-general of customs for Scotland.

## IRELAND.

*Births.*] In Dublin, Mrs. Hyde, of a daughter—Lady Coghill Coghill, of a daughter—Mrs. Smith, of a son and heir—At Farney Castle, Mrs. Armstrong, of a son—At Lodge Park, co. Meath, Mrs. Gibson, of a son.

*Married.* In Dublin, S. Fayle, esq. to Mrs. Hinks—G. W. Breton, esq. to Miss J. Beatty—T. Goodisson, esq. to Miss M. Ward—Lieut.-col. Ensor, to Miss J. Parsons—F. Boylan, esq. to Miss Johnson—J. L. Adlercron, esq. to Miss D. Rothe—In Sligo, J. West, esq. to Miss Smith—T. B. Godfrey, esq. of Donoughmore, to Miss A. Crooke—W. Jones, esq. of Limerick, to Miss E. Baker.

*Died.*] At Dublin, A. Worthington, esq. 87—Mrs. Duff—Mr. W. Gilbert, 88—R. Macdonnell, esq.—At Finglass, W. Allen, esq. 76—At Killarney, E. Dowling, esq.—At Cork, Rev. D. F. O'Donovan—At Palace Kenry, co. Limerick, D. Kennelly, esq.—At Humphreystown, co. Wicklow, J. Willis, esq.—At Carrig-a-Foyle Castle, co. Kerry, C. Gaff, esq.—At Galway, Mrs. M. Fahy, aged 107 years, 80 of which were passed in the service of Mr. Brown's family. She had seen 6 generations, and lived in 5 reigns. Her health continued unimpaired for upwards of 100 years; she then lost the use of one side by a paralytic affection, and was confined to her bed.

## POLITICAL EVENTS.

MAY 1, 1821.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

*Parliamentary Proceedings.*—The two Mutiny, and several other Bills, received the royal assent in the House of Lords, on the 24th of March. On the 26th Lord Grenville presented a petition from the University of Oxford against the Catholic Bill; several petitions were also presented, praying relief from agricultural distress. Lord Ellenborough moved on the 27th, that an address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be pleased to use his mediation to restore peace between Austria and Naples, on such terms as should preserve the honour of Austria, and the tranquillity and independence of Italy. After an animated debate, the motion was negatived without a division. On the 28th the Irish Witchcraft Repeal Bill was received from the Commons, and some business of little moment disposed of. The 28th, 29th, and 30th, were principally occupied in hearing appeals and receiving petitions. On Monday, April 2, several petitions complaining of the distressed state of agriculture were presented. Sir John Newport presented the Roman Catholic Disabilities Removal Bill from the House of Commons, on the 3d; and the Earl of Donoughmore moved the first reading of the same, which was agreed to. The House sat on the 4th and 5th, but no measure of importance came before it. April the 6th, the royal assent was declared to the Commercial Intercourse Bill, Court of King's Bench Dispatch of Business Bill, Grampound Witnesses Indemnity Bill, Husbandry Horse Duties Bill, and several other Bills. Petitions were also presented against the Catholic Bill; among them one from the Roman Catholic Bishop and Clergy of Limerick. The Lord Chancellor doubted if the latter could be received, as coming from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick, a person not known to the state, or appointed by the crown. The petition, however,

was laid on the table. April the 9th, the Duke of Gloucester presented a petition from the University of Cambridge against the Catholic Bill, observing, that, as on a former occasion, he should not take any part in the discussion of the question to which it related. Similar petitions were presented from St. Alban's, the clergy of Bath and Wells, Gloucester, Ely, and Sarum. Agricultural petitions were also presented from certain occupiers in Buckinghamshire and Gloucestershire. Earl Donoughmore postponed the second reading of the Catholic Bill to Monday the 16th. The Grampound Disfranchisement Bill was postponed till the following Friday, after the Lord Chancellor and Lord Lauderdale had expressed their disapprobation of the measure. On the 10th, the Earl of Egremont presented petitions from numerous occupiers of land in Sussex, complaining of agricultural distress. His Lordship said, he could not refrain from expressing a hope that Parliament would not separate for the present year without adopting some measure for the relief of the country. This desirable purpose might, he thought, be effected by prohibiting the importation of foreign corn. The petitions were ordered to be laid on the table. A considerable number of petitions was presented against the Catholic Bill. On the 11th, the Earl of Donoughmore presented several petitions from Irish Catholics, disapproving of that part of the Catholic Bill which related to securities required of the clergy. The noble lord hoped the Bill would receive some modification on these points before it passed into a law. The Lord Chancellor said, when the question was discussed he would undertake to shew, that the conjoint Bill contained some provisions which were contrary to the law of the country. The Marquis of Lansdowne presented a petition from the

Quakers of Gainsborough, in the county of Lincoln, praying for a revision of the criminal code; but the words "most respectfully" being used, instead of "most humbly," the petition was objected to by the Lord Chancellor, and declined for the informality. The Marquis of Lansdowne presented the Report of the Committee on Foreign Trade: the branches to which it related were, first, to the Asiatic trade, conducted under licenses from the India Company; secondly, to trade with the Asiatic islands, conducted under licenses from the Board of Controul; and thirdly, to the trade with Canton. The report set forth the advantages to be derived from the further extension of facilities under these three distinct heads, and how the facilities might be obtained, and secured against abuse, without interfering with the interests of the India Company. On the 12th and 13th several petitions were presented against the Catholic Bill, and for a revision of the penal code. Evidence was also heard on the Grampound Disfranchisement Bill. The second reading of the Bill for the removal of the Catholic Disabilities was moved by Lord Donoughmore on the 16th. His Lordship contended, that policy required, and justice demanded, that the Catholics, who composed one-fourth of the population of the United Kingdom, and four-fifths of the population of Ireland, should have those claims extended to them, which they then prayed for. His Lordship then suggested an alteration or two in the clauses relative to the compulsory oath, and the consolidation of two commissioners, mentioned in the Bill, into one. The Earl of Mansfield opposed the Bill *in toto*, and insisted that the spirit of the Catholic religion was the same that it had ever been. He contended that the Church of England was endangered by the measure, and that its ruin would involve the peace and prosperity of the kingdom. The Duke of Sussex supported the Bill; and the Marquis of Buckingham said that Parliament would be ultimately obliged, step by step, to admit the Catholics into all the benefits of the constitution—he appealed to every

Noble Lord present if that was not their conviction—what, then, was the use, or what could be their object in postponing it to a future and remote period? The Bishop of Norwich supported the Bill. Lord Redesdale said, that the measure invaded the laws for securing the Protestant establishment, and provided that the authority of the Pope of Rome should be most fully recognized within this realm. He moved, that the Bill be read that day six months. The Earl of Harrowby saw no danger that could possibly arise out of the Bill. In the midst of the debate the House adjourned until the following day, when the Duke of York rose and opposed the motion, which he believed contrary to the principles of the Revolution of 1688.—The Earl of Darnley regretted to hear the heir to the crown oppose the measure. The more he himself heard and saw, the more he was confirmed in an opposite opinion. The Lord Chancellor opposed the Bill, on the grounds that it was better for the interests of religion, that there should be a worse religion established, with an enlightened toleration, than no establishment at all; that the Bill could not be passed unless the Test and Corporation Acts were repealed; and that it would be in opposition to the Bill of Rights and Act of Settlement. His Lordship concluded by hoping, that the names of Grey, Grenville, Holland, Spencer, and Lansdowne, would not go down to posterity coupled with a measure so injurious to the civil and religious liberties of the country. Lord Grenville said, there never was a happier moment for passing the Bill than the present; and if rejected the decision could not be final. Lord Liverpool began by stating, that there were not three lines of the Bill to which he could give his assent. If this Bill passed, the clergy in Ireland would be naturally anxious to make theirs the established religion; and another consequence would be, that all other religious sects would be equally entitled to seats in the House. Quakers, Jews, and all persuasions, would be entitled to an equal eligibility. The King would be the only person in the realm who was prevented from exercising



the liberty of conscience. The Marquis of Lansdowne, Lords Melville, Somers, and Ashburnham, spoke in favour of the Bill, and Lord Sidmouth in opposition to it. The House then divided on the question for the second reading as follows: contents, 72; proxies, 48—120; non-contents, 90; proxies, 69—159: majority 39.—The following are the names of the peers who voted personally, or by proxy, on the second reading:—

*For the second reading of the Bill.*—Dukes, Sussex, Devonshire, Grafton, Argyle, Leinster.—Marquises, Buckingham, Lansdowne, Headfort, Camden, Anglesea, Conyngham, Wellesley.—Earls, Harrowby, Thanet, Jersey, Elgin, Cassillis, Galloway, Stair, Roseberry, Aberdeen, Cowper, Harrington, Warwick, Fitzwilliam, De La Warre, Spencer, Fortescue, Carnarvon, Charlemont, Darnley, Besborough, Donoughmore, Belmore, Limerick, Rosslyn, Grey, Minto, Morley, St. Germain's, Blesinton, Lauderdale.—Viscounts, Torrington, Melville, Hood, Granville, Duncan.—Bishop, Norwich.—Barons, Clinton, Dacre, Howard of Effingham, Howard de Walden, Say and Sele, Colville, King, Grantham, Holland, Hawke, Foley, Ashburton, Somers, Amherst, Grenville, Auckland, Dundas, Calthorpe, De Dunstanville, Lilford, Abercromby, Crewe, Ellenborough, Hill.

*Proxies for the Bill.*—Dukes, Somerset, Bedford.—Marquises, Stafford, Bute, Tweeddale, Queensberry, Downshire.—Earls, Mulgrave, Breadalbane, Essex, Carysfort, Carlisle, Hardwicke, Granard, Kingston, Darlington, Oxford, Grosvenor, Suffolk, Albemarle, Waldegrave, Derby, Dartmouth, Clancarty.—Viscounts, Ducie, Keith, Anson, Hereford, Bolingbroke.—Bishop, Rochester.—Barons, Lynedoch, Yarborough, Sondes, Mendip, Monteagle, Belhaven, Glastonbury, Hutchinson, Melbourne, Berwick, Sherborne, Mount Cashel, Cawdor, Gwydir, Braybrooke, Alvanley, Carrington, Erskine.

*Against the second reading of the Bill.*—Dukes, York, Beaufort, Newcastle, Northumberland, Wellington.—Marquises, Winchester, Lothian, Cornwallis, Northampton, Donegal.—Earls, Westmoreland, Pembroke, Bridgewater, Winchilsea, Cardigan, Shaftesbury, Kinnoul, Glasgow, Plymouth, Coventry, Macclesfield, Pomfret, Harcourt, Bathurst, Aylesbury, Chatham, Abergavenny, Mount-Edgecumbe, Digby, Mansfield,

Liverpool, Mayo, Enniskillen, O'Neil, Romney, Powis, Chichester, Lonsdale, Cathcart, Verulam, Whitworth, Brownlow, Longford, Abingdon.—Viscounts, Hampden, Sidney, Sidmouth, Lake, Exmouth, Curzon.—Barons, Eldon, Denevor, Saltoun, Napier, Boston, Baggot, Selsey, Kenyon, Rolle, Bayning, Bolton, Northwick, St. Helen's, Redesdale, Dufferin, Arden, Gambier, Harris, Beresford, Walsingham.—Archbishops, Canterbury, York.—Bishops, London, Winchester, Lincoln, St. Asaph, Bangor, Exeter, St. David's, Salisbury, Ely, Chester, Peterborough, Oxford, Gloucester, Llandaff, Clogher, Killaloe, Kilmore, Worcester.

*Proxies against the Bill.*—Dukes, Clarence, Richmond, Marlborough, Rutland, Dorset.—Marquises, Salisbury, Bath, Hertford, Exeter, Cholmondeley.—Earls, Huntingdon, Denbigh, Stamford, Scarborough, Poulett, Aylesford, Graham, Portsmouth, Radnor, Norwich, Egremont, Strange, Malinesbury, Craven, Nelson, Orford, Harewood, Beauchamp.—Viscounts, Falmouth, Dudley and Ward, Maynard.—Barons, De Clifford, Zouche, Willoughby de Broke, Middleton, Rivers, Rodney, Huntley, Montague, Waterford, Suffield, Douglas, Stuart, Salterford, Broderick, Rous, Wodehouse, Ely, Sheffield, Manners, Combermere, Aboyn, Prudhoe, Home, Kellie, Balcarras, Forbes, Gray, Thomond, Carrick, Farnham, Charleville, Carleton.—Bishops, Durham, Chichester, Hereford, Carlisle.—Archbishop Armagh.

On the 18th and 19th, some business of little moment was transacted; and on the latter of those evenings, the House adjourned until the 1st of May.

*House of Commons.*—On Monday, March the 26th, several petitions were presented relative to agricultural distress; and the House went into a committee upon the Roman Catholic Bill, when several verbal amendments were made, and the 1st, 2d, and 3d clauses of the Bill agreed to. The 27th was also principally occupied in a committee on that Bill, when several clauses were proposed by its opponents, and negatived. On the 28th, the House was occupied on the same subject. On the 29th, Mr. Hume stated, that the expenses of keeping Buonaparte at St. Helena amounted

to 415,000*l.* per annum; he moved for the correspondence between Government and the East India Company, in which it was stipulated, that the Company should be indemnified, on an average of two years, for the losses they might sustain in consequence of Buonaparte's imprisonment there. Mr. Hume also moved for an account of all the sums expended for Buonaparte in England, and if any part of such sums were repaid, and from what sources; which motions were agreed to. The report on the Catholic Bill was also brought up, and the third reading fixed for the following Monday. On the 30th, the motion for the House going into a committee on the army estimates, being made, Mr. Hume proposed certain resolutions, declaratory of the increase which had taken place on the staff since 1792, and on the increase of all salaries in public offices, augmented since 1792; with a view to their reduction. His motion was lost by a majority of 50 to 29. The House then went into a committee of supply, and several divisions took place on motions for reductions, which were negatived. Monday April 2, Sir John Newport having moved the third reading of the Catholic Bill, Sir William Scott spoke against it, and moved that it be read a third time that day six months. This was seconded by Sir G. Hill, and supported by Mr. Ellis, of Dublin, Mr. Goulbourn, Mr. Peel; and opposed by Mr. O'Grady, Mr. Canning, and others. The House divided—for the third reading, 216—against it, 197—majority for it, 19.—Several amendments were proposed by Mr. Peel and Mr. Croker, and negatived; other verbal ones were carried, and the Bill then finally passed.—The following is an abstract of the Bill:—

The preamble sets forth the oath of supremacy, and states, that the Roman Catholics are desirous of taking the oaths of allegiance and abjuration, but entertain scruples with regard to the oath of supremacy, as they apprehend it might be construed into a disclaimer of the spiritual authority of the Pope or Church of Rome, in matters of religious belief. The enactments specify, that, after the passing of the act, the Roman Catholics

shall be required to take the following oath, in the stead of the oath of supremacy: "I, A. B. do swear, that I do from my heart detest, abhor, and abjure, as impious and unchristian, the doctrine and position, that princes excommunicated or deposed by the Pope, or any authority of the See of Rome, may be deposed or murdered by their subjects, or any other whatsoever; and I do declare, that no foreign Prince, Prelate, State, or Potentate, hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this realm, that in any manner, or for any purpose, conflicts or interferes with the duty of full and undivided allegiance, which by the laws of this realm is due to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, from all his subjects, or with the civil duty and obedience which is due to his courts, civil and ecclesiastical, in all matters concerning the legal rights of his subjects, or any of them." The declarations against the sacrifice of the mass, transubstantiation, the invocation of saints, and the Virgin Mary, to be repealed. Roman Catholics to be admitted to appear in any of his Majesty's courts, or in any sheriff's court, or before the magistrates of royal burghs, to take and subscribe the said oath; the certificate of the proper officer of such court to be sufficient evidence that the said oath has been duly taken; no other oath to be required of any Roman Catholic, other than such as may, by law, be required of his Majesty's other subjects; the taking of the oaths of abjuration and allegiance, however, not to be dispensed with. No Roman Catholic to be capable of succeeding to the throne; of holding any office in the Universities, or any of the ecclesiastical courts; of giving presentments to any living; or of advising his Majesty, either directly or indirectly, in the disposal of any office or preferment, lay or ecclesiastical, in the United Protestant Church of England and Ireland, or in the Church of Scotland; or of holding the office of lord high chancellor, lord keeper or commissioner of the great seal of Great Britain, or of lord lieutenant, or lord deputy, or other the chief governor or chief governors of Ireland; nor are Roman Catholics to vote at any vestry meeting, for levying money to re-build or repair any parish church; or for the disposal of any estate belonging to any church; for the salary of parish clerk, or the appointment of churchwarden.

On the 3d, petitions were presented

against the Malt-tax. The committee of privileges reported on the petition of the electors of Carlisle, complaining of the Magistrates for introducing the military at the late election: the committee censured the conduct of the Magistrates, but refrained from recommending any proceedings upon the petition. The Malt-Tax Repeal Bill was lost, on the second reading, by a majority of 242 to 144. There was not a sufficient number of members present on the following day to form a House; but on the 5th, Lord Cranborne moved for a committee to enquire into the state of the game laws, which motion was lost by a majority of 52 to 34. In a committee of the whole House, on the Cash Payments Bill, Mr. Baring moved a resolution with a view of bringing the Act of the 59th Geo. III. c. 49, to the attention of the House. On the 6th, some warm discussion took place relative to the Newington Select Vestry Bill. Upon the order of the day for the House resolving itself into a committee of supply, Mr. Creevey opposed the motion, and adverting to the number of petitions for retrenchment and economy, and the neglect they had met with, alluding also to the case of Lord Fife, who had been dismissed from his place of Lord of the Bedchamber, for giving a conscientious vote on the malt-tax, proposed a resolution, that it was wholly unnecessary to go at all into committees of supply. The house divided on Mr. Creevey's motion, and the numbers were, for the resolution 36, against it 120. Mr. Baring brought forward his proposition relative to the Cash Payments Bill, on the 9th; and moved for a select committee to reconsider the provisions of the 59th Geo. III. Mr. Attwood contended that the only way to relieve the country, was to give back the standard of value in which the debts of the nation had been contracted. The Chancellor of the Exchequer recommended the abiding by a permanent standard of currency. The fall of prices was not peculiar to Great Britain, but was the same in other countries. Mr. Grenfell said, that Mr. Baring's amendment would plunge the country again into fluctuations and

embarrassments. On a division, there appeared, for Mr. Baring's proposition 27, against it, 149. The 10th of April was fixed for balloting a committee on the Callington election, but a sufficient number of members not being present, the House adjourned until the following day; when Sir J. Mackintosh obtained leave to bring in several Bills for mitigating the criminal laws; and two petitions were presented, one by Sir J. Graham against the Metropolis Roads Bill, and the other by Alderman Wood, from a prisoner in Ilchester gaol. The House went into a committee of supply on the army estimates, and several amendments were proposed, with a view to their reduction, which were negatived. On the 12th, leave was given to bring in a Bill to repeal the law on usury; and Mr. Hume moved for leave to bring in a Bill to disqualify persons holding situations in the ordnance department from voting at elections. It appeared, that persons from Sheerness had been made electors of Queenborough, who belonged to that department, 147 of whom received from the ordnance department 14,766*l.* per ann. Mr. Ward replied to the charges of Mr. Hume; and the House divided, for the motion 60, against it 118. The petitions from Scotland, complaining of the malt-duty, were referred to a select committee. The Bank Cash Payments Bill was also brought up. On the 13th, Mr. Lushington brought in a Bill to regulate Exchequer accounts. The Bank Cash Payments Bill was read a third time; and several divisions took place on a reduction of the army estimates, when the amendments proposed were negatived, and the report ordered to be received on the 16th. On that day, Mr. Hume again moved reductions in these estimates, which were again negatived. Mr. Lambton brought forward his motion for parliamentary reform on the 17th, when, after a long sitting, the debate was adjourned until the following day: it was finally negatived by a majority of 55 to 43. On the 19th, Sir H. Parnell moved for a committee to consider the state of commercial intercourse between Ireland and Great Britain, when the Chan-

cellor of the Exchequer moved, as an amendment, that the House should take the same into consideration at an early period of the next session. The Timber Duties Bill was read a third time and passed; and the House adjourned until the 30th.

The 23d ultimo being the day appointed to be kept as the birth-day of his Majesty, was observed with the demonstrations usually exhibited on such occasions. The King being at Brighton gave a splendid ball in the evening at the palace. A report is in circulation that his Majesty intends visiting Hanover in the course of the summer.

The following is an abstract of the net produce of the revenue of Great Britain, (exclusive of the arrears of war duty on malt and property,) in the quarter ensuing the 5th April, 1820, and 5th April, 1821:

	5th April 1820.	5th April 1821.	Incr.	Decr.
Customs	1,960,703	1,906,276		54,427
Excise...	5,876,335	5,707,590		168,745
Stamps..	1,453,224	1,467,799	14,575	
Post Off.	341,000	350,000	9,000	
Ass. Tax	873,716	842,531		31,185
Land Tx	149,409	137,427		11,982
Miscell.	48,860	57,578	8,718	
	10,703,247	10,468,196	235,051	267,339
		Deduct Increase		32,288
		Decrease on the Quarter		1,235,051

From this decrease of 235,051l. must be deducted the payments upon the malt-duty, charged upon the stock in hand in July 1819, but not paid into the Exchequer until the April quarter of 1820, amounting to 214,230l. so as to reduce the real diminution of the revenue to 20,821.

#### COLONIAL.

Letters from Sierra Leone, as late as the month of February, state, "that the rainy season has been more favourable than usual, but the months of December and January have been particularly unhealthy: three or four white residents have died, the rest of the inhabitants continued much debilitated, and numbers intend to return to England before the rains commence. The merchant vessels have suffered severely, 65 men out of 85 having died in two months, and many are left without a man."

The Governor of Tobago has in contemplation the filling up the Bacholet swamp, which has for some years been considered so destructive to

the health of the troops: for this purpose, as well as the improving the fortifications of the island, Capt. Smith, (commanding the Royal Engineers in the West Indies) was by the last accounts daily expected there.

A letter from Colombo, dated November 8, states that the Government had quiet possession of the whole of the Kandian country, and that the natives themselves assisted (though unwillingly) in forming good and durable roads throughout the island. Kandy is the head-quarters of the 45th regiment of foot, and the first Ceylon regiment; and the mails will shortly be conveyed to that place by regular mail-carts.

#### FOREIGN.

Naples has been given up to the Austrians by the following convention, and thus the independence of that kingdom is no more. The boasted valour and patriotism of the Neapolitans has terminated in abject submission:

"The undersigned, furnished with full powers for that purpose, have agreed upon the following articles:—" 1. There shall be a suspension of hostilities on all the points of the kingdom.

" 2. Hostilities shall also cease by sea, with as little delay as possible. Or-

ders to this effect shall be immediately despatched by the two armies.

" 3. The Austrian army shall occupy Capua. To-morrow, the 21st, its posts shall occupy but not pass the town of Aversa.

" 4. The occupation of the town of Naples and its forts shall be the objects of a particular convention.

" 5. The Austrian army shall respect persons and property, whatever may be the particular circumstances of each individual.

" 6. All Royal property and property of the state existing in the provinces occupied by the Austrian army, or which

it may occupy; all arsenals, magazines, parks, dock-yards, manufactories of arms, &c. belong of right to the King, and shall be respected as such.

" 7. In all the places and forts occupied by the Austrian army there shall be, independent of the Austrian commander, a governor in the name of the King. All the *materie* of war, in as far as respects the administrative part, shall be under the royal administrative directions.

" 8. The present convention shall be ratified by the Prince Regent and by Baron Frimont, the general commanding the Austrian army.

" Signed at the Grand Priory of Naples, before Capua, March 20, 1821.

" Baron AMBROSIO.

" Count FIEQUELMONTE."

A commission, called the *Statuaria*, has been established by the Austrians at Milan, Modena, and Naples, to try persons accused of state crimes. At Modena the duke has ordered the gibbet to be re-erected, which had been removed on his accession to power. Prussia seems not to have taken a very active part in these measures.

General Pepe, whose efforts to benefit his countrymen indicated more zeal than knowledge of their spirit, addressed a letter to them before his departure for Spain, where he is since arrived, in which he writes thus:—

" Neapolitans, I am almost ashamed to call you countrymen, after all you have done and all I have suffered. I have no language to express the detestation in which I hold the conduct of those who have guided your Councils in the late eventful period, or the disgust I feel at the baseness of your conduct on every occasion when the enemy made his appearance. You fled, you deserted, you submitted; and submitted upon the terms of the conqueror; and this, too, in the face of all your protestations, of all your pretended enthusiasm for liberty and independence."

He dwells for some time on this subject, entering into particular details of the disasters in the Abruzzi, and after alluding to what might have been performed there, proceeds thus:

" Had you made a stand when resistance was so possible, and victory so probable, how different would have been your situation and mine—how different the situation of the civilized world! The flame of liberty would have spread from

the peninsula of Italy into the North, and those very Governments that were the means of your subjugation, might themselves have been compelled to grant a Constitution to their subjects. It is not I only who am disappointed, it is all mankind—all men who have a spark of generosity in their bosoms; and even among yourselves, I know there are many who bitterly grieve over past events, that never can be remedied or recalled. The opportunity is past, and all Europe thrown a century back in the acquisition of freedom, by your treachery and pusillanimity."

With regard to himself, he observes:—

" That I am an exile is nothing. I am content to suffer, and would gladly suffer much more, could I benefit the land in which I was born. I have done my duty, and that alone is the consolation that is left me."

The attention of the public is now directed towards the Turkish provinces. A Moldavian Prince, named Ypsilanti, has placed himself at the head of his countrymen in arms, and issued proclamations to the Greeks to throw off the Turkish yoke. He has also advanced on the Morea and Epirus. The Austrian and Russian governments have openly professed a strict neutrality; but an Austrian army is said to be on its march towards the Turkish frontiers.

Several efforts have lately been made in France to form a new Ministry. It has been reported that Marshal St. Cyr declined the perilous honour of taking the lead, as did Count Daru, who is said to have told the King some bold and wholesome truths. A disturbance broke out lately at Lyons, in consequence of some false reports circulated with a view to raise an insurrection, which speedily subsided on the arrest of the parties who had caused it. The baptism of the young Prince of Bourdeaux is shortly expected to take place, when four new Marshals of France are to be made, and twelve Lieutenant Generals. Two days pay and a *demilitre* of wine is also to be distributed to inferior officers and soldiers.

The Minister of Spain has made a most candid report to the Extraordinary Spanish Cortes, in which he details three several plots, chiefly got



up by the clergy, in which the King and his brother Prince Carlos were destined to act, but without their being made acquainted with the conspiracies. It is much to be feared that Ferdinand behaves with great duplicity, and secretly foment, while he openly pretends to discourage, these violent efforts for the restoration of the ancient system of things.

Gustavus Adolphus, the ex-king of Sweden, has presented an address to the Norway Storting, for the purpose of obtaining letters of naturalization in Norway. He writes,

"If pure intentions, a loyal life, and tranquil resignation under every change of fortune, have been hitherto my comfort, they now constitute my hope, that my humble request of naturalization as a Norwegian citizen, in the military service of the State, will be granted. A Swede by birth, I have been separated from Sweden by the disposition of fate; but I have acquired the privileges of a citizen in a city of Switzerland, called Basle. My fortune may amount to about 30,000 guilders. Separated from my wife and children, I have but one natural son to provide for.

"G. A. GUSTAVSON.  
"Frankfort-on-the-Maine,  
Jan. 12, 1821."

His request was very properly declined by the Storting. Indeed it is difficult to guess for what purpose it could have been made, unless to create a disturbance in that kingdom.

The latest accounts from North America contain the inaugural speech of Mr. Munroe, upon his re-election to the office of President, on the 5th ult. He enters into an elaborate review of the political transactions that had occurred during the term of his expired trust, and then refers to the present state of the Union, and their relations with foreign powers. The amity existing with the British empire is dwelt upon in terms of apparent satisfaction. On the negotiations with France nothing specific is announced. A new system is recommended towards the Indian tribes. The plan is, to substitute for their nominal sove-

reignty of unproductive deserts, a real property in the soil itself, and a thorough incorporation into the republic. The President concludes by giving a general outline or delineation of the republican territory, and the accessions which have been made to it within five-and-twenty years.

A dreadful and indiscriminate massacre of all foreigners without distinction took place on the 8th of October last, at Manilla, in the Philippine Islands, in consequence of the natives imagining they were concerned in poisoning the waters there; but most probably this charge was only made an excuse for plunder. Twenty-five gentlemen and supercargoes, and eighty-five Chinese, are said to have fallen beneath the knives of these assassins.

A Lisbon mail brings intelligence that King John is considered by the Portuguese to have given his assent to the Constitutional system; but, at the same time, it seems confessed that they are not yet in possession of any authentic act of his Majesty to that effect.

New York papers bring accounts of the deplorable condition of St. Domingo, in which fierce and sanguinary factions are contending with each other. General Richard, Governor of the Cape, who was so active in destroying Christophe's government, has been detected in a conspiracy against the present government, and has been sent, with several others, prisoners to Port-au-Prince. There have been similar conspiracies at Gonaives and St. Mark's.

The last advices from South America bring intelligence of the prolongation of the armistice between the Royalists and the Independents on the Spanish Main. The Commissioner of the Royalists has himself arranged every thing at Sante Fé; and removed all the objections of General Bolivar. In consequence of this happy event, the most perfect tranquillity is restored in Columbia.

## THE DRAMA.

## DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

SCARCELY any thing new has been produced at this theatre, since the performances which we noticed in our last criticism. This is hard upon the public, and yet harder upon us, who would fain have something to praise. The managers, too, continue unfeelingly to encroach on the province, which their perpetual repetitions render sufficiently narrow, by becoming their own eulogists. We have the best inclinations in the world to cheer Mr. Elliston, if we could find one interval between his own thunders of applause. Let the reader peruse the following announcement—spread out in red letters in the middle of the Drury-Lane play-bill—and then judge whether we have not reason to complain!

“Miss WILSON continues to support the high character which the public have affixed to her professional efforts, and the whole of the operatic company enjoy a patronage which is without any parallel in dramatic history.—It is necessary to state, that no alterations have been made in the original text in the opera of LOVE IN A VILLAGE, excepting the omission of some interpolations, which, though sanctioned by usage and time, were absolute buffoonery, and could not but be repugnant to the feelings of every tasteful audience. With respect also to the original music, only three pieces, and those decidedly ineffective, have been omitted, and that omission allowed for the purpose of introducing airs, the chief part of which the public had previously stamped with their approbation.”

The substance of this criticism is not untrue; but we think we could have stated it with more propriety, and in almost as elegant language. Nor would we have added the cruel sneer which the proprietor has supplied in the same play-bill, as if by way of counterpoise to his elaborate eulogy: “The arrangement of the *entertainments* of this week will be as follows:—*To-morrow evening there will be no performance.*” So habitual has the

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puff direct become, that he would teach us to “bend our eye on vacancy,” and be entertained by the absence of his unrivalled performers! Were we disposed seriously to revenge his intrusions, we would slyly hint to Mr. Cobbett that he might take a little recreation among the play-bills—and the consequences would be tremendous!

Precluded thus from farther enlarging on “*Love in a Village*,” we turn to “*The Duenna*,” in which Miss Wilson performed Clara, the last of her three characters. The chief impression which she produced was by her execution of the well-known bravura “*Adieu thou dreary pile*,” which was characterized by all her brilliancy and ease. She seems to revel in the intricacies of sound, with a delight as strange and as relieving as if a rope-dancer were evidently to enjoy his task, and trip “with light fantastic toe” as if on a velvet lawn. Mr. Braham played Carlos, and did full justice to his most exquisite songs. He gave “*Had I a heart for falsehood framed*” with that tender elegance which characterizes the words and their author; and “*Ah sure a pair was never seen*,” in a spirit of charming gaiety. Munden’s Don Juan was in his richest and heartiest style; but we did not think Knight exactly fitted for the part of “cunning little Isaac.” This genuine representative of honest rusticity ought not to be compelled to make an awkward attempt to put on the rogue. Mrs. Edwin too appeared, for the first time, in a character far out of her usual line—assuming the dress and wrinkles of age, instead of flourishing, as usual, in immortal youth. If she failed, in some degree, to exhibit all the age and ugliness proper to the part, she infused into it a bounteous humour, at once characteristic and delightful. She made good her title to a long continuance on the stage, by shewing that when she cannot reasonably play the hoyden, she may step into a range of characters for which she will grow fitter as she grows older.

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The new afterpiece, with the barbarous name of "*Mistification*," intended to ridicule the absurd propensity to hoaxing, will scarcely accomplish its ingenious author's design. It represents a whole family making it the grand end of their being, to play fantastic tricks on their neighbours by all kinds of silly manœuvres. This is so overcharged a representation, that no spectator is likely to be laughed out of the foolish ambition of hoaxing by its scenes. Besides, the offenders are, after all, punished only by a counter hoax; so that the balance is not in favour of the plain dealer, but of the cleverest of the designers. There is, however, an ease and gracefulness in the language of this piece, which leads us to hope the author may do something towards the revival of old neglected comedy. Mrs. Edwin played very cleverly as a mistress, who assumes the disguise of a waiting-maid, without being able to lay aside the tone of authority. Miss Povey sang a charming song charmingly; and Mr. Cooper turned the tables on the family of hoaxers with a very pleasant gravity.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

At last we have the gratification of watching the progress of a fair and gifted candidate for the gentlest honours of tragedy. She appears too, happily, on the stage of Covent-Garden, which boasts the most intense and harmonious of living actors, and the most vivid reviver of the form and spirit of eldest chivalry. Miss Foote, indeed, was all a poet could desire to embody his richest fancies, when they referred only to loving or suffering. May she soon return to us, to raise up the sweet Virginia once more, and bid the Duchess of Miranda bend in graceful sorrow! Yet, for a certain line of characters, she wanted energy, and seemed fitted only to move among scenes of splendour and joy, or to sink beneath the blasts of fortune, a quiet uncomplaining mourner. Miss Dance's personal charms, not perhaps so winning, are cast in the mould of severer beauty. She is rather "more than common tall," slender, yet beautifully formed, with dark hair, deeply black eyes, and

features scarcely Grecian, but finely rounded off—a cast of face which might be too majestic for her frame, were it not pervaded by a soft expression which gives it a sweet and melancholy charm. She is evidently a lady in the highest sense of the term;—intelligent, unaffected, and graceful. Her usual style of speaking is, however, founded in mistake. It too often approaches a kind of doleful recitative, which is not only unpleasing, but diminishes the effect of those expressions of emotion which are true and natural. In the indications of gentle sorrow, in hurried tears, and little half-suppressed sighs, she almost equals Miss O'Neil, though she cannot be compared with her in the representation of tempestuous passion or of calm despair. Her attitudes are singularly beautiful; but they do not appear sufficiently inspired by the feeling, and are excellent rather as separate pictures than as silently telling of "that within which passeth shew." Her acting is, at present, deficient in continuity; because she has not yet dared to trust at once to her feelings, and to resign, as she safely might, the direction of gesture and position to the sway of passion animating a form habitually graceful. There is a preparedness about her movements, a study in her very bursts of emotion, which shew that she is thinking of the effect, not absorbed in the feeling of the character. The *callidæ juncturæ*, those fine links which art cannot give, are as yet wanting. But we are assured that Miss Dance will supply these—that she will give free scope to her sensibilities when her embarrassment wears away: and, then, the skill she has acquired in carriage and attitude will temper the passion, as they will render the most elegant movements the unconscious expressions of emotion.

Miss Dance first appeared as Mrs. Haller in "*The Stranger*"—a part judiciously selected for the occasion, only as it requires little energy. She is too young and nymph-like for the character. Her celebrated predecessor, while she retained her bloom, had an air of quiet self-possession, which well fitted her to represent a youthful wife.

There was an air of infinite purity about her acting, indeed, which negatived Mrs. Haller's own confessions; but when Miss Dance is degraded, by representing a guilty wife, we feel that it is silly *make-believe* at the best. She did not, therefore, play the character, but pleased us better than if she had. In some of the earlier scenes, where she did not feel it necessary to resort to the tragic chaunt which so ill becomes her, her sweet and crisp voice was exceedingly delightful to all within its reach; though we fear these were not the majority of the spectators. When she fell on her knees at the Countess's feet, after telling her sad story, and bent down her beautiful head, like a flower overcharged with dew, we felt that we had never seen a purer or more engaging picture of female timidity appealing to the strong for protection. Her first meeting with the Stranger was admirably managed, and her last scene full of touches of pathos, which received the best and surest evidences of their truth, in the silent tears of the loveliest part of the audience.

Belvidera, like Mrs. Haller, is too mature a character for this fair and delicate girl. She should breathe only in the spring-time of the heart—the first holiday of the spirit, over which grief can spread its untimely clouds. She cannot yet give all the force of deep affection, all the fulness of innocent joy, with which the heart of Miss O'Neil was wont to swell near to bursting. Her feeling, however, if not profound, was true, and pleasingly awakened some of the gentlest, though not the profoundest sympathies. Her manner of taking leave of her husband, in the third act, with the words "Farewell, remember twelve!" was original, and we think right. Mrs. Siddons—with due reverence be it spoken!—seemed to us to give these words with a thrilling solemnity, which the circumstances did not require. Miss Dance spoke them with a tone and look in which earnestness was half concealed by an air of delicate witchery, as if she would fix Jaffier to his important engagement by a smile, which, but for its importance, she would have felt to be irresistible, and

which she half feared to confide in, only because so much was in danger. Nothing could be more natural and affecting than her manner of sinking at his feet before his uplifted dagger, and exclaiming, in piteous affright, "Ah! do not kill me, Jaffier." It was as fine an appeal as possible from the fears of woman to the heart of man, and made us feel, in all its power, "the irresistible might of weakness." Her appearance in the mad scene was at once most striking and most lovely; but her fantastic attitudes wanted a meaning, so that a person ignorant of the words and situation, would hardly understand that insanity was playing with strange fire amidst the last fibres of an exhausted heart, which it would leave only when it had destroyed them. It is an inspiring circumstance in the prospects of Miss Dance, that for a long period she will improve instead of fading by time. Her manifest intelligence, the fine expression of her features, and the dignity of her movements, mark her out for the performance of high tragic characters, for which her person is as yet too slight, and for which she has not yet a sufficiently intense apprehension of the depths of human sorrow or joy. If she is not now the queen of tragedy, she is worthy to be the chief of her handmaidens!

A new afterpiece, in one act, called "*London Stars*," has been produced, to give Mr. Yates an opportunity of introducing imitations of popular London performers. The piece is very cleverly conceived, and executed with an ingenuity and sprightliness worthy of a better design than that of giving scope for mimicry. Yates appeared, by turns, in the costume of Young in *Pierre*, of Emery in *Tyke*, of Farren in the *Miser*, and of Macready in *Virginius*: his first copy was "the thing itself;" his second and third tolerable sketches; and his last, to our minds at least, a complete failure. The lisp and action of Young may be copied; the rough outside and provincial dialect even of Tyke may be assumed, though never its intense passion; Farren may be hit off by art, because he is altogether artificial;—but who shall counterfeit Macready in the more

exquisite passages of his Roman Father? They are among the most original and the most true—the sweetest and the profoundest things, within the power of acting. With this exception, the representation is altogether the most amusing we have ever seen of its species; which we do not regard with any great favour.

#### THE ORATORIOS.

The oratorios, as the musical performances of Lent are denominated by courtesy, are over; and we are not sorry for it, though they have been better conducted than usual. Concerts are, no doubt, excellent things, but we do not like to have them forced on us. It would be improper here to agitate the question whether there is any religious obligation to keep holy the Wednesdays and Fridays during Lent; but we maintain that if there is, no performances at all should be allowed; and that if there is not, we ought to have our usual honest plays. Were the music really sacred, its performance in such a scene would be profane. Can the solemnities of death and life be sent home to the heart amidst the “nods and becks and wreathed smiles” of a theatre? Is it

fitting that such strains as “Luther’s Hymn” or “I know that my Redeemer liveth” should be complimented by the rapturous encore of pit, boxes, and gallery? Are we to make amusements of our own eternal destinies? But the music is not at all sacred—for then the benches would be soon deserted—but is a strange medley of “grave and gay, of lively and severe;” so that our hearts are one moment awe-struck by “echoes from beyond the grave,” and the next set dancing by the *Giovinetti* chorus. Every art, indeed, is necessary to atone for the absence of scenery and dramatic interest: the most popular singers must be engaged; triumphal odes must be blended with requiems; Italian buffoonery must relieve strains of death and judgment; and the tumults of a battle must awaken those who have been lulled by “airs from heaven.” Extraordinary exertions have been made this season by both the conductors of these miscellaneous Concerts, especially on their concluding nights; but the very nature and necessity of those exertions only made us feel more desirous of a change of system.

### FINE ARTS.

#### SIR JOHN LEICESTER’S GALLERY.

It may be affirmed of a great portion of the opulent, that their wealth is expended to very little intellectual purpose, and that what is called making a handsome or fashionable appearance is the sum of their enjoyment and ambition. It is therefore a pleasure heightened by its rarity, to witness the application of wealth to higher objects, and especially to those which add most to the mental and moral grace of life—objects that, while they confer individual distinction, best promote national dignity—thus obtaining present applause, and with such illustrious personages as *PERICLES*, *ATTICUS*, *MÆCENAS*, and the *MEDICI*, the esteem of posterity for ever.

It is with these sentiments that we regard the conduct of Sir J. LEICESTER, who has acquired a high and peculiar public distinction by his conferring the best species of patronage

on the graphic genius of his country that can proceed from an individual; such a species indeed, as approximates to the munificence of what a nation itself would confer. This is the character of his proceeding in the erection of a spacious and beautiful gallery for the exclusive reception of British Pictures, to which he periodically invites, and is at this time inviting, the enlightened and art-loving portion of the public.

The obvious and prevailing character of this Gallery is compounded of the graceful and the familiar. Of the more elevated class of subjects are, Mr. WEST’s *Angels conducting Lot and Daughters out of Sodom and Gomorrah*, and Mr. FUSELI’s *Theodore and Honoria*.

The first picture equally belongs to figure and landscape painting, but the landscape is much below the demand of the subject. It has nothing of an



ignited and terrible grandeur, and is insipid. Not so the beautifully attired group of refugees. The fervour of the scriptural account of their flight from the impious cities has evidently animated the mind in delineating it, and has characterized the prudential hurry and patriarchal aspect of Lot, the graces of the daughters, and the beauty and guardian attendance of the Angels.—Mr. FUSELI's colouring is unusually defective in the flesh. He is also defective in his penciling, and most of the executive requisites of his art, in a true delineation of form, and in all that constitutes simplicity of action and expression. But still his hand is moved by no ordinary feeling, which feeling is reflected upon the spectator with a solemnity, and sometimes a dread, not unlike what is felt from the descriptions and scenes of DANTÉ. Thus it is in the picture from Boccaccio of *Theodore and Honoria*. It is one of horror in the flaming and vengeful eye of the knight on horseback pursuing a female, in the eager flight and agonizing terror of that female, and the shrinking amazement of Theodore. With all his defects, Mr. FUSELI is an animated and indeed a poetical painter. In the production of his pictures, his eye, his hand, and the mind that directs them, are in

“A fine phrenzy rolling.”

Most painters may point out and tamely avoid his defects, but very few indeed can reach his originality and impressiveness.

Among the pictures which we have classed as the graceful, are the following—*Girl crossing the brook with her brother*, H. THOMSON, R. A. which is considered to be the best this painter has produced. The incident is trivial, but callous and cold must the heart be that is not touched by blooming beauty and brisk childhood, exhibiting their bounding activity of body and mind, their innocence, and their

“Lively cheer of vigour born.”

A similar gratification is produced by the finer performance of GAINSBOROUGH, *The Cottage Door*, where in front of their homely tenement, a mother is superintending her cluster of children while at their evening repast in the yellow sunshine, and still

brighter sunshine of mind. In the same room with this picture is an unostentatious but feeling memorial of Mr. WEST's genius: a cast by Mr. BARNES, of a hand, taken from that artist an hour after his decease, and curious for its being in the exact action of holding a pencil.—The original design of *The Snake in the Grass*, by Sir J. REYNOLDS, has his rich and bland colour, and the still more bland character he gave with so heart-felt an emphasis to such subjects. Luxuriant in complexion and form, holding up the back of her hand significantly against her face, and smiling with a side-long glance, she is the representative of that wily beauty, which is so fascinating and deceitful—a snare for the heart, and the decisive test of firmness and prudence. It has partaken a little of the regretted evanescence of most of his pictures.—*A Bacchante*, by B. WEST, P. R. A. with the cymbals which she strikes to her brisk advancing, her beautiful and joyous face, her flowing hair, her minstrel mouth, is one of the best examples we have ever seen from the pencil, of the ecstatic flow of the animal spirits, of the effect of that mixture of youthful health which nature bestows on a vigorous constitution, and of the stimulus of wine and music. To TITIAN, however, whose comprehensive genius charmed with all that is harmonious, rich, and grand, in the complexion of nature, while it penetrated into and brought out on the canvass, the diversities of mind

From gay to grave, from lively to severe—to TITIAN, in the portrait of his daughter holding up a box, is the President indebted for this extraordinary display of mental and animal exhilaration. The action and expression are the same. The President, by unbinding the tresses of the original, improving the features, adding a Bacchanalian boy, and a back-ground with a dance and offering to the God of wine, has given more correctness of form and beauty, and more importance of subject. It is a translation with well invented additions, and inferior only in colour, and in a cloudy sky. One of TITIAN's bright sapphire skies would have better suited the joyous

season and subject.—The *Sleeping Nymph* is indisputably the best work of the late elegant-minded Mr. HOPPER; and, notwithstanding some imperfections in drawing, is one of the most delicious minglings of colour and character we have ever seen. She is uncovered, but serene and innocent in her look; she impresses the idea of a Diana rather than a Venus; so that, viewed as she is through this induced and delicate texture of mind, the admiration of her loveliness is mixed with esteem. She appears as the purest effluence of personal and moral existence, infusing

“Sweetness into the heart unfelt before.”

She is beauty, and the embodied emblem and effect of a peaceful conscience and health.—Mr. HILTON's *Europa* has greatly advanced his reputation for clear, harmonious, and splendid colour, for grace of action, and general grace of form; for he has not yet reached that requisite union of feeling and science that gives the many nice touches, and those inflexions of outline and surface, which constitute refinement of shape and attitude. Seated on the back of the transformed deity, Europa is carried through the waves surrounded by marine pomp; her anxious countenance as she looks back on the shore of her receding home, forming a fine contrast to the

exultation and splendour of the active beings around her, to the shell-resounding Tritons, the smiling Nereids, and hovering Cupids. The painter has indeed set the spectator's mind in sprightly accompaniment to the glowing looks and gliding movement of the floating train.—On the *Portrait of Lady Leicester, as Hope*, the talents of Sir T. LAWRENCE have shed their best influence; it is a vigorous likeness of the handsome original. Her black eyes, bright and beautiful as a Circassian's, her countenance smiling and benignant, her advance from dark clouds, so gentle but cheerful, the young persons who are soliciting her favours in tender earnestness of expression, and the soft light and colour around her, are collectively the visible representation of that benign emotion which cheers all-suffering mortals, warms with a continued relish of existence, and prevents the source of life from being frozen to despair and death.

His Majesty has honoured the establishment of Engravers and their beautiful Exhibition, in Soho-square, with his patronage. It indeed well deserves this honour, and the encouragement of the public. The lovers of the Fine Arts will find in it a rich and novel gratification, and, we hope, the means of promoting more extensively this elegant source of enjoyment.

## VARIETIES.

*Cambridge, March 20.*—The Lord Chancellor (acting on the behalf of his Majesty as Visitor of Queen's college in this university) has given judgment on the remaining points, in the two petitions against the election of the President of that society. He has confirmed the election and admission of the Rev. Henry Godfrey, B.D.; having reserved, however, one point, upon which his Lordship has not expressed his present opinion.

The two gold medals given annually by the Chancellor of this university to the best proficients in classical learning among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, were adjudged to Messrs. Alfred Ollivant and William Henry Fox Talbot, both of Trinity college.

*Erasmus and Sir Thomas More.*—The friendship that subsisted between these two great men was such, that, although

unknown to each other, except by a correspondence, Erasmus came over to England to visit More, and remained a considerable time with the chancellor at his residence at Chelsea. When Erasmus was about to return home, Sir Thomas lent him a favourite horse to carry him to the coast; but, instead of returning the horse, Erasmus took it to Holland, and in return sent More the following epigram :—

Quod mihi dixisti  
De Corpore Christi,  
Crede quod edas, et edis;  
Sic tibi rescribo  
De tuo palfrido,  
Crede quod habeas, et habes.

This was a witty, though not perhaps a very grateful return, for his friend's kindness, and conveys at the same time a severe satire upon the zeal of Sir Tho-

mas for that miraculous dogma of the Romish church---Transubstantiation.

*London Astronomical Society.*—The report of this institution, which has just been printed, is of a most gratifying nature to those who take an interest in the study of Astronomy. The Council have ordered a die to be made for striking medals, as a reward for discoveries in Science. The Society's gold medal, and 2*l*. will be given "for the best paper on the Theory of the motions and perturbations of the satellites of Saturn. The investigation to be so conducted, as to take into consideration the influence of the rings and the figure of the planet, as modified by the attraction of the rings on the motions of the satellites; to furnish formulæ adapted to the determination of the elements of their orbits, and the constant co-efficients of their periodical and secular equations, from observations best adapted to lead to a knowledge of such determination. The papers to be sent to the Society, on or before the 1st of February, 1823."

*The new (Antarctic) Land.*—The following account was drawn up by one who sailed to ascertain the fact of a new Southern Land, reported by the brig William to have been seen in a former voyage. The writer says, "We sailed from Valparaiso Dec. 20, 1819, but did not arrive on cruising ground till the 16th of January 1820, having been almost constantly harassed with baffling winds and calms, till we arrived in a high southern latitude. On that day, however, we had the good fortune to discover the land to the south-eastward, extending on both bows as far as the eye could reach. At a distance, its limits could scarcely be distinguished from the light white clouds which floated on the tops of the mountains. Upon a nearer approach, however, every object became distinct. The whole line of coast appeared high, bold, and rugged; rising abruptly from the sea in perpendicular snowy cliffs, except here and there where the naked face of a barren black rock shewed itself amongst them. In the interior, the land, or rather the snow, sloped gradually and gently upwards into high hills, which appeared to be situated some miles from the sea. No attempt was made to land here, as the weather became rather threatening, and a dense fog came on, which soon shut every thing from our view at more than a hundred yards distance. A boat had been sent away in the mean time to try for anchorage; but they found the coast completely surrounded by dangerous sunken rocks, and the bottom so foul,

and the water so deep, that it was not thought prudent to go nearer the shore in the brig, especially as it was exposed to almost every wind. The boat brought off some seals and penguins which had been shot among the rocks; but they reported them to be the only animated objects they had discovered. The latitude of this part of the coast was found to be 62° 26' S. and its longitude to be 60° 54' W.

"Three days after this, we discovered and anchored in an extensive bay, about two degrees farther to the eastward, where we were enabled to land, and examine the country. Words can scarcely be found to describe its barrenness and sterility. Only one small spot of land was discovered on which a landing could be effected upon the Main, every other part of the bay being bounded by the same inaccessible cliffs which we had met with before. We landed on a shingle beach, on which there was a heavy surf beating, and from which a small stream of fresh water ran into the sea. Nothing was to be seen but the rugged surface of barren rocks, upon which myriads of sea-fowls had laid their eggs, and which they were then hatching. These birds were so little accustomed to the sight of any other animal, that, so far from being intimidated by our approach, they even disputed our landing, and we were obliged forcibly to open a passage for ourselves through them. They consisted principally of four species of the penguin; with albatrosses, gulls, pintadoes, shags, sea-swallows, and a bird about the size and shape of the common pigeon, and of a milk-white plumage, the only species we met with that was not web-footed. We also fell in with a number of the animals described in Lord Anson's voyage as the Sea-Lion, and said by him to be so plentiful at Juan Fernandez, many of which we killed. Seals were also pretty numerous; but though we walked some distance into the country, we could observe no trace either of inhabitants, or of any terrestrial animal. It would be impossible, indeed, for any but beasts of prey to subsist here, as we met with no sort of vegetation, except here and there small patches of stunted grass growing upon the surface of the thick coat of dung which the sea-fowls left in the crevices of the rocks, and a species of moss, which occasionally we met with adhering to the rocks themselves. In short, we traced the land nine or ten degrees east and west, and about three degrees north and south, and found its general appearance always the same,

high, mountainous, barren, and universally covered with snow, except where the rugged summits of a black rock appeared through it, resembling a small island in the midst of the ocean; but from the lateness of the season, and the almost constant fogs in which we were enveloped, we could not ascertain whether it formed part of a continent, or was only a group of islands. If it is insular, there must be some of an immense extent, as we found a gulf nearly 150 miles in depth, out of which we had some difficulty in finding our way back again.

"We left the coast on the 21st of March, and arrived at Valparaiso on the 14th of April, having touched at Juan Fernandez for refreshment."

*Vegetable Alkali: Daturium.*—A substance supposed to be a new vegetable alkali, has been obtained from the seeds of the *daturium stramonium*, by M. R. Brandes, and distinguished by the name daturium. It is combined in the seeds with malic acid, and is obtained in the usual way. It is nearly insoluble in water and cold alcohol, but is soluble in hot alcohol, from which it precipitates on cooling in flocculi. It has been obtained with difficulty in crystals, which are quadrangular needles. It neutralises acids, but requires to be added in large quantity. Its sulphate is crystallizable, soluble in water, efflorescent, and decomposed by fixed alkalies. Its muriate forms square plates, readily soluble in water. Its nitrate is crystalline, and soluble. Its acetate is deliquescent. It acts on iodine as other alkalies do, though feebly.—*Journ. de Physique.*

*Shakspeare.*—The inhabitants of Stratford-upon-Avon have it in contemplation to establish in that town a Shakspeare Club in honour of their immortal bard: and the ensuing anniversary of his birth, the 23d of April, will be commemorated by a grand ball under the auspices of its members.

*Natural History.*—The rarest shell in the British dominions, *Pholas Passyracea*, has been found lately at Torquay, and is in possession of a gentleman near Exeter.

The hollow-sounding bittern, a bird exceedingly rare in this country, was shot lately near Worcester.

*Antiquity.*—A fine relic of antiquity was dug up lately in the garden-ground of the Hospital at Colchester: it is a figure of the Theban Sphinx, admirably executed.

*Lupulin, or active principle of the Hop.*—Dr. A. W. Ives, of New York, has

discovered that the characteristic properties of the hop reside in a substance forming not more than 1-6th of its weight. This substance, peculiar to the female plant, has been called *lupulin*, and is an impalpable yellow powder. Of lupulin, 120 grains contain

Tannin .....	5 gr.
Extractive matter ..	10
Bitter principle ....	11
Wax .....	12
Resin .....	36
Lignin .....	46

Hops from which all the lupulin had been separated, when acted upon by water, alcohol, &c. gave a portion of extract which possessed none of the characteristic properties of the hop. From experiments it appears, that from 6 lb. of hops, only about 14 ounces of lupulin were separated. Two barrels of beer were then made, in which 9 ounces of lupulin were substituted for 5 pounds of hops (the common proportion). At the end of five weeks the beer so brewed was very fine.—*Annals of Philosophy.*

*Magnetism.*—Professor Hansteen has announced that polarity is by no means confined to Iron; but that the wall of a house, a tree, and the mast of a ship, are capable of producing the effects of a north pole below, and a south pole above. This subject deserves to be carefully re-examined with respect to this induced polarity, which, if its existence were confirmed, would tend to remove some difficulties in the theory of a ship's attraction.

*New Longitude Act.*—By this Act, the 58th of the late King is amended. The rewards are 5000*l.* to any subject of Great Britain who shall reach the longitude 130° from Greenwich, within the Arctic circle; 10,000*l.* (further) for the north-west passage into the Pacific; 1000*l.* for 83° of north latitude: and a like sum for 85°, 87°, 88°, and 89°, respectively. It is assumed in the preamble, that no ship has gone beyond 81° of north latitude, nor 113° west longitude.

*Edinburgh University.*—The Lord-Provost, Magistrates, and Council, on a leet presented by the Faculty of Advocates, have unanimously appointed Sir William Hamilton, Bart., and William Fraser Tytler, Esq., advocates, to be joint Professors of Civil History and Greek and Roman Antiquities, in the University of Edinburgh, with the benefit of survivorship.

On the first of March the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Fife was elected Lord Rector of the University and Marischal College of Aberdeen. His lordship has given 50*l.*

to be distributed in prizes to the most deserving students in the different classes.

*Architects' and Antiquaries' Club.*—The Fourth Meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday, April 10; Mr. Oakley, the President, in the chair. Several new members were admitted. Among the numerous visitors who dined with the club were two eminent foreign architects, M. Moreau, of Vienna, and M. Godefroy, of Philadelphia. A paper relating to the pursuits of the Society was read by Mr. Lascelles.

*Quadrature of the Circle.*—The following simple method of solving this hitherto unanswered problem has been discovered by Mr. A. C. Luthman, of Hereford:—

“Let a sphere be made, likewise a perfect hollow cube, one of the internal sides of which must be equal to the diameter of the sphere; then let the sphere be placed in the hollow cube, and pour water into the vacant space around the sphere until the water is exactly level with the edge of the cube, and consequently with the top of the sphere; after which, take the sphere carefully out, and measure the proportion which the depth of water left in the cube bears to the vacant space, lately occupied by the sphere: deduct the quantity of space occupied by the water from the entire space contained by the cube, and the remainder will be the solid contents of the sphere. In order to find the proportion between the circle and the superficial square, let a cylinder be made of the same diameter as the sphere above mentioned, and equal in height to one of the internal sides of the cube, place the cylinder in the cube, pour water around it until the water is level with the edge of the cube, then carefully take out the cylinder, find the proportions as previously directed for the sphere—and as the proportion of the cylinder is to the cube, so will the proportion of the circle be to the square.”

*Organic Remains.*—A large fossil skeleton of the *Ichthio Saurus Platydon*, or *Proteo Saurus*, was lately discovered in the blue lias formation at Lyme Regis, Dorset. The head of this skeleton from the orbit to the termination of the nose is four feet and a half long, with the teeth well defined, with the process of the sternum, scapulæ, humerus, &c. and the whole length of the vertebræ, being from 18 to 20 feet in length. The illustration of the osteology of the *Ichthio Saurus*, or *Proteo Saurus*, was the subject of a celebrated paper addressed to the Royal Society by their Vice President, Sir Eve-

rard Home, Bart. and was published in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1819.

*Diurnal Variation of the Needle.*—The following interesting results are given by Professor Hansteen. 1st. The magnetic intensity of the earth is subject to a diurnal variation, decreasing from day-break till 10h. or 11h. a. m. when it reaches its *minimum*, and from thence it increases until it reaches a *maximum* about 3h. a. m. 2nd. Two or three days after the moon crosses the equator, the magnetic intensity seems to be weakened. The same happens during an *aurora borealis*. 3rd. The magnetic intensity is also subject to an annual variation, being greater in winter than it is in summer. 4th. Every object, of whatever material it consists, has a magnetic north pole at its lower end, and a south pole at its upper end, when suspended in a vertical position.

*Roman Antiquity.*—A Roman Altar was dug up last month by Mr. S. Faulkner, gardener, while sinking the ground in a place called Daniel's Field, situate between the Tarvin and Whitchurch roads, in Boughton, near Chester. It is formed of red granite stone, and having been inclosed in a soft clayey soil, is in excellent preservation, one part only of the upper folding of the ornamental work being defaced. It is very near four feet in height; its two fronts, on each of which is the same inscription, 18 inches across, and the two sides, quite plain, measuring about 12 inches each. On the top is a kind of shallow basin, supported by two volutes. The pedestal, a square piece of red sand stone, about 20 inches in width, and 6 in thickness, was found at a very small distance from the altar. The inscription, in extended characters, is, *Nymphis et Fontibus Legione Vicesima valente victrici*; thus Englished: *Dedicated to the goddesses of the waters, and the spirits of the fountains, by the soldiers of the Twentieth Legion, the powerful, the conquering*. By another authority it is translated thus: *The Twentieth Legion, the powerful, the victorious, to the Nymphs and Fountains*. There is no particular spring now known on or very near the spot where the altar was dug up; but within five minutes walk of the place there are at this day some fine springs of water, particularly what is called Barrel-well; and indeed the district around abounds with them. Of the precise time this curious piece of antiquity has been entombed in the earth, it is impossible to say; but the most reasonable conjecture appears to be, that it was overthrow-



and buried at the time when the Romans took their last leave of Britain, which was about the year of the Christian æra 448; and the period may therefore be about fourteen hundred years.

*Telescope.*—Mr. J. Ramage, of Aberdeen, has constructed a 25 feet reflecting telescope, being the largest except that of Sir W. Herschel ever made. The speculum is 25 feet focal length, and 15 inches in diameter. The method of observing is by the point view; the power is from 50 to 1500, and the mechanism by which the observer and the instrument are moved, is so simple and well contrived, that it can be managed and directed to any part of the heavens as readily as a three feet achromatic telescope.

*Leeds Literary Society.*—The first meeting of the Leeds Literary and Philosophical Society, was held on Friday evening, the 6th April. John Marshall, Esq. president of the society, being necessarily absent on his official duties in another county, the chair was taken by Mr. Wilks, one of the vice-presidents, who opened the business of the society by a brief, but appropriate address, stating the object of the meeting. An introductory essay, from the pen of Mr. Thackrah, was subsequently read; a production extremely honourable to its author, and which had previously been selected by the council, as the best of those compositions delivered in as prize essays.

*The Mermaid.*—It was mentioned in all the Journals, some time ago, that a Mermaid, caught in the Indian Seas, had been brought to this country. The creature so described, and no doubt one of the species which has given rise to so many fabulous stories, is now in the Museum of Surgeons' Hall. It is about 8 feet in length, and bears a strong resemblance to the common Seal. There is also a young female, of the same species, in the same place. They belong to the class of Mammalia; the fins terminate (internally) in a structure like the human hand; the breasts of the female are very prominent; and, in suckling its young, not only this appearance, but their situation on the body, must cause that extraordinary phenomenon which has led to the popular belief. In other respects, the face is far from looking like that of the human race; and the long hair is as entirely wanting as the glass and comb.

*Rob Doun.*—The lovers of Gaelic Poetry will be gratified to learn, that a MS. volume of the Poems of this cele-

brated Bard, collected about thirty years ago, by the Rev. Mr. M'Leod, Minister of Rogart, in Sutherlandshire, has been presented by Sir John Sinclair, Bart. to the Highland Society of Scotland. The Society, with their usual liberality, have subscribed handsomely towards the publication of the Poems.

*The Dip of the Needle, and Intensity of the Magnetic Force.*—The following observations on this subject have been collected and calculated:

	Dip.	Intensity of Mag. Force.
Peru.....	0 0.....	1,0000
Mexico.....	42,10.....	1,3155
Paris.....	68,38.....	1,3482
London ....	70,33.....	1,4142
Christiana ..	72,30.....	1,4959
Arendahl ....	72,45.....	1,4756
Brussa .....	74,21.....	1,4941
Hare's Island	82,49.....	1,6939
Davis' Straits	83,8 .....	1,6900
Baffin's Bay..	84,25.....	1,6685
„ „ ..	84,39.....	1,7349
„ „ ..	84,44.....	1,6943
„ „ ..	85,54½ ....	1,7383
„ „ ..	86,9 .....	1,7606

*Antiquities.*—As some men were digging, a few weeks since, in a field adjoining the Edgware-road, a short distance from Kilburn, they discovered, about ten feet below the surface of the ground, a large stone coffin, containing two skeletons—one of considerable dimensions, the other apparently the skeleton of a child. Near the same place also were found several ancient coins; one or two of the reign of Henry VIII. which renders it very probable that the remains were deposited about that period. On the same spot there formerly stood a nunnery of the Benedictine order, founded by Herebert, abbot of Westminster, in the reign of Henry I. and demolished in the 15th century.

*St. David's Day.*—St. David died in 642, aged 126 years, having been Archbishop 65 years. Two years before his death the Britons gained a victory over the Saxons, to which he chiefly contributed, by the suggestion of a judicious regulation for rendering the Britons known to each other in battle, by wearing *leeks* in their caps. From this circumstance arose the custom of the Welsh, the undoubted descendants of the old Britons, wearing leeks in their hats on St. David's Day, and spending it with every mark of conviviality. An old Welsh Bard says of the favourite *leek*—

“ I like the leeke above all herbes and flowers:

When first we wore the same, the field  
was our's.

The leek is white and green, whereby  
is meant,

That Britons are both stout and eminent :

Next to the lion and the unicorn,

The leek's the fairest emblem that is  
worne."

Another version of this tradition refers the custom to a victory gained by Cadwallawn, near a field of leeks, which have, in consequence, ever since been worn by the Welsh to commemorate that event.—The more plausible supposition, however, of Mr. Owen Pughe is, that the custom originated in the Cymmartha, still observed in Wales, in which the farmers assist each other in ploughing their land, and on which occasion every one formerly contributed his leek in the common repast.

The Seven Champions of Christendom, in the History of St. David, as good an authority on this subject, perhaps, as some that are believed to be more genuine, says, that when this fighting saint came home after a long pilgrimage in search of adventures, as was the fashion with holy men of that time, he found his country unpeopled, and laid waste by his enemies. Soon gathering his forces together he harangued them, and said, among other things, "To arms! my brave followers; I will be the first to give death the onset; and for my colours or ensigns do I wear upon my burgonet, you see, a green leek beset with gold, which shall, if we win the victory, hereafter be an honour to Wales; and on this day being the 1st of March, be it for ever worn by Welshmen in remembrance hereof." The whole army then adopted the same symbol, and were able thereby to distinguish each other in the heat of the battle.

*Natural History.*---To the curious in natural history it will be interesting to learn that four or five specimens of one of our rarest British fishes have been cast on shore this last year, at different times, on the sand and rocks between Whitburn and South Shields. The fish is named by authors, the Toothed Gilt Head. (*Sparus Raji* of Donovan, *Sp. Niger* of Turton.) It was first described by Mr. Ray, from a specimen cast on shore at the mouth of the Tees, in 1681; and for a century after is not known to have been again seen. Other specimens are, however, since then recorded. One singularity of the fish is learnt from these late specimens, which, perhaps, was not known before to any collector, viz. the

exquisite quality of the food, both as to flavour and firmness. It is a very flat fish, but compressed vertically, with a large eye. Mr. Bewick has made a correct drawing from one specimen, which probably will be published, if he should extend his works on natural history to the department of fishes. This specimen is in length  $22\frac{1}{2}$  inches; breadth  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ; thickness  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; weight  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lb.

*The Wisdom of Catwg.* A Man's Choice Things.---This was addressed by Catwg the Wise to his father Gwynlliw Vilwr, the son of Glywis, the son of Tegid, the son of Cadell Deyrullwg.---His house free from wet.---His farm compact.---His land pleasant.---His bed soft.---His wife chaste.---His food wholesome.---His drink small and brisk.---His fire bright.---His clothes comfortable.---His neighbourhood peaceful.---His servant diligent.---His maid handy.---His son sincere.---His daughter accomplished.---His friend faithful.---His companion without deceit.---His horse gentle.---His hound swift.---His hawk full of avidity.---His oxen strong.---His cows of one colour.---His sheep of kindly breed.---His swine long.---His household moral.---His home orderly.---His bard learned.---His harper fine of feeling.---His mill near.---His church far.---His lord powerful.---His king just.---His spiritual father discreet.---And his God merciful.

The excellencies of a manly character. Truisms delivered by Catwg to Taliesin :

1. To be wise in his disputes :
2. To be a lamb in his chamber :
3. To be brave in battle and conflict :
4. To be a peacock in the street :
5. To be a bard in his chair :
6. To be a teacher in his household :
7. To be a council in his nation :
8. To be an arbitrator in his vicinity :
9. To be a hermit in his church :
10. To be a legislator in his country :
11. To be conscientious in his action .
12. To be happy in his life :
13. To be diligent in his farm :
14. To be just in his dealing :
15. That whatever he doeth be to the will of God.

Answer of Catwg to Taliesin.—I should be glad to know more than I do concerning thee: tell me what sort of a man thou art, said Taliesin to Catwg. In reply to him Catwg said, Thou oughtest to know better concerning me than I myself; for thou hearest as to me behind my back what never came to my ear, and to the Country it belongs to judge; and it is not I, nor is it any one else, that knows the whole truth about himself.---*Cambro-Briton.*

*English Language.*—Some years ago a gentleman, after carefully examining the folio edition of Johnson's Dictionary, formed the following table of English words derived from other languages :—

Latin .....	6732	Irish .....	6
French .....	4812	Runic .....	4
Saxon .....	1665	Flemish .....	4
Greek .....	1148	Erse .....	4
Dutch .....	691	Syriac .....	3
Italian .....	211	Scottish .....	3
German .....	106	Irish and Erse	2
Welsh .....	95	Turkish .....	2
Danish .....	75	Irish & Scottish	1
Spanish .....	56	Portuguese ..	1
Islandic .....	50	Persian .....	1
Swedish .....	34	Frisic .....	1
Gothic .....	31	Persic .....	1
Hebrew .....	16	Uncertain ....	1
Teutonic .....	15		
Arabic .....	13	Total ..	15,784

*Origin of the Name of Charing Cross.*—It is not generally known, that the name "Charing Cross" originated from the fond epithets bestowed by Edward I. on his beloved Queen, to whom no less than fifteen crosses were erected, and from the prevalence of the French language at that time: *Charing* being nothing more than a corruption of *Chere Reyne*, often applied by Edward to his Queen; of course, the cross gave the name to the spot. A similar corruption occurs in *Blanch Apple Court* in the city, which has long been called *Blind Chapel Court*; and a district near *St. Catherine's*, first called *Hammes and Guisnes*, being inhabited by people from the neighbourhood of Calais, has long borne the curious appellation of *Hangman's Gains*.

*Sea Salt in Vesuvius.*—It has been observed that, after the late eruption of Mount Vesuvius, the crater of that volcano was covered with crystals of sea-salt.

*Meteoric Stone.*—A meteoric stone fell on October 13th last year, near Kostritz, in Russia, and has lately been analyzed by Stromeyer, who found it to contain as follows :

Silica .....	38,0574
Magnesia .....	29,9306
Alumina .....	3,4688
Protoxide of Iron....	4,8959
Oxide of Manganese..	1,1467
Oxide of Chromium..	1298
Iron .....	17,4896
Nickel .....	1,3617
Sulphur .....	2,6957
	99,1762

*Sebastian Cabot.*—This navigator, born at Bristol, is stated to have discovered

the continent of America. That he left England to discover a north-west passage is certain, as the letters patent are still extant, granted by Henry VII. under which he sailed. Columbus was born in 1442, and died in 1506. Cabot was not born until 1477, and died in 1557. His discovery of America may, under all circumstances, be deemed very doubtful. The Bristolians, however, lay claim to the honour of this discovery for their townsman. The following is their account of Cabot: "He was born in this city in 1477, and before he was twenty he made several voyages with his father, who was an excellent mariner and mathematician. They discovered part of Newfoundland in one of their voyages for a north-west passage; but Sebastian, after the death of his father, completed that discovery; and also of the continent of America, long before Columbus or Vesputius. In the early part of Henry the Eighth's reign he sailed again, with a design of proceeding to the East Indies, but, owing to some disappointment, he went no farther than the Brazils, from whence he shaped his course for Hispaniola and Porto Rico, and returned. Soon afterwards we find him in the Spanish service, but after one voyage to America he returned to England, and settled in his native city. Edward VI. delighted in his conversation, and allowed him a pension. A new company, called merchant adventurers, was erected, and Sebastian was placed at the head of it. By his means a voyage was made to the north in 1552, and a trade commenced with Russia, which gave rise to the Russian Company. He died about 1557, aged 80. In Hackluyt's Collection are his instructions for the direction of a voyage to Catha. He was the first who noticed the variation of the compass, and wrote *Navigazione nelle Parte Settentrionale*, Venice, 1583, folio."

*Roman Mint.*—A considerable quantity of Clay-moulds, or matrices for the coining of Roman money, have been lately turned up at Lingwell-Yate, near Wakefield. Thoresby, in his *Ducatus*, mentions a quantity of similar moulds, found at the same place in 1697.—Several crucibles for melting the metal were found at the same time, and in some of the moulds there are coins yet remaining. Specimens have been sent by a gentleman of Wakefield, to the Society of Antiquaries, and to the British Museum, in hopes of their decision, whether this place was the resort of coiners, or the real mint belonging to the Roman station in its immediate vicinity.

## FOREIGN VARIETIES.

## • SPAIN.

The Academy of Sciences of St. Fernando, in Madrid, has invited all the Spanish artists to send in designs for the erection of a monument to perpetuate the memory of the day of the revolution, on the 9th of July, 1820, when the King swore to adhere to the Constitution. The Academy of St. Carlos, at Valencia, has decreed a gold medal as a reward to the successful artist who obtains the suffrage of the Academy at Madrid for the erection of the monument.

The literature of Spain is beginning to revive from among the ashes in which it was nearly extinguished by the past despotism of its princes and priests. The different decrees of the Cortes, concerning the general plan of national instruction, gives very reasonable grounds for hoping that the best consequences will result from the choice of books made, and the scheme designed to be pursued in future. In the schools of theology, the institutions of Lyons are to be followed, which are completely at variance with the old scheme of theological education in Spain. The Spanish theological teachers have already learnt that there is a vast difference between the respect and limited obedience due to the chair of St. Peter, and the obligation to resist the abuses of the Roman court, which tend unceasingly to augment the pontifical power over the churches of Catholic countries. They are also now aware that the treasures of Spain need no more go into the pockets of the holy see, under pretence of the purchase of brevets and bulls, which were in reality unknown during the eight first ages of the church, and were not known in Spain until the 12th century. They have discovered that the spiritual and the temporal powers are and ought to be separate in the state. Finally, they know that the state of servitude they have hitherto been in, has arrived at its close. All these things will be firmly implanted in the minds of their youth, by the study of the new theological institutes.

The state of the fine arts in Spain is not so low as many might be induced to suppose. There are at present living many artists of talent; among whom Goya, Lopez, Velasquez, Aparicio, Madrazo, Rivera, follow history painting; Montalvo and Sanchez landscape and marine subjects; Parra and Lacoma, flowers; Rivellès, Galvez, Bravilla, Angel and Antony Tadei, scenery and de-

corations. These are far from contemptible artists. Gines, Agreda, and Alvarez, are their principal sculptors: Perez, Aguado, Velasquez, and Moréno, architects; Carmona, Estève, Amullér, and Blanco, copper-plate engravers; Sepulvéda and Sajan, medallists; and Cardano as a lithographer, are all well entitled to praise for their skill. Schools of design have been established in all the provinces; and in Madrid the new state of things has contributed to give a fresh impulse to all which relates to art. Instruction is afforded to youth daily by the first teachers, in geometry, perspective, drawing, and decoration. In order to facilitate the study of painting, a museum has been opened by the government, near the Prado, in Madrid, where 332 pictures of the first Spanish masters, since the commencement of the 16th century, are laid open to the public. The King ordered all the original pictures of Spanish masters to be exhibited there, which belong to the palaces of Madrid, Aranjuez, and Retiro. The law which suppressed the convents, added many fine pictures to this collection; not only of the national school, but those of Italy and Flanders. M. Ensevi is superintendent of the national museum. To judge of its richness in art, it is sufficient to say, that it contains no less than 43 pictures by Morillo, 44 of Velasquez, 42 of Melendez, 28 of Ribera, 15 of Joannes, and 8 of Cano. There are 24 pictures by modern Spanish artists; and though the Spanish school has been charged with painting none but religious subjects, the new museum contains 14 battle pieces, 15 on history, 28 views and landscapes, 13 of flowers, 8 of fruits, and 95 on low subjects and portraits.

## FRANCE.

A manufactory of different works, to employ apprentices and orphans, has been established in Paris, for such of those classes as may be destitute of protection; and also to furnish them with the means of instruction, reform their manners, and render them useful to the public. The establishment of the society is carried on under the names of Garros and Company. The capital is divided into 800 shares of 1000 fr. each, which are subdivided into bonds of 100 francs. The whole is under the superintendence of a director, three administrators, and seven counsellors-general, chosen from among the shareholders of 1000 fr. The trades already carrying on in the manu-

factory are bookbinding, paper-making and ruling, joiners' work and turning, wood-colouring, painting, gilding and varnishing, &c. &c.

*Arab Antiquity.*—In the treasury of the Cathedral church of Bayeux, there is preserved a curious and interesting Arab monument, being a little box or chest of ivory, of an oblong form, 3 feet 7 inches in length, by 10 inches 5 lines in breadth, and 4 inches 8 lines in height. Within are contained a chasuble, a stole, and a maniple, all very ancient, and said to be relics of St. Regnobert. The coffer is covered on the outside with plates of silver gilt, which contribute to strengthen it, and ornamented in the arabesque style of finished workmanship. On a plate of silver is the following inscription: *Bism Illah Errahman Errahime; Berkhou kamelé oua Nehmahcu chamelé.* Mr. Spencer Smith, on seeing it lately, stated his belief that the translation given to this inscription by M. Petis de la Croix, Arabic professor to the King of France, in 1714, was erroneous, and that its real meaning is, "*Au nom de Dieu clément et miséricordieux ! il a envoyé sa bonté et sa grâce devant lui.*" M. Hammer, the great orientalist of Vienna, however, makes out the Arabic differently: "*Bismillah errahmân errâhem ! Birhou kamilet ve namihi schamilet;*" which is in French, "*Au nom du Dieu clément et miséricordieux ! Sa justice est parfaite, et ses grâces sont vastes.*" The characters of the inscription are said to be *Karmatique*, and the box is thought to have been brought to Bayeux about the time of the crusades; perhaps as a gift from St. Louis or some of his followers.

M. Cuvier, the naturalist, recently pronounced before the French Academy glowing panegyrics on the memories of Sir Joseph Banks and George III.; the former for his exertions in, and the latter for his patronage of, science and the arts.

#### SWITZERLAND.

The anniversary *fête* of the foundation of the Hofwyl institution was lately celebrated at that establishment, near Berne. The parents of the pupils and a number of the friends of M. Fellenberg attended. The youths performed a piece composed by themselves; in which there appeared two or three pupils of every nation in Europe. Two Scotch in highland dresses; two Russians, nephews of Marshal Suwaroff; two Italians, &c. &c. They sang several airs, among them the "*Ranz des Vaches*," and Italian pieces. The *fête* concluded by a banquet, of which all the visitors and pupils partook.

*Population of Switzerland.*—The entire population of the Tyrol and Voralberg in 1819 amounted to 782,082 inhabitants; of whom 354,000 were males, and 37,000 females. The Voralberg contains 81,956 individuals. There has been an increase of 6149 in 11 years.

#### ITALY.

The Abbé Bernardo Zamagna, a celebrated Hellenist, died lately at Milan. He was born in 1735, at Ragusa, where he received his education, and entered into the society of the Jesuits. He first taught rhetoric and philosophy in the Roman college of Sienna, and afterwards Greek literature at Milan. He translated the *Odyssey*, *Hesiod*, *Theocritus*, *Moschus*, and *Bion*, into Latin; and his translations so made are the best extant. He also published original poems, among which were the "*Aerial Vessel*" and "*Echo*." He was 85 years of age at the time of his decease.

The new Museum which the Pope has formed in the Conservatori Palace in the Capitol, is completed. It was made to receive the busts and other monuments erected to the memory of Italians, who have distinguished themselves in the arts and sciences, and which have hitherto been deposited in the Pantheon, and was opened to the public for the first time in September last. It is divided into classes and centuries. The principal saloon contains a bust of the Pope by Canova, with a Latin inscription; also a bust of Raphael, from the Pantheon.

*Discovery of a magnificent Bath of Rosso Antico.* Rome, December 16, 1820.—The immense treasure of the Vatican museum has received the addition of an antique curiosity, the *only one* of its kind in the world. The object in question is a bathing tub of 6 feet exterior length, a little more than 3 feet exterior breadth, and almost as much in depth, of one single piece—*rosso antico*. Could the richest prince procure a similar one, even if he would give its weight in gold? This bath, which may probably have been made for one of the Emperors, in the most luxurious ages of Rome, is in perfect preservation, and quite clear; that is to say, without the least vein of chalcedony, or other heterogeneous mixture: it is of an elegant form, and ornamented at the four sides with four fine lions' heads, executed in the best period of the Arts, having as usual rings in their mouths. It was found in a private house in Florence, where several antiquities, which it is said formerly belonged to a collection of the family of Medicis, were



offered for sale. Here it had been thrown into a corner, the owner himself not being aware of its value, in consequence of the stone having lost the lustre which it has now begun to resume. Several connoisseurs, who purchased other things there, passed it over, not supposing that such a large mass could be *rosso antico*. It was at last discovered by some gem engravers, who purchased it for a mere trifle, and have since sold it to Government for 9000 Roman piastres.

*Naples.*—The kingdom of Naples, comprising the whole southern part of the Italian Peninsula, contains, according to the last census, a population of 5,114,613 souls, of which 2,163,538 are males. The clergy and nobles are very numerous. The revenues amount to seventeen millions of ducats.

## GERMANY.

*Tubingen.*—The national University of that city has lately offered a prize for the best dissertation upon the trial by jury. Those who become candidates are, 1st, to shew the best method of organising a jury in criminal matters; 2nd, to give the date of its first foundation; 3rd, to shew the different forms under which this mode of trial exists in Europe; and 4th, to lay down its advantages and defects.

*Berlin.*—An artist of Berlin has designed a geographical globe on which the mountains are laid down with their elevations, in relief.

*Botany.*—The following useful Botanical work has just been published in Germany—"Nomenclator botanicus enumerans ordine alphabetico nomina atque synonyma, tum generica tum specifica, et a Linnæo et recentioribus de re botanica scriptoribus, plantis phanerogamis imposita. Auctore Ernesti Steudel, Med. Dr. XVII. 900 pp. large 8vo."—All lovers of Botany will, doubtless, be much interested by the publication of this work, which contains a complete catalogue of all plants known and described up to the latest period, (about 3400 genera, and 40,000 species,) with an accurate indication of the authors, and of all the denominations assigned to them since the time of Linnæus. It will facilitate the researches of all classes of persons engaged in the study of this interesting branch of natural science; and will serve as a general index to the system of Willdenow, Persoon, Roemer, and Schultes, at the same time that it points out their place in the Linnæan system. As no work of this kind can long remain complete, it is intended to publish Supplements from time to time, according as

new researches or discoveries shall render them necessary.

## DENMARK.

Professor Aerstadt, in pursuing his philosophical experiments, has discovered that, in order to act upon the magnetic needle by galvanism, and to turn it from its position, it is sufficient to expose it to the action of a single pair of plates of copper and zinc separated by a conducting body, and that this simple apparatus will affect the needle more strongly than the whole Voltaic pile, and that consequently all experiments relative to the needle may be made with a very simple apparatus. This simplification of apparatus enabled him to suspend two plates of copper and zinc, separated by a liquid conductor, by a very fine thread; an arrangement which gave them an extreme susceptibility of the power of exterior action. He then presented to his apparatus magnetic bars of the highest force, when he found that they attracted or repelled the galvanic plates according to the pole presented, and thus gave a rotatory motion to them around the point of suspension. M. Aerstadt has since attempted to construct a galvanic pile suspended freely, to discover if it will not direct itself towards the poles as the magnet does; and the preceding results lead to an expectation that he may finally succeed in his object.

## GREECE.

*Modern Greek Literature.*—The young Ambrosius Argentis (who is scarcely seventeen years of age, a pupil of the great College at Chios,) has printed an Essay upon Navigation, in which he very warmly exhorts his fellow-countrymen, the inhabitants of Chios, to apply particularly to maritime commerce, as an inexhaustible source of riches and prosperity. A plan is in agitation to establish at Chios a Greek Journal, for the instruction of the people. The printing press lately erected in the capital, is in a very satisfactory state. One of the most distinguished of the Greek literati, Professor Koumass, at Smyrna, has lately published elementary instructions in philosophy, to which he has prefixed a short view of the labour of the Germans in this branch of learning. This work has been received with a degree of enthusiasm. In the patriarchal library at Constantinople, they have been for some time engaged in printing a great dictionary of ancient and modern Greek, of which the first volume is actually published, and which is to consist of six large folio volumes. This great work appears under the auspices of the Patriarch Gre-

gory, a native of the Peloponnesus, a prelate equally distinguished by the qualities of his mind and heart. All the archbishops, and most of the archons, have encouraged this laudable undertaking by their subscriptions. A quite new and very useful establishment at Constantinople, is a philanthropic fund for the support of indigent students. It is under the immediate direction of three Greek archbishops, and several merchants. The above-mentioned Patriarch Gregory constantly shews himself a zealous friend and protector of public instruction, and courageously opposes the rapacity and Machiavelism of the greater part of the Phanarists, i.e. the Greeks who are in the service of the Sultan. The great College at Chios, which has increased so as to become a kind of European university, continues to flourish in spite of all obstacles. The number of students amounts to 476, a considerable number of whom are natives of the Peloponnesus, Cephalonia, and the islands of the Archipelago. It is remarkable, that two youths from the interior of North America have come to Chios, to study the language of Homer. Mr. Varvoti, one of the richest Greek merchants, has presented 30,000 francs to the College, together with a great number of books purchased at Paris.

## AMERICA.

The American Journal of Science for February last, published at New-Haven, contains some observations on the effects of prussic acid as a remedy in pulmonary disorders, from which it appears to have been used there in several cases with a most satisfactory result. The disorder, however, had not reached the purulent stage in any case where this remedy was tried.

*Botany.*—A new and valuable variety of the chesnut has been introduced into North America. In 1788, the large Spanish chesnut was first imported into that part of the world. Beneath one of these trees a *sagus pumila* or chinquapin of the Southern States of America was planted; this latter species produces fruit when only two feet high. The farina of the blossoms of the large Spanish chesnut fell upon the stiles of the flowers of the chinquapin, whose fruit when ripe being planted, sprang up and produced a new fruit partaking of the Spanish chesnut in the improved size of the fruit, which is much larger than the common American chesnut. The fact of the European chesnut impregnating the American chinquapin has been thus satisfactorily established.

*Natural History.*—The *apis mellifica*, or honey-bee, has been supposed to be a European insect, and to have been introduced into America from Europe. This, according to a late paper in the American Journal of Science, must be a mistake, as bees have been found in every part of that continent, where the climate was adapted to their production. In the southern parts they are plentiful; and in South America there are numerous tribes unknown to Europe, all producing honey. Dr. George Schmidt, a German naturalist, on the river Essequibo, possessed 20 varieties in his collection of insects, all of which produced honey; and he says that these are not more than half the number which he had indicated. In Guiana, the Arrowauks, once the original possessors of the whole coast, have been so accustomed to examine external objects, that nothing exists, that they are in the habit of seeing, on which they have not bestowed a name; no insect, plant, tree, bird, or rivulet. They call the Bee *Ambani*, and discriminate every variety of it by some characteristic appellation. They reckon 29 honey bees, and the following are the Arrowauk names of them. 1. *Hilimi-Ambane*, the Carrion Bee. 2. *Siuriri*, the small ditto. 3. *Maburia*, very small ditto. 4. *Honno-Honuri*, large ditto.—5. *Honno-Honno*, very large. 6. *Tuturulu*, large black. 7. *Hikki*, stings like fire. 8. *Wakara*, White-golden. 9. *Wirukuturi*, yellow-bird. 10. *Kuyara*, large deer. 11. *Puterera*, very painful. 12. *Kuriwiri*, blood-letting. 13. *Kana*, Wild Cow. 14. *Haw*, the Sloth. 15. *Hituri*, the Black Ape. 16. *Kuriwake*, a species of Parrot. 17. *Saramma*, largest sort of Parrot. 18. *Warumuri*, Long Black Ant. 19. *Paricddi*, Large white. 20. *Lendi Gubi*, Calabash. 21. *Barraddi*, Bill-bird. 22. *Waraddi*, very rare. 23. *Kuribiru*, Snakefish. 24. *Warakabba*, white back. 25. *Yawahu*, Devil. 26. *Siberu*, frog. 27. *Suli-Sali*, small black parrot. 28. *Alaso*, small land turtle. 29. *Hyao*, a tree exuding a milky juice. This sufficiently proves that the honey-bee is not alone a European insect, but common to both Continents, and even most numerous in its varieties in the new world.

## INDIA.

*A Cane.*—At a meeting of the Madras Literary Society, 1st September, Lieut.-colonel Blacker, presented a ground rattan from the Ram Ghat in the western range, north of the parallel of Goa, stated to be 225 feet in length; which is 23 feet higher than the monument.

## RURAL ECONOMY.

*Hemp and Flax.*—In addition to the many improvements which, it is well known, Mr. Coke has introduced at Holkham, hemp and flax are now grown, and the poor women and children are set to work to break, dress, and spin them into thread for cloth.

*Destroying Thistles and improving Pastures.*—A large meadow has been constantly fed for the last twenty years, and the thistles constantly mown twice in the summer, at least: the first, just when the bud is generally formed, but the flower not expanded. The thistles are almost all destroyed; thence it appears, that preventing the formation of seeds, and consequently of young plants, has a tendency, by the natural decay of the old ones, to clear the land of thistles, or any other weeds. The quickest method, however, is pulling them up by hand, assisted by an iron, in the spring, after a heavy shower of rain—the certain method of eradication. [Both methods should be adopted, for all come-at-able weeds, in pasture and meadow lands.] The best method for improving herbage or unkind sward, and for converting it again soon into grass, is to pare, burn, and sow with turnips, three successive years, with liming, dunging, &c. Inferior soils should be dunged for the two last crops. Eat the turnips upon the land with sheep, even if the land be not well adapted for the purpose: if springy, it should be drained, as sheep are more subject to disease in such situations. Hay must be allowed them, and an occasional turning to grass. After the third crop shall be consumed, plough and harrow three times, and in May pulverize it well, and sow with such grass-seeds as are best adapted to the soil; say 10lbs. of small seeds, and one and a half to two quarters of hay-seeds, per acre; also 4lbs. of rape-seed on each acre. In September following, it will produce more and better food for sheep than any fog or rapes, as the variety will be more pleasant to the taste, and agreeable to the constitution of the sheep. [The benefit of eating off turnips upon the land, and the treading by sheep, is, in general, greatly over-rated. There are sufficient substitutes; and often much mischief is done, and much profit lost by the practice. Hay-seeds, also, are seldom to be depended upon, and generally filled with all sorts of rubbish, wherewith to seed the land afresh. Rape is a very improper seed for good pasture; white clover, some of the largest

grasses, or perhaps, on some soils, cow-grass, should be used.]

*Cottages.*—It would, perhaps, be beneficial to many parishes, and prevent many burthens, if the Act of 31st Eliz. c. 7, were attended to, which enacts, That no person shall build a cottage, unless he lay four acres of land thereto, (except it be in market-towns and cities, or within a mile of the sea, for the habitation of labourers in mines, sailors, foresters, and shepherds; and cottages erected by order of Justices of the Peace, for poor impotent persons, are also excepted.) The four acres of land, to make it a cottage within this law, are to be freehold and land of inheritance, and must lie near the cottage, and be occupied with it. Persons building cottages contrary to the statute, are liable to a penalty of 10*l.* and 40*s.* a month for the continuance thereof. A penalty of 10*s.* if more than one family reside in such cottage.—It would be well if lords of leets and stewards, as well as parish-officers, would attend to this Act.

*Bruised oats.*—An individual, who has tried feeding his horse on whole and on bruised oats, states, that a horse fed on bruised oats will look and work as well as one fed on double the same quantity of oats not bruised.

*Bone Manure.*—In the high farming system of Yorkshire, where bones to the amount of 15*l.* an acre have been put on the land, to force a growth of about 35 bushels of wheat per acre, the property of the tenant in the land has been in some places nearly equal to the fee-simple value of the staple soil. At Holkham, it is said that at an expense of 10*l.* an acre in manure and working, 40 bushels are commonly obtained.

*New Disease in Trees.*—A pear-tree, belonging to Mr. N. Roberts, of New Shorcham, which had been in a sickly state for some years, was lately cut down by his gardener, and on sawing it up for fire-wood, it was found to contain some hundreds of caterpillars enclosed in the heart of the tree, with the thickness of six inches of solid wood from where they were found, to the outside of the tree.

*On the Causes of Decay in Fruit-trees, by the Rev. William Williamson.*—It may, perhaps, seem presumptuous in any one to advance other opinions concerning the decay of the fruit-trees in our orchards, when so many experienced Horticulturists have expressed their decided conviction, that disease, brought

on by old age, is the cause of their decline. When we consider that the graft is but an extension of the parent stock, and therefore liable to all the diseases and defects of its original, and that most of our fruits have been cultivated by grafting during many years, it seems reasonable to conclude that they would, in common with every thing else that has life, arrive at that period when they would begin to decline, and at last totally fail. It was therefore recommended by several skilful Horticulturists to remedy this evil, by raising trees from the kernels of the fruit, which, having a renovated existence, would be free from these defects. This theory seemed so reasonable, that many were induced to adopt it; and so assured was I of its truth, that I began to raise trees in this manner, fully expecting, that I should at least possess a tree free from disease. In the course of a few years, however, I was greatly disappointed, in finding that many of these young trees, some only twelve months old, began to exhibit the same diseases, and to be affected in a greater degree than many of our oldest varieties. It is therefore evident that old age is not the *only* cause of decay; and I am induced to think that the great diminution of the ordinary warmth of our summer months, for some years past, is the principal reason of their decline. Those who are at all versed in gardening, especially in forcing, must be aware that there is something in the constitution of some plants, and even varieties of the same kind, which enables them to bear cold better than others, and that, whenever the temperature is too low for the constitution of the plant, it becomes sickly and unhealthy in its appearance. We find also that some kinds of peaches are much more tender than others. Why should the apple-tree be an exception to this rule? May not the temperature of our summer-months have lately become lower than the constitution of the tree will bear? We know that in Russia and America, where, though the winters are more severe, the summers are hotter than with us, both moss and canker are, comparatively speaking, unknown on their apple-trees. I am the more attached to this opinion, as it is found that this disease is not confined to apple-trees alone, but that in Kent (to which county my observations have been chiefly directed) it is extending its ravages to the pear, the plum, and the cherry.

I believe it is a received opinion, that,

in general, improved varieties are less able to bear the cold than the original from whence they are derived. Now, all the trees raised from the kernels of the fruit will, most probably, be improved varieties of our native crab, and therefore of a more tender constitution, and less able to endure the cold, which has of late years generally prevailed during the summer-months: hence the reason why many of our seedling trees become diseased at so early an age. It has also, of late years, been a very common practice with the growers of young apple-trees to graft upon stocks raised from the seeds of apples instead of true crab-stocks. Stocks of this description being often tender, have a most pernicious effect upon the future tree; for though the stock should be wholly covered by the soil, yet it must still suffer in the root, and thus produce the same effect in causing the decay of the branches. It appears, then, that we have been accessory in producing the very effect we were endeavouring to prevent: we have not only raised many tender varieties, but have grafted them upon stocks, which, it is highly probable, were also impatient of cold during vegetation; and thus the destruction of our trees has been doubly accelerated.

But though all the varieties are comparatively tender, yet some are much more so than others, and hence arises a very important branch of the Horticulturist's care, to select those which are the least liable to be affected by the vicissitudes of our variable climate. In supposing that want of summer-heat is the *principal* cause of decay, I would by no means be understood to assert that it is the *only* one; I can easily conceive that other causes may combine to produce it, and both reason and analogy point out to us that old age must have its effect, and perhaps in some old varieties it may be the only cause; that very weakness of constitution which is produced by culture in the one case, may be the consequence of age in the other.

My principal object in this communication is to prevent the too prevalent practice of destroying old orchard grounds on account of their diseased and unproductive state: if there be any truth in the preceding observations, this ought not to be solely attributed to the tree, but to the change of climate, arising, most probably, from local and accidental causes, and which will equally affect both the old and new varieties of fruit.

Every person, therefore, ought to pause before he proceeds to destroy an orchard merely because it does not bear.

Since the above was written I have seen orchards, apparently worn out, starting into fresh vigour, and bearing large quantities of fruit, which I have no doubt has arisen from the superior warmth of the past summer.

*Vegetable Origins.*—Turnips and carrots are thought indigenous roots of France. Our cauliflowers came from Cyprus; our artichokes from Sicily; lettuce from Cos, a name corrupted into *gause*. Shallots, or eschallots, from Ascalon. The cherry and filbert are from Pontus, the citron from Media, the chestnut from Castana, in Asia Minor; the peach and the walnut from Persia, the plum from Syria, the pomegranate from Cyprus, the quince from Sidon; the olive and fig from Greece, as are the best apples and pears, though also found wild in France, and even here. The apricot is from Armenia.

*Talavera Wheat.*—Mr. Row, of Sampford Peverell, Devon, says, that last season there were reaped from rather less than two acres of land, belonging to and farmed by him, three hundred and eighteen stitches of Talavera wheat. Mr. R. states that he was offered (but refused)

eighteen bushels of wheat, properly prepared for sale, in lieu of the crop in question.

*Seed Grain.*—Where the grain of Barley is small, only three bushels and a half should be sown instead of four, as the fulness of plant from this kind of seed was the cause of the thinness of the sample last year. The wheat-plant, which has on all lands received a check, should be *see-sawed* with a wooden hay-rake, at one shilling per acre, which would do it better than the harrow, be less expensive, and give employment to women and children, whom the land cannot support unless it has their labour to return.

*Onions.*—Small onions planted at the early part of this season of the year, will, if the leaf which shoots for seed is pinched off, grow into onions of the largest size, and finest flavour.

*New Furrow Plough.*—Mr. R. Locke, of Northmolton, Devon, has invented a machine, which will furrow the ground at any depth, from an inch and a half to eight inches in breadth, and will turn the furrow against hills of any declivity that will admit the animal power of action. One horse, which may be managed by a boy, will furrow an acre of land in five hours.

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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*Dick Shadow's* ghostly communication has some justice in its remarks. We cannot say whether our correspondent has yet closed his phantasmatic lucubrations or not; but we should be happy to hear something novel and original upon a subject worn nearly threadbare, but of which the texture is most probably everlasting.

We have to acknowledge a letter from Saffron-Walden, accusing us of levity on religious subjects. We disavow the most remote intention of treating "with levity or sarcasm any body of Christians," much less those sentiments which have ever been held sacred. We can only assert, that, if we are justly accused of admitting such, they must have escaped our notice.

We are induced to publish the following extract from the letter of a correspondent on the subject of Education.

"It should seem as if the object of English Education was to work up our squires and parsons into Tibulluses and Proper-

tiuses—that the highest object of human wit and human exertion was to excel in Longs and Shorts. What upon earth has all this to do with the fate and fortunes of the future man? Is it possible to waste the best years of life in a more silly or futile manner? Is there any thing in New Zealand education more contemptible or insane? And then, one pedagogue says to another, that it teaches the boys the niceties and delicacies of the Latin tongue. I should be glad to ask these gentlemen how the beauties of Tasso and Ariosto are felt, and how the admiration of Corneille and Racine comes to be so general in this country? Out of the ten thousand English readers, men and women, boys and girls, who have received the highest gratification from the genius of these writers, are there two who have ever written a French or an Italian verse? and, if their talents and disposition are the same, does a scholar receive more pleasure from Virgil than a less learned reader does from Racine? The plea of exercising the imagination is mere nonsense: the imagination might be exercised in English verse at a tenth part of the waste



of life. But unhappy boys are placed at this useless and contemptible trash long before they have any imagination to exercise: children of eleven or twelve years of age are made to write verses, who have only five senses and a good appetite, and no more imagination than Brady or Tate. If there is a real object of pity on the whole earth, it is a fine boy of eleven or twelve years of age sitting down on a fine day to make a copy of Latin verses upon Cæsar or Alexander, or some of those atrocious villains, whose actions, falling into the hands of upper and under masters, have helped to entail upon this unhappy country the curse of hexameters and pentameters. He asks what use it is; and though it is easy to give him a good flogging, it is more than his pedagogue can do to give him a rational answer. Indeed, such questions deserve a whipping: they are distressing, and can be met in no other way. There is no use in it; or the use is so utterly incommensurate with the labour, that it amounts to a most wasteful expenditure of life. A boy might commit to memory half the beautiful passages of the classics in half the time that he is employed in getting the mere mechanical knack of writing verses, and finding what is long and what is short."

A Friend has favoured us by the following correction of an error in the communication of a correspondent inserted in our Number for January (p. 108), respecting the German name for Christmas; which, he says, is not *Weinnachten* "Wind Nights," but *Weihnachten*, "Holy or consecrated Nights," from *Weihen*, "to consecrate," as authorised by Adelung and others.

A correspondent, signing himself "Biblicus," has favoured us with remarks on some allusions to the Bible Society, contained in an article entitled "Modern Improvements," in our Number for January, which we cannot but regard as candid and important. After having given very sufficient reasons for the measures adopted by that highly respectable institution, and adverted to the success which has hitherto attended its efforts in various parts of the world, particularly among the inhabitants of the East; he adds, "Permit me here, briefly to suggest the incalculable advantages which the Bible Society is furnishing to philologists and antiquaries, by rendering accessible to all, many versions of the Scriptures that could otherwise hardly have been procured at any period;

by promoting new versions in languages of which no other specimen could easily have been obtained; and by introducing written languages into several nations, which eagerly learn to read, in order that they may understand our sacred books. The best criteria for judging of the affinities, origins, and transplantations, of all the families of the earth are thus rapidly multiplying, after a lapse of several thousand years, throughout which, from the prevailing ignorance of glossology, subjects so important to the historian presented only diversified labyrinths to conjecture." Surely a society tending to such results can stand in no need of aid from argument; and we may therefore readily yield to our limits, and abstain from quoting further from these sensible remarks, especially as the paper to which they refer is so evidently dictated by feelings of prejudice.

B. will be further noticed in a future Number. His attempt to find some tree which will bear exposure to the sea atmosphere is worthy of success. But while B. recommends the fig-tree or the mulberry, he seems to impute the failure of trees in general upon an open sea-coast to a wrong cause. Wherever there is a limited breadth of sea, and a high land beyond, so as to afford any thing like a shelter from the long sweep of the blast over an immense level of ocean, trees will grow luxuriantly, which proves it is not the saline atmosphere that affects them. At Mount Edgcumbe oaks hang over into the sea, and cork-trees and magnolias grow at the distance of a few yards from it. On some parts round Torbay there are trees of fine growth. The fact is, that trees on the borders of very extensive plains present a similar appearance to those grown on the sea-shore, and are stunted and warped in the direction of the most prevalent winds. The same may be observed among trees planted on elevated spots. From whatever quarter the winds blow violently over an open unsheltered level, the same obstacles to the progress of vegetation in trees may be witnessed.

*Britannicus* recommends advancing the price of labour as an expedient to remove the difficulties with which the country contends. He seems to think that the advance of corn to 80s. which such an expedient would effect, must be a panacea for our distresses. The speculations on the causes of our national disorders seem to approximate to truth

more closely, than the remedies of our best politico-economical physicians for our state-diseases, help the patient towards a cure. All that has yet been done has effected about as much good as a glass of water in a case of hydrophobia.

*A Plain Englishman* argues that Mr. Brougham's education bill is liable to many objections. He seems to think that it is an effort to do too much at once, and that a compulsory system of education is bad, and must tend to retard rather than accelerate the object of general instruction.

P. is plainly a quix. He has furnished us with a contribution written for a "Northern or Gaelic Dictionary," which he says is at present compiling in North Britain, tending to shew the remote antiquity of the language, and that it was anterior in use to the Greek or Latin. Take as a specimen:—

CASSANDRA.—It is not generally known that the prophetic daughter of Priam possessed a very respectable smattering of surgical knowledge. *Andreas*, a favourite servant of her's, dislocated his ancle,—from what cause, *non constat*. The dislocation was of a nature so obstinate as to defy the whole faculty of Troy. The prophetess tried her hand, and was successful. The operation made a great noise throughout the city; and ever afterwards she was known by the name of Cassandra, i. e. *Cas Aindrea*—Andrew's foot.

DEUCALION, a prince of Thessaly, in whose reign happened the memorable flood that still goes by his name. The Celtic mother-word *Diuchd*, like its descendant *Dux*, admits of some latitude in the translation. For my present purpose I shall render it by *Prince*. Now, only observe, my good reader, how beautifully the Greek word slides back again into Gaelic, and how easily its true meaning is understood: *Diuchd ghaillion*, the *Prince of the storm*, i. e. the Prince in whose reign the storm happened.

CLAUDIUS was clearly the primogenitor of the clan Mac Loud; as was CLODIUS of the Mac Leods.

HERCULES was a hero of gigantic strength, and ever ready to give his aid against oppression and tyranny. He was accordingly entreated for succour from many quarters; and the addresses, beginning commonly with "*Fhear gu leas*," "O man for good deeds," procured him the appellation by which he is known to posterity.

PENELOPE.—This model of continency was assailed during the long absence of her husband by a crowd of suitors; and as she did not despair of her spouse's return, she dismissed them one by one, informing them that *she was another man's wife*; *Bean eile b' i*.

PYLADES, the almost inseparable comrade of Orestes, had occasion to travel to the southern parts of the Morea, where he staid so very long as to excite the apprehensions of his friend. Orestes gave vent to his feelings on the occasion in a long pathetic poem of forty stanzas, each of which terminated with Pylades. *Pill o deas*, "return from the south."

ALCIBIADES is indisputably *Alastair Bissaideach*; *Anglice*, Alexander Bisset.

The correspondent of a contemporary publication, J. T. M. is informed that the article he alludes to as appearing in our *Varieties* was copied from a *Northern Journal*. We do not doubt its being his. Our selections of course are not original articles. We shall, however, carefully avoid an intimacy with his "family" in future, since he has a wish, perhaps a laudable one, to prevent its becoming notorious.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

### WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

#### AGRICULTURE.

Thomas Hayne's *Essay on Soils and Composts*. 12mo. 5s.

#### EDUCATION.

*Young Navigator's Guide*. By Thomas Kerigan, R. A. Royal 8vo. 18s. boards.

#### FINE ARTS.

*Illustrations to Guy Mannering*, designed by Westall, and engraved by Heath. 12mo. 9s. 6d. Medium 8vo. 12s. 6d. Proofs 4to. 1l. 4s. India proofs, 1l. 10s. Colombier paper, 1l. 16s.

#### GEOGRAPHY.

*A System of Universal Geography*. By M. Malte Brun, Editor of the *Annales des Voyages*. Part I. 8s.

*A Dissertation, shewing the Identity of the River Niger and Nile*; chiefly from the Authority of the Ancients. By John Dudley, M. A. Vicar of Humberston and Sileby, in the County of Leicester; and some time Fellow and Tutor of Clare Hall, Cambridge. 8vo. 3s. 6d. sewed.

## GEOLOGY.

A Geological Classification of Rocks, with descriptive Synopsis of the Species and Varieties, comprising the Elements of Practical Geology. By John Macculloch, M. D. F. R. S. F. L. S. &c. &c. 1 vol. 8vo. 17. 1s. boards.

## MEDICINE, SURGERY, &amp;c.

The History and Method of Cure of the various Species of Palsy. By J. Cook, M. D. F. A. S. 8vo. 6s.

Observations on the Digestive Organs. By John Thomas, M. D. 8vo. 6s.

Peptic Precepts, pointing out Methods to prevent Indigestion, &c. 12mo. 3s.

A Practical Treatise on the Inflammatory, Organic, and Sympathetic Diseases of the Heart; also on Malformations of the Heart, Aneurism of the Aorta, Pulsation in Epigastrio, &c. By Henry Reeder, M. D. Member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, and of the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London.

A View of the Structure, Functions, and Disorders of the Stomach and Alimentary Organs of the Human Body, with Physiological Observations and Remarks upon the Qualities and Effects of Food and fermented Liquors. By Thomas Hare, F. L. S. &c.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Observations on the Restrictive and Prohibitory Commercial System; from the MSS. of Jeremy Bentham, Esq. By John Bowring. 8vo. 2s.

The Months descriptive of the successive Beauties of the Year. By Leigh Hunt, Esq. 12mo. 3s. 6d. boards.

## NATURAL HISTORY.

Natural History of British Quadrupeds. By E. W. S. Donovan, F. L. S. 3 vols. royal 8vo. 5l. 8s. boards.

A Physiological Essay on the Sensibility of Animals. By G. W. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

On the Beauties, Harmonies, &c. of Nature. By C. Bucks, 4 vols. 8vo. 2l. 12s. 6d.

## NOVELS, ROMANCES, &amp;c.

A Tale of the Olden Time. By a Harrow Boy. 12mo.

When Lord Byron presented the world with his first poetical effusions, under the title of "Hours of Idleness, by a Minor," he was considerate enough to explain to his readers, in a marginal note, that a minor is a person under twenty-one years of age. This juvenile author has not taken exactly the same method of informing us of the period which boyism includes; but we find, from his preface, that his little work was composed at the age of fourteen, and received its final corrections two years afterwards. Like most of the productions of such early periods, it has nothing of novelty in the

incidents. His heroine is a feeble prototype of Lady Macbeth, and the termination of the story is evident from its very commencement. The language is, however, elegant; and a perception of the sublime and beautiful gleams through the whole, and gives promise of better things with riper years, as the first golden streak of morning augurs the fervid brilliancy which may be looked for at mid-day.

A Legend of Argyle; a Novel. 3 vols. 12mo. 17. 1s. boards.

The Republican's Mistress; a Novel. 3 vols. 12mo. 18s. boards.

Ostentation and Liberality, a Tale. 2 vols. 18mo. 5s. half-bound.

## POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

Poems. By P. M. James. Foolscap 8vo. London, 1821.

This is a very pleasing volume of poems—written in a free and unaffected vein—displaying much fancy, and singular felicity of expression. The smoothness of their versification, and a certain mixture of festivity and tenderness, frequently remind us of Moore, though they have neither all the brilliancy, nor any of the faults, of that fascinating writer. The author is evidently gifted with considerable powers for lyrical poetry; his songs seem written to be sung; and all his verses are particularly adapted for musical expression. They are usually of a sentimental rather than passionate order; yet there is a fine freshness about them, which makes us assured that they spring from an honest and genial heart.

Orient Harping; a desultory Poem; in two parts. By John Lawson, Missionary at Calcutta. Foolscap 8vo. London, 1820.

This work has unfortunately escaped our eye by accident, or it would earlier have received that notice to which it is entitled. It is the production, as the title-page imports, of one of those moral heroes who have left behind them friends, kindred, and home, to diffuse religion, with all its attendant blessings, in the mighty regions of the East. In the intervals of his labours, he threw together a few sketches of Oriental scenery and manners, for the entertainment of his friends in England; and, finding the subject increasing under his hand, determined to arrange them in a natural order, and give them a completeness, which has rendered them fit for the public eye. The first part includes several fine pictures, bold, yet apparently faithful, and some terrible delineations of the wild and fearful superstitions of the Indian tribes. The second part is in a strain more uniformly solemn—and offers, by way of relief to the melancholy wonders of the first, a view of the Christian doctrines of life and immortality, with which the author is striving to subvert the barbarous practices of those among whom he sojourns. The poem is written in blank verse, often very full and sonorous, but sometimes imperfect or prosaic. Its author is evidently a man of vigorous mind; and his work would be deserving of attention, even without the inte-

rest which it derives from the office to which his life is devoted.

*Britannia's Cypress*; a Poem, on the lamented Death of His late Majesty, George III.; including a Tribute to the Memory of other Branches of the illustrious House of Brunswick. By John Hartnoll. Dedicated by permission to the Rt. Hon. Countess of Morley. London.

This is an honest and hearty tribute, from the pen of a very young man, to the memory of our late sovereign. The eulogy is not, perhaps, very discriminate, nor are the expressions of sorrow sufficiently qualified by the consideration that the illustrious sufferer was not stricken by death in the midst of his career, but when full of years, after long seclusion from his people. It is, however, no servile piece of adulation, but bears the stamp and impress of sincerity, even its most highly coloured praises. The versification is easy and flowing; and though the talent displayed is not of that kind which could justify its youthful author in quitting any more profitable occupation for that of poetry, it is evidently calculated to instruct and to gladden the circles among which he moves.

*Montalto*: a Tragedy, in Five Acts. As it was written, previous to the alterations that were made on its late representation at the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane. London, 1821.

We have already taken occasion to notice this play, as acted, in our Dramatic Article, and have little now to add, except that the opinion we expressed from having seen it, has been confirmed by its perusal. It has considerable poetic merit, but little fitness for the stage. In its present form, both its merits and defects are more visible than before;—because it was necessarily “curtailed of fair proportion” by the managers, and thus lost in poetry what it gained in effect. It is certainly a work of no small power and beauty.

*Hogg's Jacobite Relics*. Vol. II. 8vo.

This second volume of *Jacobite Relics* is by no means equal to the first in point of selection. Many of the latter pieces are of modern date, and some from the pen of the Ettrick Shepherd himself. There are, however, many pleasing specimens of Stuart poetry. In the following extract, there is a degree of refined tenderness and sensibility; and passages of a similar kind are scattered throughout the volume, which contains one hundred and ten songs, besides those in the appendix.

The sun rises bright in France,  
And fair sets he;  
But he has tint the blink he had  
In my ain countrie.  
It's nae my ain ruin  
That weets aye my e'e,  
But the dear Marie I left ahin',  
Wi' sweet bairnies three.  
Fu' beinly low'd my ain hearth,  
And smil'd my ain Marie!

O I've left a' my heart behind,  
In my ain countrie!  
O I'm leal to high Heaven,  
Which aye was leal to me;  
And it's there I'll meet ye a' soon,  
Frae my ain countrie.

The notes are copious, detailing many interesting anecdotes and adventures in the boisterous times of the Stuart insurrections. The courage of some followers of this ancient family, their magnanimity and firmness, with the romantic actions they performed, only needed the success of their cause, to have stamped them heroes in the eyes of that posterity by which they are now denominated rebels. So true is it that want of success only, in some cases, may constitute the treason. The public is, on the whole, much indebted to Mr. Hogg, for the preservation of these relics of the Stuart race, who were, to the last, bravely supported by a people of whom they often shewed themselves unworthy.

*A Song to David*. By the late Christopher Smart, M. A. &c. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

This is a republication of a scarce and singular production, and comes before us with peculiar claims to notice. It is the work of the unhappy Smart—written in a state the most melancholy and afflicting that our nature can experience—amidst the wanderings and loss of reason—in the solitude and privation of a mad-house. Although the length of the poem—516 verses—obliges us to question the editor's information, that the whole “was indented with a key upon the wainscot of his apartment,” yet we can agree with him in considering it as a rare and curious production, and are not at all unthankful to him for having redeemed it from oblivion. The general merits of Smart, as a poet, we are not disposed to look upon as of a distinguished order. The greater part of his poetry is upon sacred subjects; and it is remembered rather for the purity of its sentiments, and the freshness and power of its language, than for any of the loftier qualities of genius and imagination. The poem before us appears, with all its deficiencies, to deserve more praise than any other of his productions which we can now recollect. Its subject is the character and glory of David; and very briefly and vividly presents some of the more prominent and splendid actions of the monarch's life. The thoughts are original and striking, and the expressions very frequently of great boldness and grandeur. The Hymn of Adoration, which forms the concluding part of the poem, contains many gentle and beautiful lines, and the whole song is full of that “fine frenzy,” which is always characteristic of the genuine poet, and, in the present case, suits the unusual circumstances in the midst of which it was composed. It is a psychological curiosity, and, as such, we recommend it to our readers.

*Scripture Melodies*. By a Clergyman. 5s.

The last days of *Herculaneum* and *Abradates* and *Panthea*. By Edwin Atherstone. 5s.

**The Vampire; a Tragedy, in Five Acts.** London.

We are glad to perceive that dramatic poetry is resuming its due station in the literature of our country, through the influence of some of the highest geniuses of our times. In all that constitutes the real excellence of such compositions, the tragedies of the last few years bear a loftier character than nearly all their predecessors of the past century. *The Vampire* (we object to the title, as being a little too strained an application, and threatening too much of the melo-dramatic) deserves to be placed high in the ranks of its compeers, not only for its positive merits, but also for the manifest indications it contains of future excellence. The fable is one of invention merely:—the incidents few, simple, clearly developed, and full of strong and healthy excitement. We have room to say no more than that it regards the fortunes of a bold and accomplished adventurer, eminently gifted with powers of mind and person to fascinate and subdue all who come within the sphere of their influence—but which, from an awful deficiency of all noble and human sympathies, are exerted only to wither and destroy. With the fate of such a being, the author has skilfully linked the event of a generous and well-contrived conspiracy—the happiness of a lovely and confiding maiden, and the fame and fortunes of a crowned Queen—and all these high interests are blasted and ruined by his fearful interference. The fifth act is marked with uncommon power, and written in the highest mood of poetry. The scene of the Queen's death is truly awful. Amidst some feeblenesses we find many felicitous turns of expression, and every where meet with evidences of the author's preference for the pure and powerful language of our greatest writers. Although he does not seem to have gone very deeply into the recesses and mysteries of our nature, and though his Play does not always shew that sustained and commanding dignity which belongs to the Tragic Muse—yet we are anxious to recommend it to our readers for the simplicity, earnestness, and passion of the poetry, and the deep and well-sustained interest of the story.

**Machin, or the Discovery of Madeira; a Poem.** By James Bird. 8vo. 5s. 6d. sewed.

**Contemplation; with other Poems.** By Alexander Balfour. 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.

**Faliero; a Tragedy.** By Lord Byron. 8vo. 12s.

#### POLITICAL.

**Statement of the Question of Parliamentary Reform, with a Reply to the Objections of the Edinburgh Review.** No. 61. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

**Aphorisms, chiefly Political, selected from the most eminent Writers.** 18mo. 3s. 6d. boards.

**T. C. Hansard's Parliamentary Debates.** Vol. II. New Series. 1l. 11s. 6d.

#### RELIGION AND MORALS.

**Christian Religion contrasted with Pagan Superstition.** 12mo. 8s. 6d.

**Sermons.** By the Rev. T. Boys, A.M. of Trinity College, Cambridge. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

**Lectures on the Temper and Spirit of the Christian Religion.** By M. Allen, E. M. R. M. S. E. &c. 8vo. 8s.

**Christian Essays.** By the Rev. S. C. Wilks. 2 vols. 8vo. 14s.

**The Rev. C. Benson's Hulsean Lecture for 1820.** 8vo. 12s.

**A Selection of Psalms and Hymns for Public Worship.** By the Archbishop of York. 12mo. 3s.

**The Book of Common Prayer in eight Languages, &c.** 4to. 2l. 10s.

**Vindiciæ Hebraicæ; or, a Defence of the Hebrew Scriptures, as a Vehicle of Revealed Religion: occasioned by the recent Strictures and Innovations of Mr. J. Bellamy; and in Confutation of his attacks on all preceding Translations, and on the established Version in particular.** By Hyman Hurwitz. 8vo. 9s. boards.

**The Thirty-Nine Articles of the Church of England illustrated by copious Extracts from the Liturgy, Homilies, Nowell's Catechism, and Jewell's Apology, and confirmed by numerous Passages of Scripture.** By the Rev. William Wilson, B.D. Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford. 8vo. 6s. boards.

**The Religions and Religious Ceremonies of all Nations—Christians, Mohammedans, Jews, Gentoos, and Pagans; with 100 Engravings.** By the Rev. J. Nightingale. 12mo. 10s. 6d. in red. Royal paper, 15s. boards.

#### TOPOGRAPHY.

**The History of Thirsk; including an Account of its once celebrated Castle, and other Antiquities in the neighbourhood.** 8vo. 5s. boards.

#### VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

**A Narrative of Travels in Northern Africa, in the Years 1818, 19, and 20.** By Captain G. F. Lyon, R.N. Companion of the late Mr. Ritchie.

Missions into Africa have at all times excited the strongest interest with the public respecting their results, probably from the principle, which seems instinctive in the human mind, of connecting ideas of greatness and wonder with all that is unknown. Too often, this interest has been painfully increased by the dangers and uncertainty which have attended the steps of those for whom it has been originally inspired. We have seen a Ledyard, a Parké, a Burkhardt, set out, rich in mental endowments, buoyant in hope, powerful in resolution, to traverse the vast plains, and penetrate the pathless deserts, of which we imagine so much, and know so little; Fancy has made us share their toils, rejoice in their discoveries, and sympathize in their anticipations of a prosper-



ous attainment of the end for which they set out, and an honourable return to their native land; but, alas! how has reality reversed the picture, and given us only to lament the fruitless efforts, the wasted spirits, the shortened days of those adventurous and scientific men on whom the eyes of the Old and the New World have been fixed at once, both equally interested in the issue of their great designs. Ritchie is the latest name over which we have thus to lament. Had the author of the work before us no other merit except that of having been the companion of his steps, the sharer of his thoughts, it would be sufficient to impart a value of no common stamp to his pages; but they can boast likewise of shewing the fruits of a most active and enterprising mind, a cheerful spirit, an amiable disposition, and an acuteness of observation, which, until we become more able to cope with the horrors of the deserts, and the cruelty and rapacity of the Arabs, is of far greater value to a traveller himself, and renders his experience of far greater utility to others, than can accrue from any scientific researches, or elaborate investigations. The author, in a modest and simple preface, disclaims the idea of arrogating any other merit to himself than that of narrating events exactly as they happened; and this praise, as well as much more which he is too unassuming to claim, is most indisputably due to him. In fact, he makes every thing pass immediately before our eyes; and in this respect, as well as in the forcible delineation of the character of the tribes and individuals whom he describes, his work greatly reminds us of that most faithful and delightful "Narrative of a Ten Years' Residence at the Court of Tripoli," which no one can read without feeling the strongest interest in the events and characters described in it, and to the merits of which Captain Lyons himself has paid a candid and well-deserved tribute, by saying that its description of the manners and customs of Tripoli is such as to render any further observations on his part unnecessary.

Mr. Ritchie appears to have set out from Tripoli under somewhat unpromising auspices. He was to proceed to Mourzouk, the capital of Fezzan, with Mohammed el Mukni, the sultan of that country, a man who had gained his own elevation by the most horrible treachery and cruelty, and who was equally noted for his insatiable ambition and excessive avarice. The Bashaw of Tripoli had given the most flattering assurances of friendship and protection to Mr. Ritchie, which were loudly repeated by Mukni, who promised to look on him as a brother. Unfortunately Mr. Ritchie's pecuniary resources were very inadequate to the expenses inseparable from a journey across the Deserts, and through so vast a tract of country. To miscalculation and delay, we fear, the failure of all our African expeditions may too justly be attributed. Mr. Ritchie had yet another difficulty to encounter. The merchandize which he had meant as articles of sale and barter on his jour-

ney, had been selected so injudiciously in this country, that it consisted of scarcely any one thing useful, excepting some cutlery. It was too late, however, to remedy this, or any other evil, on the eve of setting off; and accordingly on the 25th of March 1819, he set off with his little party, consisting only of Captain Lyons and John Belford, a shipwright, from the Dock-yard in Malta. They all wore Moorish dresses, and went by Moorish names. Their *kafilé* consisted of about two hundred men, and the same number of camels. Captain Lyons describes its setting off with delightful vivacity. Their journey as far as Mourzouk was sufficiently fortunate. The Sultan had shewed them every attention on the way, and they had no drawback from their satisfaction but the consciousness of funds very inadequate to their wants. Soon, however, their sufferings began. Severe illness brought all three nearly to the grave. Belford, a faithful and unassuming attendant, became totally deaf, from the severity of his disease; Mr. Ritchie was confined fifty-eight days to his bed, and seems never afterwards to have recovered his spirits or resolution; Captain Lyons, though extremely ill in body, was yet clear enough in mind to perceive that the Sultan heartily wished them all to die, in order that he might seize on their merchandize and trifling personal property; and added to all this, they were so destitute of money, that for six weeks they were unable to buy animal food, and subsisted on a very scanty portion of dates and corn. Captain Lyons was supported, however, through all his trials by that sweet and sanguine disposition which appears in every page of his Narrative, and above all, by that only unshaken rock of human hope, a firm belief in the kind and protecting hand of Providence. Notwithstanding the disadvantages of repeated illnesses, anxiety of mind, and pecuniary difficulties, Captain Lyons has collected, from his own observations, a mass of interesting details respecting the customs and manners of Mourzouk, and the Arab character in general. On the 20th of November Mr. Ritchie expired—and very affectingly is his death, and the situation of the author after his decease, described. It was now, for the first time, that his spirits utterly failed him, and he expected, every moment, to descend into the grave with his unfortunate friend, whose relief from mortal care he seems almost to have envied. Soon, however, his resolution returned, and with admirable promptness he resolved upon prosecuting his journey into the interior as far as his means would allow him, aided by the supply of a thousand pounds from government, which, unfortunately, did not arrive in time to lighten the anxieties of Mr. Ritchie's last moments, and then returning to England with the best information he could collect. Accordingly he penetrated as far as Tegerry, which is the southernmost town of Fezzan, close upon the desert of Bilma; and then retracing his route, arrived, after great fatigue and exhaustion, at Tripoli, exactly one year after he had left it.

## LITERARY REPORT.

**Memoirs of JAMES THE SECOND**, King of England, &c. will be published early in the present Month, in two vols. 8vo. with a Portrait.

**DOCTOR WOOD**, Author of the Prize Essay on Irish History and Antiquities, has now in the press, a work, entitled "**An Inquiry concerning the Primitive Inhabitants of Ireland.**"

**ROBERT ANDERSON**, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, has nearly ready for publication a Grammar of the Tamul Language, in which it is the Object of the Author to incorporate with the Rules of the *ordinary or spoken*, an introduction to the *elegant dialect* of this Language, which, from the nervous conciseness and singular energy of its construction, is as curious to the Philologist, as, from its affording an access to the learning of Southern India, it may be deemed conducive to the general interests of Literature.

The Rev. G. WOODLEY is preparing for publication, **A View of the Present State of the Scilly Islands**, exhibiting their vast importance to the British Empire; the improvements of which they are susceptible; and an interesting account of the Natives, as well as of the several Curiosities to be found in the different Isles.

The Rev. Mr. NOLAN has the German Grammar at press; the Spanish only remains to be done, which will be finished in the present month.—The Hebrew, Syriack, Chaldee, Greek, Latin, Italian, and French are uniformly printed, and the whole form a **POLYGLOTT GRAMMAR**, in which the genius of the principal Ancient and Modern Languages is explained, upon an uniform plan.

Mr. GIDEON MANTELL, F.L.S. is about publishing in 1 vol. royal 4to. (illustrated by numerous Engravings) the **Fossils of the South Downs**, or **Outlines of the Geology of the South-eastern Division of Sussex.**

Mr. GEORGE SOANE is engaged on a translation of the "**Faustus of Goethe**;" also of "**Sangerliebe**," a Provençal Legend, by the Baron de la Motte-Fouqué.

It is reported that Bloomfield, the author of the **Farmer's Boy**, is about to publish a new work.

The Principles and Doctrines of Assurances, Annuities on Lives, and of Contingent Reversions, stated and explained, by WILLIAM MORGAN, esq. F.R.S. Actuary of the Equitable Life Insurance Office, will shortly be published in 1 vol.

A Catalogue of the First Part of the extensive Library of His Excellency the Cardinal Fesch is about to be published. The whole will shortly be sold by Auction by Mr. Sotheby.

J. MILL, Esq. author of the "**History of British India**," is preparing for publication, **Elements of the Science of Political Economy.**

Dr. BETHELL, Dean of Chichester, has in the press a **General View of the Doctrine of Regeneration.**

Dr. L. WACHLER's Lectures on the History of the National Literature of the Germans, translated from the German, is printing in 2 volumes, 8vo.

*Nearly ready for Publication.*

The History of the Plague as it has lately appeared in the Islands of Malta, Gozo, Corfu, and Cephalonia, &c.; detailing important facts, illustrative of the specific contagion of that disease; with particulars of the means adopted for its eradication. By J. D. Tully, Esq. Surgeon to the Forces, late Inspector of Quarantine, &c. &c.

The Pleasures of Benevolence, a Poem, by the Rev. Dr. Drummond, as a counterpart to Hope, Memory, and Imagination, are ready for publication.

Lucidus Ordo, containing a complete Course of Studies on Musical Science, with Illustrations, &c. By J. Relfe, Mus. in Ord. to his Majesty.

Annals of the Parish; or, the Chronicle of Dalmailing, during the Ministry of the Rev. Micah Balwhidder; written by himself. Arranged and edited by the Author of "**The Ayrshire Legatees**," &c.

The World in Miniature—Africa, in 4 vols. with maps and coloured plates; being the second division of a work intended to embrace all the Nations of the Globe, under the title of "**The World in Miniature.**"

Woman in India, a Poem. By John Lawson, Missionary in Calcutta, and author of "**Orient Harping**." Part the First, Female Influence. Foolscap 8vo.

The Young Infidel; a Fire-side Reverie, by a Friend to Truth. In one vol. 12mo. The profits to be devoted to the support of the Essex Life-boat.

A Grammar of the Sanscrit Language, on a new Plan. By the Rev. William Yates. In one vol. 8vo.

A Geographical and Commercial View of Northern Central Africa. By James M'Queen.

## USEFUL ARTS.

## NEW INVENTIONS, &amp;c.

*Hints on the Manufacture of Catgut Strings.*—It has long been a subject of complaint, as well as a serious inconvenience to musicians, that catgut strings cannot be made in England of the same goodness and strength as those imported from Italy. These are made of the peritoneal covering of the intestines of the sheep; and, in this country, they are manufactured at Whitechapel, and elsewhere; the consumption of them for harps, as well as for the instruments of the violin family, being very great. Their chief fault is weakness; whence it is difficult to bring the smaller ones required for the higher notes, to concert pitch; maintaining at the same time, in their form and construction, that tenuity, or smallness of diameter, which is required to produce a brilliant and clear tone. The inconvenience arising from their breaking when in use, and the expense in the case of harps, where so many are required, are such as to render it highly desirable to improve their manufacture.

It is well known to physiologists, that the membranes of lean animals are far more tough than those of animals that are fat or in high condition; and there is no reason to doubt that the superiority of the Italian strings arises from the state of the sheep in that country. In London, where an extravagant and useless degree of fattening, at least for the purpose of food, is induced on sheep in particular, it is easy to comprehend why their membranes can never afford a material of the requisite tenacity. It is less easy to suggest an adequate remedy; but a knowledge of the general principle, should this notice meet the eyes of those interested in the subject, may at least serve the purpose of diminishing the evil and improving the manufacture, by inducing them to choose in the market the offal of such carcasses as appear least overwhelmed with exuberant fat. It is probable that such a manufacture might be advantageously established in those parts of the country where the fashion has not, as in London, led to the use of meat so far over-fed; and it is equally likely, that in the choice of sheep for this purpose, advantage would arise from using the Welsh, the Highland, or the Southdown breeds, in preference to those which, like the Lincoln, are prone to excessive accumulations of fat. It is equally probable, that sheep

dying of some of the diseases accompanied by emaciation, would be peculiarly adapted to this purpose. That these suggestions are not merely speculative, is proved by comparing the strength of the membranes in question, or that of the other membranous parts, in the unfattened Highland sheep, with that of those found in the London markets.—*Quarterly Journal of Science.*

*On the use of Coal Tar.*—This article has become so plentiful since the general introduction of gas works, that it is now extensively used for a variety of purposes. Coal tar, being a carbonaceous and resinous substance, and not acted upon by water or air, is peculiarly advantageous as a substitute for paint in all out-door wood-work. It is well known, that wood exposed to the external atmosphere, soon acquires a vegetable covering of the wood-moss, or lichen, which rapidly hastens its decay. Coal tar, when properly applied, penetrates its surface, prevents vegetation, and renders it completely impervious to air, moisture, insects, &c. It is found to possess much greater durability than the best oil paint, and is therefore particularly adapted for the preservation of railing, gates, posts, hedge-stakes, beams, spars, joists, &c. or any kind of wood-work underground, or in damp situations. It is used, in preference to every other substance, for coating water-wheels, sluices, pumps, canal locks, bridges, &c. or wood-work of a similar description. It has been of late almost exclusively used for cast and malleable iron-work of every kind; and when properly applied, it gives it a durable glossy black, and will prevent iron from rusting much more effectually than any other article. Coal tar is also the cheapest and most effective article that has yet been discovered for rendering stone and brick cisterns, reservoirs, and wheel cases, water tight: for which purpose it is used mixed with a due proportion of quick-lime, which gives it hardness, and renders it completely impenetrable to all cold fluids. It is very extensively employed in naval ship-building, and in all the large sea-ports, on vessels of every description, greatly lessening the consumption of foreign tar, to which it is found to be very superior for many purposes; it is also convertible into pitch by the same process as common tar.

*Oak Furniture.*—The use of oak has been lately revived for the purpose of furniture; and among the fashionable and

expensive luxuries of the present day, has become not only the rival of some of the beautiful woods of distant countries, but in point of expense at least, has acquired a higher character. A set of dining-tables, made of English oak, by a London cabinet-maker, recently brought the enormous sum of 600*l*.

*Singular Discovery.*—M. Gonord is said to have excited the surprise of the public, by announcing that he can take impressions from an engraved copper-plate on any scale, either larger or smaller than the plate, without requiring another copper-plate, or occupying more than two or three hours. For example, from the large atlas engravings of the *Description de l'Egypte*, he could make an edition in octavo without changing the plates. The certainty of the process has been corroborated by the members of the jury admitted into his works; and the jury, in consequence, decreed a gold medal to M. Gonord. *Ann. de Chimie.*—This discovery, if there is no mistake about it, must be considered as one of the most surprising ever made in the arts. We can see no reason why stereotype plates, or pages of types, should not be employed to yield duodecimo and folio editions of the same work, and why the same dye should not be employed in coining farthings as well as crowns. *Edin. Phil. Jour.*—There is very little doubt, we think, that there is some “mistake about it.”—Ed.

#### NEW PATENTS.

JAMES LEE, of Kirby Street, Hatton Garden, for Machinery and a Process for breaking, cleaning, and preparing Flax and Hemp for Use, and which is also applicable to other vegetable fibrous Substances.

This invention or improvement consists of four parts; first, in the breaking or separating the fibres from the boon or woody parts of flax, hemp, and other vegetable fibrous substances, either before or after it has undergone the process of dew-rotting or water-steeping; secondly, in discharging the coloured

matter out of unsteeped flax, hemp, and other vegetable fibrous substances, and bringing them into a fine soft and white state; thirdly, in separating and dividing flax, hemp, and other vegetable fibrous substances into their respective lengths, so that each length may be distinctly operated upon with greater facility by the roving machinery already in use, whereby very high or fine numbers may be spun upon machinery; fourthly, in drawing flax, hemp, and other vegetable fibrous substances into a state which may be spun upon machinery, sufficiently fine for the fabrication of cambric, lace, or other equally fine articles. The greater part of these operations is effected by the aid of machinery, which is ingeniously adapted to the separate purposes of the inventor, and operates to bring about the required changes in a manner at once neat and expeditious.

W. A. DEACON, of Pilgrim's Hatch, Essex, for certain Improvements in the Manufacture of Boots, Shoes, and Clogs, by the Application of Materials hitherto unused for that Purpose.

The substance adopted in this improvement is whalebone or whalefin, in different forms and states of preparation, either to the exterior or interior of the soles of boots or shoes. Care is to be first taken in the selection of the pieces, which, being sawn and split, and the fibrous parts being cleared away, are fastened to a plane surface and rasped down to a uniform thickness, and then cut into the form required for the sole of the shoe or boot. Afterwards they are soaked in hot water and applied to the upper leather, being worked or tacked down to an inner sole with copper or iron tacks. The object gained seems to be additional strength of material for soles; and the tough yet flexible nature of whalebone is calculated to endure much longer than any other substance which could be used for a similar purpose.

#### PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

H. Penneck, of Penzance, Cornwall; for improvements of machinery for the purpose of lessening the consumption of fuel in working steam engines. February 27, 1821.

R. B. Cooper, of the Strand; for improvements on, or a substitute for, stoppers, covers, or lids, such as are used for bottles, tobacco and snuff boxes, ink holders, and various other articles. March 3, 1821.

J. Dickson, of Holland-street, Blackfriars; for valuable improvements in the means of transmitting heat and cold from one body to

another, whether solids or fluids. March 3, 1821.

W. F. Collard, of No. 195, Tottenham Court Road; for improvements on Piano Fortes. March 8, 1821.

S. Wilson, esq. of Streatham; for improvements in machinery for weaving figured goods. Partly communicated to him by a foreigner residing abroad. March 8, 1821.

H. Browne, of Derby; for an improvement in the construction of boilers, whereby a considerable saving in fuel is effected. March 16, 1821.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

SINCE our last, the progress of vegetation has been somewhat retarded by cold northerly winds, and the feeding lands are by no means so forward as we expected to have seen them : this, together with the early disappearance of turnips, and the little inducement the meat market affords to supply their place with artificial food, has had the effect of sending more than the ordinary quantum of beasts to the market of Smithfield in a given time: the necessary consequence of which has been a further depression in the price of meats.

The corn-market remains in a lamentable state of depression—nor is there the most distant prospect of amendment ; for independent of the continuance of a bountiful supply of wheat from Ireland, there is no deficiency in the home-growth ; on the contrary, there is a greater number of wheat-stacks outstanding, and a larger portion of thrashed wheat on hand, than is customary at the present season of the year. The price of wool is lower, and still looking

downwards ; the seed, hay, and straw markets partake of a similar abatement : and, in short, every thing else which the farmer has to dispose of. Agriculture remains the same in substance, so far as the ordinary routine of husbandry is concerned ; but its spirit is annihilated, and its members languishing on the brink of ruin. We observe a small portion of the wheat crop has been injured by the grub or wire-worm ; but, generally speaking, the prospect cannot be more inviting : if any thing is to be apprehended, it is that in the event of a wet summer (which is to be expected if Dr. Kirwan's prognostication may be relied upon, *namely*, that a storm arising from the " W. S. W. on or just before the spring equinox, is productive of that circumstance five times in six," ) when the probability is that it will get too lusty, and become lodged before the grain is properly matured.

Barley sowing is terminated ; and, except that which was deposited during a few wet and cold days in the early part of April, the work has been well performed.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, per Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, in the Twelve Maritime Districts, from Official Returns received in the Weeks ending March 17, 24, 31, April 7, 14.

DISTRICTS.				1 Week		2 Week		3 Week		4 Week		5 Week	
1 London	—	—	—	57s	5d	58s	9d	56s	10d	55s	3d	56s	2d
2 Suffolk and Cambridge	—	—	—	56	0	55	7	56	9	55	6	54	11
3 Norfolk	—	—	—	56	2	55	7	56	1	55	9	54	6
4 Lincoln and York	—	—	—	52	9	54	0	54	0	53	5	51	10
5 Durham and Northumberland	—	—	—	55	8	56	4	55	7	54	10	53	7
6 Cumberland and Westmoreland	—	—	—	57	6	58	8	58	10	58	5	59	0
7 Lancashire and Cheshire	—	—	—	54	4	55	10	54	0	54	1	54	0
8 Flint, Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Merioneth	—	—	—	53	2	53	3	54	6	54	4	53	9
9 Cardigan, Pembroke, Carmarthen, Glamorgan	—	—	—	47	10	48	1	48	3	49	5	49	9
10 Gloucester, Somerset, & Monmouth	—	—	—	50	8	51	10	51	8	50	11	49	11
11 Devon and Cornwall	—	—	—	54	0	53	9	53	5	53	5	53	1
12 Dorset and Hants	—	—	—	54	9	55	8	54	11	54	1	53	7
Aggreg. Average, Mar. 17, 54s.11d.—Mar. 24, 54s.9d.—Mar. 31, 54s.8d.—Apr. 7, 54s.1d.—Apr. 14, 53s.7d.													

POTATOES.—Covent Garden Market.—Per Ton.		MEAT, by Carcass per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate Market.		COAL MARKET. April 18.	
Kidneys	3l 10s to 0l 0s	Beef	2s 10d to 3s 10d	Newcastle, from 30s 6d to 41s 6d	
Champions	3 0 to 4 0	Mutton	2 8 to 3 8	Sunderland, from 29 0 to 42 9	
Oxnobles	2 0 to 2 10	Veal	3 4 to 5 4		
Apples	3 0 to 3 10	Pork	3 4 to 5 0	Price of Quartern Loaf in the Metropolis.—Best Wheaten, 9½d	
Onions	0 0 to 0 0	Lamb	6 0 to 8 0		

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.				QUARTERS OF ENGLISH GRAIN, &c.			
SMITHFIELD.—Hay, 3l 15s to 4l 10s Aver. 4l 2s 6d				arrived Coastwise, from April 16 to 21.			
Clover, 4 5 to 5 5 — 4 15 0				Wheat	4,824	Pease	612
Straw, 1 6 to 1 12 — 1 9 0				Barley	5,135	Tares	—
WHITECHAPEL. Hay, 3 10 to 4 10 — 4 0 0				Oats	6,880	Rape	—
Straw, 1 6 to 1 14 — 1 10 0				Rye	—	Brank	—
Clover, 3 15 to 5 5 — 4 10 0				Various Seeds, 194 qrs.—Flour, 3,933 sacks.			
ST. JAMES'S.—Hay, 3 10 to 4 14 — 4 2 0				Ireland.—Wheat, 1,365; Oats, 2,520; Rye, 17; Flour, 280 sacks—Foreign—Tares, 00; and Brank, 220 qrs.—Flour, 500 barrels.			
Straw, 1 5 to 1 16 — 1 10 6							
Clover, 4 0 to 5 0 — 4 10 0							

PRICE OF HOPS, per Cwt. in the Borough.							
New Bags.		New Pockets.					
Kent	2l 2s to 3l 15s	Sussex	2l 2s to 3l 3s	Kent	2l 5s to 3l 15s	Sussex	2l 2s to 3l 5
Essex	0 0 to 0 0	Yearling Bags, 0s to 0s		Essex	0 0 to 0 0	Yearling Pock.	30s to 45



METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from March 8, to April 15, 1821.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1821.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1821.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
March 8	47	51	29,80		March 28	34	45	29,30	29,66
9	45	54	29,65		29	38	47	29,07	29,81
10	49	57	29,65		30	31	52	29,36	29,48
11	45	52	29,87		31	35	52	29,31	29,42
12	42	56	31,00		April 1	30	52	29,62	29,56
13	42	55	31,05		2	39	58	29,30	29,20
14	44	49	31,23		3	39	52	29,28	29,28
15	25	50	30,30	30,31	4	33	54	29,30	29,31
16	26	48	30,30	30,14	5	36	50	29,45	29,77
17	24	48	30,01	29,84	6	31	50	29,93	30,02
18	37	45	29,46	29,36	7	36	60	29,91	30,07
19	38	45	29,19	29,20	8	39	65	30,09	30,12
20	35	48	29,28	29,30	9	39	65	30,91	29,69
21	35	45	29,23	29,40	10	46	66	29,69	29,79
22	33	43	29,45	29,87	11	45	60	29,63	29,50
23	25	45	29,91	30,00	12	41	54	29,35	29,29
24	32	48	29,30	29,49	13	37	52	29,31	29,52
25	40	52	29,33	29,49	14	41	49	29,62	29,36
26	30	46	29,58	29,46	15	34	48	29,51	29,50
27	33	48	29,23	29,34					

MR EDITOR,—In the New Monthly Magazine for January last, “ a Correspondent,” (under the head Meteorology, p. 34 of Historical Register) has inserted some observations on a paper which, four years since, was communicated to the Philosophical Magazine (Vol. XLIX. p. 182) drawn up by me. The object of that Essay was to prove, that an opinion which was universally prevalent, respecting the influence of the solar spots on the seasons, was entirely without foundation;—and to shew, that during the inclement year 1816, those spots were neither unusually large, nor numerous; so that the obscuration never occupied any considerable portion of the sun’s disc.

Under these circumstances, the direction of the solar axis, in the diagrams, which your “ Correspondent” perceives to be erroneous, was never intended to be given with accuracy; as it was a point of no material consequence to the inquiry. Why it was placed at 8° west, I cannot now explain; except that it was not from supposing that, viewed from the earth, it constantly retained that position in all parts of the orbit. Such a supposition would have been absurd. It was convenient to place the axis somewhere; and if it was within the greatest elongation of the Pole from the vertex,

it was sufficiently true for the purpose intended.

The first Figure, Plate 3, represented two spots, the largest which had been observed during several months, on the sun’s disc; and was designed to shew what proportion of the area they seemed to cover. Figure 3 represented the situations of a spot on Nov. 1st and 2d; and was designed to shew that its motion in 24 hours was through more than one fourth of the sun’s diameter. This was a remarkable phenomenon; and I have every reason to believe, no deception arose from inaccuracy in taking the positions. Figure 4 shewed the places and dimensions of 15 spots, visible on Oct. 8th, but all of which disappeared before the 11th.

Now it is obvious that, in these delineations, it was perfectly indifferent in what direction the axis of the sun lay. In Figure 2, however, it would have been better to have constructed the true projection. The place of the sun’s pole and nodes might have been deduced from 3 positions of the spot, with the chords of the intermediate arcs, and the zenith distances, by Cagnoli’s problem; or by a more simple process, having the nodes given. This was deemed unnecessary, as it was evident from inspection, that the path of a spot, passing near the

centre, and over the limb at an angle of about  $45^\circ$ , above the horizontal line, could not have moved parallel with the equator; even supposing the earth in that part of its orbit when the equatorial diameter is most oblique to view. As this deviation, therefore, was unusual, it was observed in the sentence immediately following, that "in general the course of the Maculae is, with little variation, parallel to the sun's equator; but the direction in which these proceeded, was very singular and curious." The passage from Adams' Lectures was then quoted, to sanction this remark. Adams' work is not at hand; but I conceived that the sentence quoted, referred exclusively to the *real* motion of the spots; and not to the *apparent* motions occasioned by the revolution of the earth in its orbit; nor to diurnal parallax. My observations were all made within a few minutes of the meridian; and therefore diurnal parallax was out of the question. It was too much to infer that the effects of the earth's annual motion, and diurnal parallax, were unknown to me; and therefore the concluding sarcasm was unnecessary.

Your obedient servant,

W. M. MOSLEY.

Feb. 10, 1821.

*Gosport Observatory, April 6.*—Remarkably bright spots on the unilluminated part of the Moon.—At eight o'clock last evening, two bright spots appeared on the opaque portion of the Moon's disc. The first we observed was immediately under that very dark shade, termed by Riccioli and others, Mare Humorum, and appeared like a longitudinal mountain (perpendicularly situated in respect to the then position of the Moon), the light of which repeatedly increased and diminished in the course of two hours. The other was globular, near the spot Aristarchus, and through a Dollond's  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet achromatic telescope, had the appearance of a star of the sixth magnitude, beneath the surface of the lunar orb. The first was not far distant from the volcano discovered by Mr. Cooke, of Stonehouse, near Plymouth, in the night of the 16th of January last. Whether

these bright spots are of a volcanic nature, or whether they are mere portions of the moon peculiarly situated so as to be thus illuminated by the reflection of the sun's rays from the earth, we are not prepared to decide: but certain it is, that they were not seen by us during the first quarter of the last moon, when a good opportunity offered, and diligent observations were made several nights for a similar discovery. The bow which joined the cusps of the moon last evening, was very conspicuous, even to the naked eye; and from the extraordinary light that was shed over the obscure part of her disc, perhaps a better opportunity never offered for such an observation.

*The Comet.*—As the Comet which lately appeared in the Constellation Pegasus, is probably again visible, or will soon become so, in its return from the sun; it may be satisfactory to such observers as may be desirous of looking for it in the morning before sunrise, to be in possession of elements sufficient for computing its place. To this end we subjoin the following, computed by Mons. Nicolet, of the Royal Observatory at Paris.

Perihelion Passage, March 21, 1821,  $9^h 33' 7''$  in evening, Paris time.

Logarithm of Perihel. distance 8.95953  
Long. of the Perh. on the orbit  $239^\circ 18' 37''$   
Inclination - - - 74 10 53  
Long. of the ascending node 48 32 12

*Motion Retrograde.*

These differ almost imperceptibly from a set of elements computed by the celebrated Professor Encke. Their coincidence is less close with those calculated by Professor Nicolai, of Mannheim, which are:—

Perihelion passage, March, 21.6016 Mannheim time.

Log. Perihel. distance - - 8.96466  
Longitude of Perihelion -  $239^\circ 34' 5''$   
Inclination - - - 73 23 15  
Long. of ascending node - 48 43 34

*Motion Retrograde.*

These, on the other hand, agree almost precisely with the elements of M. von Staudt of Gottingen; but there is reason to suppose the former, as above given, more correct.

## COMMERCIAL REPORT.

*Lloyd's Coffee-house, April 20th, 1821.*

By far the most important piece of intelligence for this month, as it affects the foreign Commerce of the British Empire, is the Report of the Committees of Parliament on the subject of still farther opening the trade to India. It is certain, that an extensive and lucrative commerce has been carried on, during a series of years, by the intervention of American vessels, between the Continent of Europe and India. That the transfer of this medium of gain to British ships could be no injury to the East India Company, is clear, since the Company is not, in fact, the rival of these Aliens. This trade has grown up notwithstanding the privileges conferred by Charter on the Company; it has been fostered by public events; and since it does exist, and will exist, our own people and property may as well (much better) be engaged in it, and employ their advantages as Britons for the benefit of their native Country. It is likely therefore, that this trade will be thrown open (direct) to the British flag. In the mean while, the productions of India find, on the whole, a favourable market in Britain. INDIGO, especially the superior sorts, sold, at the sale which closed a few days ago, considerably higher than heretofore. The fine and good samples obtained an advance of from 6d. to 9d. per lb. the good middling and middling qualities from 9d. to 1s. per lb. and those which were suitable to exportation, or to more general consumption, experienced an improvement of full 1s. per lb. on the average. The proprietors appeared to be satisfied with the prices, generally; and only a small proportion has been bought in. Perhaps we ought not to omit observing here, that British goods find their way to increasing advantage in India. The consequences may prove mutually beneficial.

The supply of SPICES imported by the East India Company is abundant: a sale is declared in which Cinnamon is in quantity 130,000 lbs. Nutmegs 100,000. Mace 20,000. The first of these Spices is marked lower than usual, the last is marked higher. The quantity of Ginger is 3,900 bags; of Saltpetre, 1,074 tons. The market for Saltpetre has lately been very heavy, and even declining. It is one of those articles which the peacefully inclined never wish to see above a fair level in price.

The Corron Market has had some

fluctuations, lately; but rather according to the briskness of the demand, than occasioned by any noticeable variation in price; the holders being steady, and rather inclined to profit by revival of enquiries, than to part with their property at a lower rate. The business done has not been extensive, in consequence of this disposition.

COFFEE has been supplied in abundance: the consequence has been a languid demand for those extensive quantities which have been brought to sale. Indeed, much of them has lately been taken in by the proprietors; they not choosing to venture the article at the prices current for the goods of others. This principally affected the Foreign commodity; but the production of the British Colonies, being wanted for home consumption, has been less affected.

The demand for SUGAR is steady, and variation as to price scarcely any. The fact is, that considerable arrivals are expected, and these, according to their quality, will guide the market. It is thought that this accession to the stock—which is something larger than it was at this time last year—will contribute to depress the prices. There is, however, no disposition to anticipate that depression: the holders are firm at the present rates. The same may be said of the Refined Market: the business done is not on a large scale; but the terms are not varied.

TOBACCO has recently suffered some disrepute, the cargoes lately imported having turned out very indifferently. This has rather thrown a shade over the market, as it has diminished the confidence of the buyers; and by forcing the damaged article down to a low price, has had a disadvantageous effect on the whole. One cargo of Virginian was sold some time ago, so low as 30s. per 100lbs. manifest weight. The trade are now careful to use their eyes, previous to the final adjustment of their contracts.

The Course of Exchange continues to be much in favour of this country; and Silver has fallen another halfpenny per oz. New Dollars are 4s. 10d. and Standard Silver in bars, is 4s. 11d. What effect the anticipated return to cash payments may have on the commerce of the country is a speculation not without its difficulty. Gold is certainly coming into this island from various quarters: it is one unequivocal sign of a return to commercial confidence and stability.

## BANKRUPTS,

FROM MARCH 20, TO APRIL 17, 1821, INCLUSIVE.

*N.B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.*

*The Solicitors Names are between parentheses.*

- ACASON, J. Valentine Farm Ridge, cow-dealer. (Wigley, Essex-street)
- Alling, W. Macclesfield, cotton-spinner. (Grimaldick and Brodick)
- Anbrough, T. Liverpool, timber-merchant. (Frothingham and Taylor)
- Athins, W. Chipping Norton, millman. (Rusell and Son, Southwark)
- Aytan, W. Macclesfield, cotton-spinner. (Grimaldick and Brodick)
- Ayton, J. and Sanders, J. W. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchants. (Brockett)
- Barkhouse, G. Kendal, ironmonger. (Johnson)
- Begley, G. Pocklington, spirit-merchant. (Thorp and Gray, York)
- Bell, C. Postford-hill, paper-maker. (Patterson and Paley, Old Broad-street)
- Bennet, A. St. Martin's-lane, baker. (Jopson, Castle-street)
- Berriman, W. Lincoln, timber-merchant. (Thomas, Malmesbury)
- Bignby, J. Deptford, brewer. (Olbach and Murray, London-street)
- Bird, T. St. Martin's-cumst, haberdasher. (Newton, High Holborn)
- Bishop, J. Bloomsbury, horse-dealer. (Dodd, Caroline-street)
- Blackband, J. Haverham, grocer. (Ficks, Gray's Inn)
- Bonner, T. Macclesfield, stier. (Stokes, Newcastle)
- Brandon, W. Kent-street, builder. (Brooking, Lombard-street)
- Bristow, R. Lloyd's Coffee-house, insurance-broker. (Hove, Lincoln's Inn-fields)
- Brown, J. Bridgewater, taylor. (Boys and Son)
- Brown, T. Longdon, Staffordshire. (Smith, Walms)
- Buckland, J. Newcastle-street, carpenter. (Joseph, Clifford's Inn)
- Burbury, J. Coventry, ribbon-manufacturer. (Trough-ton and Lea)
- Burbury, T. Woolston, grazier. (Wrightlaw, Rugby)
- Cape, W. London-bridge Foot, grocer. (Bickett, Glass-lane)
- Carter, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Adlington and Gregory, Bedford-row)
- Chinn, T. Midstone, linen-draper. (Rippon, Great Surrey-street)
- Clarke, J. Worcester, coach proprietor. (Hall)
- Clements, R. Coventry, ribbon-manufacturer. (Trough-ton and Lea)
- Cole, W. Munnington, farmer. (Grandon and Watson, York)
- Cope, F. Bridgewater, grocer. (Ridding, Coalbrook Dale)
- Cope, F. Berkeley Mews, job-master. (Coleman, Clerkenwell)
- Coupland, C. R. F. and T. spirit merchants, &c. (Wigley, Essex-street, Gray's Inn)
- Cox, H. Lambeth, timber merchant. (Newbery, Gt. Queen-street)
- Coulton, J. and Leascliff, E. Gateshead, glass-makers. (Barbridge, Newcastle)
- Croft, T. Chatham, hair-dresser. (Dickens, Bow-lane)
- Croft, C. Lambeth, saddler. (Walford)
- Cummings, J. Gloucester, mercer. (Chadborn)
- Cushon, T. Spitalfields, hatmaker. (Wynn and Co.)
- Dewsbury, J. Alton, corn-dealer. (Pase)
- Digman, J. Warrford court, coal-merchant. (Harrison, Bucklers-lane)
- Dixon, J. Bishopsthorpe, coal merchant. (Foljumb and Dixon, Wakefield)
- Dunderdale, C. and H. Leeds, clothiers. (Bigg, Bristol)
- Edwards, J. Vincent-street, skinner. (Blacklow, Fritch-street)
- Ellis, W. Liverpool, basket-maker. (Braham)
- Farrington, T. Swansea, merchant. (Clarke and Co. St. Thomas Apostle)
- Field, T. sen. and Field, T. jun. Mastory-court, flour-factors. (Clapton, Mark-lane)
- Field, T. White Hart Inn-yard, corn-dealer. (Grey, Fleet-place)
- Fifoot, W. Bristol, baker. (Barn and Britton)
- Ford, J. Gloucester, clothier. (Wintherbottom, Tewbury)
- Freeland, W. Southampton, miller. (Mossam, Portsea)
- Gordon, J. Hull, lighterman. (Reeves)
- Gosch, A. Norwich, bombazine-manufacturer. (Sewell and Blake)
- Gregory, G. R. Lincolns-gate, merchant. (Stevenson, Lincoln's Inn)
- Graves, J. Jun. Liverpool, baker. (Taylor and Moores, Temple)
- Grandon, W. New Maltun, merchant. (Simpson)
- Gunnery, J. Liverpool, dealer. (Bulmer, Liverpool)
- Harding, J. Great Winchester-street, jeweller. (Jones and Bland)
- Hart, J. Bath, saddler. (Hollings)
- Haynes, W. Stourbridge, carrier. (Bird, Birmingham)
- Hellman, A. Mincing-lane, merchant. (Eicks, Alder-murphy)
- Hinsdon, W. and W. S. Barton-upon-Humber, agriculturists. (Brown and Son)
- Hinchiffe, J. Bradley, York, wood-merchant. (Ewan, Hatton-garden)
- Holding, W. Devonshire-street, wine-merchant. (Watson and Son, Austinfriars)
- Hayle, R. Newcastle, merchant. (Dunkin and Sangle)
- Jackson, W. Bristol, corn-factor. (Martin)
- Jelly, F. Coventry, shopkeeper. (Carter)
- Jerome, S. Birmingham, victualler. (Bourne)
- Johnson, J. Leamington, druggist. (Arundel, Forest-val's Inn)
- Jones, T. Sedgley, ironmaster. (Blaxham, Nilton)
- Jones, T. P. Carmarthen, draper. (Clarke, Bristol)
- Krampfack, P. New-road, merchant. (Myers, Blooms-bury)
- Kenniffack, W. Throgmorton-street, broker. (Myers, Bloomsbury)
- Lance, B. Capal-court. (Lindsay, St. Thomas-street)
- Lee, W. and J. F. Paternoster-row, ribbon-makers. (James, Backlersbury)
- Mahery, J. Welbeck-street, coach-maker. (Bartlett and Seddons, Midland-lane)
- Macdonagh, T. Chesterfield wine-merchant. (Clarke)
- Macloed, J. Cornhill, boot-maker. (Pallen, Monk-well-street)
- Maan, T. Raistrick, merchant. (Seitcher, Halfway)
- Marshall, J. Gainsboro', druggist. (Harned and Cold)
- Marshall, P. Scarborough. (Hespe)
- Masur, J. Derby, master. (Simpson)
- Mason, J. Liverpool, linen-draper. (Gregory)
- Masters, J. Upper Berkeley-street, watchmaker. (Winn, St. Martin's-lane)
- Matthews, J. Coventry, ribbon-maker. (Carter)
- Mence, N. Worcester, brewer. (Grellham, Annis-friars)
- Martin, J. Lopholland, tanner. (Litchell and Wag-staff, Warren-gate)
- Match, J. Queen Anne-street, cabinet maker. (Chester, N. York-lane)
- Neave, H. A. Camberwell, wine-merchant. (Child, Upper Thames-street)
- Ovendon, F. Old Bow-street, jeweller. (Trotter, Cast-street)
- Palmer, J. Rugeley, Stafford, butcher. (Salt)
- Palmer, T. T. Bathurst, draper. (Finn, Capel-street)
- Partridge, H. M. Newport, ironmonger. (Cary and Cross, Bristol)
- Pest, J. Ashton-under-Makerfield, hinge manufacturer. (Fisher, Warren-gate)
- Phillips, B. Throgmorton-street, victualler. (Barber, Fleet-lane)
- Pallen, D. Barchingham, broker. (Curry and Ro-manson, Waller-street)
- Richardson, C. Micklenburgh square, and T. Vokes, Queen-square, merchants. (Swaine and Co. Old Jewry)
- Riley, T. H. Crawford-street, draper. (Jones, St. Giles-lane)
- Ritchie, R. Deptford, brewer. (Parker, Greenwich)
- Ritchie, R. and J. Bigsby, Deptford, brewers. (Gibson and Murray, Fenchurch-street)
- Roberts, R. J. Minories, ironmonger. (Whitaker, Castle-street)
- Sampson, G. Bishopsgate-street, draper. (McMichael, South Sea Chambers)
- Sedgwick, M. London, warehouseman. (Fisher and Sedgwick)
- Shrapnell, P. Bedford, clothier. (Miller, Frome)
- Slipper, J. Bath, baker. (Mallings, Wootton Bassett)
- Smith, J. L. Vauxhall-walk, coal-dealer. (Robinson and Burrows, Austine-friars)
- Snape, W. Litchfield, mercer. (Parr)
- Stang, L. Fern-street, merchant. (Pallen and Son, Fern-street)
- Stanley, H. Jackhouse, whitener. (Robinson, Settle, Yorkshire)
- Sampter, J. Charlotte-street, mason. (Phillips, King-street, Covent-garden)



Taylor, J. Sheffield, iron-founder. (Tottenham  
Treherne, J. St. Martin's-street, victualler. (Brent  
and Co. Bevington-street  
Tyle, F. South Maiton, tanner. (Tanner  
Trinder, W. J. Portico, victualler. (Carr, John-street,  
Bedford-row  
Troupman, R. and J. Wood-street, silk-throwsters.  
(James, Bucklebury  
Vaughan, M. and Appleton, C. Liverpool, straw-bonnet  
makers. (Mansow  
Wade, J. R. Aldburgh, brick-maker. (Rabbert and  
Mayhew, Saxmoundham  
Walker, J. Upper Russell-street, Bermondsey, parch-  
ment-dealer. (Foulkes and Co.  
Wain, D. Liverpool, plumber. (Rowlinson

Wells, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Whitley and Mason  
White, J. Lambeth-road, merchant. (Thompson, Mil-  
nerston  
White, T. Brinklow, Warwick, innholder. (Wratte-  
law, Rugby  
Whitell, S. U. Solington, timber-merchant. (Brook-  
ing, Lombard-street  
Whitchurch, J. Worship-street, coachmaker. (Thos.  
Friday-street  
Wilkinson, J. St. Driffield, coal-merchant. (Scottburn  
Wilson, J. Macclesfield, bootmaker. (London and  
Helder, Clement's-lane  
Wright, J. Bermondsey-street, provision-merchant.  
(Jones and Howard, Mincing-lane.

## DIVIDENDS.

FROM MARCH 20 TO APRIL 17, INCLUSIVE.

AIKIN, J. Liverpool, March 20  
Allen, J. Warwick, April 18  
Ansell, J. Cornhill-street, May 5  
Austin, T., Gregory, J., and Hanson,  
J. Bath, April 14  
Ayson, J. Brighams, May 20  
Barker, J. Strand, May 8  
Battier, J. R., & Loran, J. J., Devon-  
shire-square, April 21  
Beach, J. Stone, April 21  
Belham, F. Stratford, April 14  
Benham, H. Southwark, May 5  
Benson, T. Sheffield, May 5  
Begg, J. & Higg, C. Hatfield, April 17  
Blackburn, T. Witham, April 20  
Blackburn, W. Blackburn, May 19  
Boyll, J. & De Witte, C. J., Mincing-  
lane, April 10  
Bowling and Trist, Cheapside, May 12  
Bower, J. & Bower, J. Bradford,  
April 28  
Bowers, N. W. & Bowers, W. Can-  
non-street, May 8  
Boyd, W., Bonfield, P., & Drummond,  
J., Load, Mar 3  
Bradfield, W. North Fimham, Apr. 24  
Brown, J. Charles-street, Gros-  
venor square, May 5  
Brace, A., Brown, J., & Scott, G.,  
London, June 3  
Buckman, J. Barbican-lane, Apr. 14  
Burgess, H. & Hubbard, J. Miln-  
lane, London, May 1  
Burtos, G. New City Chambers,  
May 3  
Coffin, S. F. Drury-lane, May 10  
Copland, S. Holt, April 26  
Cousins, J. Somers's Town, May 8  
Cox, P. Fairfield, April 11  
Crew, W. Palace-rue, Tottenham-  
court-road, May 5  
Crombie, R. Chelsea, May 5  
Dann, G. Lion, March 31  
Davy, J. Fencham, May 7  
Dawson, J. Barnham Westgate,  
April 30  
Dawson, W. Cheshilly, May 8  
De Quince, Haze-lane, May 15  
Dickenson, J. Lower Edmonton,  
April 7  
Duchetti, J. & Alsop, S. Manchester,  
April 25  
Dunn, W. Hoxton, May 15  
Egar, W. Maidstone, April 7  
Elliott, C. St. Thomas & Beckett, in  
the Cuffs near J. Cues, April 11  
Farver, R. Broad-street, April 26  
Favell, J. Thayer-street, May 10  
Farrell, W. Cromwell, April 8  
Foot, B. Leechchurch-st. April 14  
Foster, F. & Foster, E. S. Yalding,  
April 7  
Frith, J. Dulwail, April 16

George, S. & Webb, R. Bristol,  
April 25  
Glasscott, B. Cheapside, May 8, 18  
Goldworthy, W. San. Leven-holds,  
April 21  
Gower, M. St. Austell, April 20, 28  
Grover, J. Hastings, April 24  
Gayard, R. F. Throgmorton-street,  
April 14  
Hassley, T. Birmingham, May 11  
Haywood, J. B. & Piniger, J. Calne,  
April 14  
Haywood, F. Liverpool, April 12, 30  
Hardwick, J. Mill-street, Lambeth,  
April 14  
Hartley, R. Ripon, April 17  
Hawthorn, J. Newcastle-on Tyne,  
April 19  
Healcar, T. & J. Bristol, May 9  
Hitchon, J. Kidderminster, April 24  
Hodgson, H. Baboywearmouth,  
April 25  
Holden, J. Blackburn, May 19  
Hutchings, F. Gloucester, April 19  
Hutton, W. Exmouth, May 11  
Hyde, H. 1 & Hyde, H. B. Twinstead,  
April 26  
Jackson, R. & Graham, J. Carlisle,  
May 3  
Jackson, D. Houndsditch, April 14  
James, G. & Cuck, H. Bristol, May 5  
Jones, P. B. Birmingham, April 14,  
June 9  
Joseph, S. Gosport, April 19  
Kett, A. P. Elm 4, April 28  
Knight, J. Fore street, April 10  
Kraus, A. L. in court, April 14  
Lachlan, J. G. Auz street, April 7  
Larson, F. Wood street, May 18  
Leigh, S. Strand, May 1  
Leithbridge, J. Carmarthen-street,  
May 1  
Lisany, J. Cheater, April 30  
Littlenood, J. Manchester, April 20  
Loughridge, R. & C. Pringle, Pau-  
sler, May 5  
Lloyd, W. Shrewsbury, May 7  
Lowndes, W. Manchester, May 8  
Lyle, W. Whitehall, R. Jenkin, H.  
West Smithfield, April 21  
Macmillan, J., Linton, F. & Co.  
Bridgnorth, May 4  
Macmillan, J., L. L. L. T. & Mac-  
millan, W. Bridgnorth, May 4  
Marsh, D. C. Denver, L. and Co.  
Reading, April 14  
Martin, T. Bristol, May 12  
Mellard, S. L. Lou-eater, May 8  
Morris, F. Bristol, April 17  
Motley, F. Strand, May 5  
Mould, H. Winchester, May 8  
Nantes, H. Warwick-court, May 26  
Newill, J. Cheapside, May 3

Oakley, F. Harford, May 5  
Oldacre, E. Ipswich, April 24  
Payke, S. jun. & Rothwell, J. Hol-  
fax, May 29  
Pekins, J. Tiverton, May 8  
Peters, J. Dashing, April 28  
Phillips, E. Argyle-street, May 3  
Phillips, D., Wray, T., & Baker, H.,  
York, April 20  
Portlock, R. Andover, April 17  
Potter, S. Milk-street, April 7  
Prebster, J. jun. Bow, April 14  
Prez, W. Georgians, April 16  
Pulley, W. Lonsdale-st. April 26  
Rains, J. S. Wapping-wall, April 7,  
21  
Reynold, W. master mariner, May 3  
Richardson, J. Liverpool, May 8  
Ridout, J. P. Bridport, March 24  
Ritchie, J. & Mohai, T. Liverpool,  
April 16  
Roach, J. Russell-court, May 5  
Robinson, G. & N. Paternoster-row,  
Mar. 23, April 28  
Rowland, H. Strand, April 17  
Sabine, H. Church-chest, May 12  
Sachet, I. Bromsley-wall, Apr. 21  
Sallows, R. Hadleigh, May 10  
Samson, J. Lynn, April 17  
Scarf, S. Leeds, May 8  
Scott, W. Whitechapel, April 30  
Schmaling, F. W. Fenchurch-street,  
April 2  
Singer, S. F. Maidstone, April 7  
Souman, C. & Etheridge, E. Norwich,  
April 28, May 1  
Stimpon, J. & Westmoreland, J. Li-  
verpool, April 12  
Stiles, W. Leeds, May 9  
Smith, T. Laurence Fountain-lane,  
April 17  
Smith, J. A. Brighton, May 10  
Smith, W. Southwark, April 14  
Sowerby, J. W. Flab-street-hill  
Stary, T. Hanworth, April 26  
Swan, R. Gainsborough, May 1  
Sykes, P. Manchester, April 23  
Tayler, J. T. Morton, April 14  
Tittensor, C. W. & T. Fower-lane,  
April 10  
Thompson, R. & R. Newcastle-upon-  
Tyne, May 7  
Turner, M. West Bromwich, April 14  
Warren, J. Minster, April 26  
Watkin, J. Newark-on Trent, Apr. 26  
Watson, J. Liverpool, May 1  
Webb, J. New Forum, April 18  
Wilkinson, J. Cobermouth, April 18  
Willson, W. South Shields, April 27  
Wood, S. Bolton, May 22  
Worth, T. Talbot-court, May 5  
Young, J. Legatall-street, April 24



Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 26th March to 21st April, 1821.

Days. 1821.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	5 per Ct. Navy.	Long Annuities	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	4 p. Ct. Ind. Bnd.	Ex. Bills, 2d pr. Day
Mar. 26			70½ 1½		106					35 pm.	par 1 pm.
27			71 70½		105½					40 pm.	par 1 pm.
28			70½ 71		106½		70½			41 pm.	1 dis. 1 pm.
29			71½ 71		106½					42 pm.	1 pm. 1 dis.
30			72½ 1½		107½		71½			45 pm.	par 1 pm.
31			72½ 1½		106½					46 pm.	par 2 pm.
April 2			72½ 1½		107					47 pm.	1 3 pm.
3			72½ 1½		106½					47 pm.	2 3 pm.
4			72½ 1½		106½		72		80	48 pm.	4 1 pm.
5			72½ 1½		106½					47 pm.	2 4 pm.
6			72½ 1½		106½					49 pm.	4 6 pm.
7			72½ 1½		106½					47 pm.	4 6 pm.
9			72 1½		107					49 pm.	6 4 pm.
10			72½ 2		107½					47 pm.	4 5 pm.
11			72½ 2		107½		71½			47 pm.	6 4 pm.
12			72½ 1½		107½					47 pm.	4 5 pm.
13			72 1½		107½		71½			46 pm.	4 5 pm.
14			71½ 2½		107½			220½		46 pm.	4 6 pm.
16			71½ 2		107½			220½		45 pm.	4 6 pm.
17			71½ 2½		107½			220½		46 pm.	4 5 pm.
18	223½		72½ 1½		107½	18½	71½			46 pm.	4 6 pm.
19	224	71½ 1½	72½ 1½	89½ 1½	107½	18½		230		43 pm.	4 6 pm.
20											
21	223	71½ 1½	72½ 1½	89½ 1½	107½	18½					6 4 pm.

\*.\* All Exchequer Bills dated prior to March 1820, have been advertised to be paid off.

## INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, &c. IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

THE following persons, who were capitally convicted at the February Sessions, underwent the sentence of the law on the 27th ultimo:—Joseph Kitsall, who had been a gentleman's servant, and robbed his master of plate and wearing apparel; Jas. Pitcher, guilty of a similar offence; George Barry, convicted of highway robbery; and William Robinson, found guilty of robbing his master of flour. All of them made full confessions of their guilt.

On Monday the 14th ult. were also executed, at Horsemonger-lane prison, J. Sangwell and J. Langbell, for burglary at Englefield-green; and W. Jarvis and T. Myers, for uttering forged Bank of England notes.

*London Bridge.*—The Corporation of London intend to widen and improve the arches of London Bridge, in preference to a recommendation of a body of surveyors to build a new one: 90,000*l.* is the estimated expense of the alterations.

*The New Crown.*—This splendid attribute of royalty, which has just been completed by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, is much larger, loftier, and more magnificent, than the former crown. The new crown is about 15 inches in elevation; the arches, instead of sinking in their centre, are raised almost to a point, being themselves embossed and edged with brilliants, and supporting an orb of brilliants also more than six inches in circumference. This is surmounted with a Mal-

these diamond cross of exquisite workmanship, on whose top and sides are suspended three remarkably large pearls. In the front of the Crown is a unique sapphire of the purest and deepest azure, two inches long and an inch broad. At the back is the ancient ruby, which was worn by EDWARD the Black Prince and our Fifth HARRY, in the victories of Poitiers and Agincourt. The sapphire and ruby are each inserted in a Maltese cross of brilliants, while the other parts of the Crown are occupied with large diamond flowers. The rim is encircled with diamonds, sapphires, emeralds and rubies, of very considerable magnitude; and the whole is surrounded, immediately above the ermine, with large pearls. The several other articles of the King's regalia, and of the splendid Coronation service, are also placed in the Jewel-house.

It appears from an official account that "the average amount of all Promissory Notes and Bills of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, which have been in circulation during the quarter ending the 5th day of April, 1821," was 22,976,475*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*

Since the last regulation of the silver coinage, in 1815, down to the 28th of February last, the total amount coined at the Mint has been 7,137,364*l.* 19*s.* of which there remains unissued, at the Mint, 11,493*l.*

*Female Conventual Association.*—The benevolent and persevering efforts of Lady Isabella King, aided by a few associates of distinguished rank, and of known humanity, effected the first establishment of this nature; which has now existed upon a limited and experimental scale upwards of four years, at Bailbrook House near Bath. Hitherto it seems to have excited little public interest. The comparatively small sum which was in the first instance collected towards its foundation and support, has ever since been allowed to accumulate, while the expenses of the establishment have been borne by the few, who were anxious to prove that a plan so benevolent in its intention was capable of being successfully carried into effect. Under the immediate superintendence of the philanthropic foundress, a few opulent ladies, contribute as lady renters, such a sum for their apartments, &c. as greatly assists the general fund. The next class of ladies pay fifty pounds per annum, for the comforts and advantages they enjoy; while a third class (and unhappily, of these, as being altogether destitute, very

few can at present be admitted) consists of unprotected and houseless orphans, to whom the comforts of a home, and all the advantages enjoyed by the other members of the establishment, are equally afforded. What can be more delightful than to contemplate a society of educated females sheltered from the turmoils and cares, the deprivations and mortifications that too often assail unprotected loneliness and uncheered solitude—bound by no monastic rules, united only by attention to religious and social duties, and subject to no restrictions, save those which good breeding and domestic harmony require, all enjoying the advantages of a well-regulated community, and those whose means allow them to contribute to the establishment, witnessing daily the comfort they communicate to the unfriended and portionless? The utility of the principle upon which such associations are founded, is too apparent to be controverted; and surely it only requires to be more generally known, in order to be more extensively acted upon. To secure and render permanent the dawning success of this society, it has been found necessary to make an effort to purchase their present place of residence; for unless this can be accomplished, the whole establishment must probably be disadvantageously removed elsewhere. Some steady and zealous friends of the institution are actively employed in collecting the means to forward this good work, but their endeavours are necessarily circumscribed within the limits of their own more immediate connexions, and the issue is consequently uncertain.

The inhabitants of Boyer's-buildings, St. George's in the East, were lately thrown into great alarm, their houses shook, and almost every pane of glass shivered, in consequence of an explosion which took place at the house of a German named Clarke. The report was heard throughout the neighbourhood, but the cause of it was for some time a mystery; until the inhabitants flocked to the house of Clarke, in consequence of the shattered state of its doors and windows. On entering a back cellar, they discovered the unfortunate man himself lying on the floor, and most shockingly scalded. The cellar represented a distillery on a minor scale; some vessels containing a quantity of wash, and some spirits, were in one end of it; and at the other were a copper still, a head, and worm of a good size, and other apparatus for illicit distilla-

tion; the still lay in a disorderly manner, being started from its proper birth (it is supposed by some accident at the time the explosion was heard), and appeared to have been recently working, as it was then "smoking hot." Clarke was conveyed to the London hospital, where he lies in a very dubious state as to his recovery.

Mr. C. Calvert lately gave notice of a motion for leave to bring in a bill to repeal that part of the act of Charles I. c. 11, passed after the rebuilding of London, which restricts any proprietors of wharfs between London-bridge and the Temple from erecting buildings or inclosures thereon.—Immediately after the fire of London, an open wharf or quay was directed to be left along the whole line of embankment from the Temple to London-bridge; but this provision, so beneficial to the inhabitants of the city of London, having from time to time been greatly infringed, very few open spaces are now remaining; and of such few as do remain, an attempt has been lately made by Messrs. Calvert and Co. to inclose one, situate at Cold Harbour, at the south end of their brewery, which, it is said, has remained open towards the Thames ever since the fire of London. This has not only been considered as unjustifiable in itself, but as materially affecting the public thoroughfare from Allhallows-lane to London-bridge; and in consequence thereof, the inhabitants residing in the neighbourhood lately presented a petition to the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London, most numerous and respectably signed, praying their interference for the restoration of the public rights; whereupon the Report of a Select Committee of the Commissioners was agreed to, recommending that the inclosure alluded to should be removed.

*Houseless Poor.*—The doors of this Institution are closed for the season; during the 77 days it was open, 449 women and children, and 2,769 men were sheltered, and about 50,000 meals distributed: a considerable number of persons received permanent relief, and many were placed in situations of obtaining a livelihood; some were removed to their respective parishes and counties, and others restored to their friends under circumstances of great interest. Thus those who have benevolently contributed to this Society, have the gratification of reflecting, that in sheltering houseless misery, they have saved many of its victims from impending ruin.

#### PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Major J. M'Ra, 1st foot, to be deputy quarter-master general in the East-Indies, with rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Vice Admiral Sir R. G. Keats to be master of Greenwich Hospital, and also one of the Commissioners or Governors, v. Admiral Sir John Colpoys, deceased.

Joseph Glossop, Esq. to be Clerk of the Cheque to his Majesty's Honourable Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

Sir Gilbert Blane, Bart. Sir H. Halford, Bart. Sir W. Knighton, Bart. Sir M. Tierney, Bart. are appointed Physicians to his Majesty's Person; Sir Gilbert Blane, Bart. Physician to the Household; Sir D. Dundas, Bart. Sir E. Home, Bart. Serjeant Surgeons; T. Keate, Esq. Surgeon to the Person; Robert Walker, Esq. Apothecary.

Marquis of Graham is appointed Vice Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, in the room of Viscount Jocelyn, now Earl of Roden; Sir A. F. Barnard is appointed one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber, in the room of Sir G. Campbell, deceased; and Lord Lovaine, one of the Lords of the Bedchamber, in the room of the Earl of Fife.

C. C. F. Greville, Esq. is sworn one of the Clerks of his Majesty's Privy Council in ordinary.

His Majesty in Council has been pleased to appoint Abraham Caldecott, Esq. of the Lodge, Rugby, to be Sheriff of the county of Warwick, for the present year, in the room of William Withering, Esq. of the Larches.

To the Rank of Commanders in the Navy—Lieutenants John Franklin, Geo. F. Lyon, the Hon. C. Abbott, John Popham Baker, Francis J. Lewis, William Chasman, Richard Dickinson, Peter Salmon, James Gordon (1), Edw. Sparshot, Thomas R. Brigstocke, J. S. W. Johnson, William Blight, Henry Crease, and John R. Blois.

Captain Prescott is appointed to command the Aurora frigate at Chatham.—Lieutenant Chas. Napier is appointed to command the Vandeleur, revenue cruiser, on the Irish station.

The Rev. Henry St. Andrew St. John to the Perpetual Curacy of Putney, county of Surrey, on the nomination of the Dean and Chapter of Worcester.

#### NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

*Borough of Beeralston.*—Right Hon. George Percy, commonly called Lord Lovaine.

*Burghs of Wigtown.*—Sir John Osborn, of Chicksands Priory, Bedford, Bart. v.

Hon. J. H. K. Stewart, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

*Married.*]—At St. Luke's, Chelsea, Capt. Henderson Bain, R. N. to Sarah, eldest daughter of the Rev. Wm. Haggitt, Chaplain of the Royal Hospital—The Rev. C. E. Keene, rector of Buckland, Surrey, second son of B. Keene, Esq. of Westoe, Cambridgeshire, to Rebecca Frances, second daughter of Sir G. Shiffner, M. P. of Combe, Sussex, Bart.—J. A. Simpson, Esq. of John-street, Bedford-row, to Anne Susan, second daughter of G. B. Roupell, Esq. of Great Ormond-street—Dr. Warburton, of Clifford-street, Bond-street, to Anne, eldest daughter of J. Abernethy, Esq. of Bedford-row—Rich. W. Hedges, Esq. to Miss Charlotte Fentham, youngest daughter of the late Thos. Fentham, Esq. of the Strand—At Newington Church, Robert Bathe, Esq. of Headley, Hants, to Miss Trist, of Surrey-square—Lieut. Wm. Hall, to Caroline, daughter of N. Brickwood, Esq. of the Crescent—Wm. Battie Wrightson, Esq. eldest son of Wm. Wrightson, Esq. of Cusworth, in Yorkshire, to Georgiana, eldest daughter of Inigo Thomas, Esq. of Ratton, in Sussex.

*Births.*]—In Gloucester-place, the Lady of John Buller, Esq. of a daughter—The Lady of John Watson, Esq. Upper Bedford-place, of a son—At Hambledon, in Hampshire, the Lady of Francis Morgan, Esq. of a daughter—In Manchester-square, the Lady of C. Blackett, jun. Esq. of a son—At the Rectory, Hedenham, Norfolk, Mrs. Chambers, of a daughter—At Maize-hill, Greenwich, the Lady of Henry Francis, Esq. of a son—The Lady of C. J. Stokes, Esq. of Doughty-street, of a son—In Cumberland-street, the Lady of Charles Franks, Esq. of a daughter—In Keppel-street, Russell-square, the Lady of John Constable, Esq. of a son.

*Died.*]—In Market-street, Horseferry-road, Mrs. S. Baker, aged 60, after a long and painful illness—At Newington, Surrey, Mr. Homersham, aged 75, formerly of St. Margaret's-hill, Southwark—At his house, in Paradise-street, Lambeth, Wm. Cragg, Esq. Under-Secretary to the Board of Agriculture—In St. James's-street, Mrs. Lock—In Wardrobe-place, Doctors' Commons, in his 80th year, Wm. Box, Esq. Deputy of the Ward of Castle Baynard; which Ward he had represented in the Court of Common Council of London for 44 successive years. He retained the full possession of his faculties to the latest moment

of his long life—The wife of George Langstaff, Esq. of New Basinghall-street—At Walworth, Mr. Blyth, late of Ironmonger-lane, aged 73—In New Norfolk-street, after a long and severe illness, Charles Pieschell, Esq. aged 70 years—At her house in Park-street, in her 89th year, Viscountess Pery, relict of Viscount Pery, and mother to Viscountess Northland and the Hon. Mrs. Calvert—In Down-street, Piccadilly, in the 87th year of his age, Mr. F. Hackwood, of his Majesty's band of Musicians, and the oldest Member of the Royal Society of Musicians—At Belmont-place, Vauxhall, Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. Wm. Wright, Door-keeper to the House of Lords—In Lower Thornhaugh-street, Bedford-square, T. Cusac, Esq.—John Baptist Shackle, Esq. of Hayes, Middlesex, in the 68th year of his age—In the 58th year of his age, after an apoplectic seizure, the Rev. G. Ford, Pastor, upwards of 25 years, of the Congregation of Protestant Dissenters at Stepney—In Somerset-street, Portman-square, Mrs. Elizabeth Harman—George Wiltshire, Esq. of Clapham Common, in his 71st year—In Stratford-place, Mrs. Elliston, wife of Mr. Elliston, of Drury-lane Theatre. The death of this amiable lady was awfully sudden! she had retired to rest in apparently better health than she had enjoyed for some time past; but was almost immediately attacked by an hysterical affection, to which she had latterly been subject, and in 10 minutes she was a corpse! Her age was 46. She had been married to Mr. Elliston four-and-twenty years, and had borne him ten children, of whom nine are living—In the Fleet Prison, Hannah Barber, aged 85, who had been confined 32 years, for contempt of the Court of Chancery: during which time she had never passed the gates!—Aged 61 years, Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. R. Carpenter, of Mile-end, and Aldgate High-street—Mr. Nathaniel Davies, of Lothbury, aged 66—At Mile-end, Mrs. E. Boyce, wife of John Boyce, Esq. of the Customs, after a lingering illness—At Putney, Mrs. Brereton, relict of the Rev. John Brereton—At his house in Redcross-street, Cripple-gate, T. Dolley, Esq. aged 72—Of a decline, Miss C. S. Talbot, at the house of her aunt, Mrs. Johnston, Cheapside—Mary, the wife of Capt. W. M'Kissock, Commercial-road—At Ball's-pond, Peter Forrester, Esq. in the 78th year of his age, universally esteemed. Throughout a mercantile career of nearly sixty years he had experienced almost every vicissitude; his spirit alone remaining equal

and unaltered—At Fulham, Phœbe, the wife of the late Richard Macphedris, Esq. — At her house at Twickenham, Lady Taylor, relict of the late Sir John Taylor, Bart.—At Edmonton, in the 62d year of his age, Mr. Terrington, late of Coleman-street—At Kingsland, Mr. J. E. George, son of Mr. George, Copthall-court, in the 26th year of his age—At

his house, Durham-place, Lambeth, Mr. J. Hay—Mary Maria, third daughter of the late Mr. S. Tooth, of Hoxton-square —At his house in Langham-place, after a long illness, Walter Spencer Stanhope, Esq. of Cannon Hall, in the West Riding of the county of York—In Aldersgate-street, Sarah, wife of Thomas Sparks, Esq. aged 71.

## BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

### DR. EVERARD.

Dr. Everard, the late Archbishop of Cashel, had presided but for a short time, in his own name, over the Roman Catholic Church at Cashel. He had for some years been co-adjutor to his predecessor, Doctor Bray. The co-adjutorship had been accepted by him from an imperious sense of duty; as it involved a sacrifice of comforts. Driven from Bourdeaux by the French Revolution, he had fixed himself in a situation in the North of England, near the Lakes, which was in every respect suited to his taste. Here he kept a private academy, and was happy in his occupation. It was lucrative above his wishes. Roman Catholics of rank and fortune were glad to have their sons under Dr. Everard's care; and every one of his pupils became his attached and permanent friend. When, therefore, he was called to exchange this scene of comfort, for the laborious and cheerless life of an Irish Roman Catholic Prelate, his compliance was like obeying a summons to martyrdom. With manners which fitted him for the highest circles, with talents which made his society an acquisition, with as vivid and delicate feelings as could lodge in a human bosom, still, not probably without a struggle, but certainly without a murmur, he went, because he thought it his duty. Once engaged, he was indefatigable in his efforts to promote the best interests of his flock, the good order of the vicinity, and, as far as in him lay, the welfare of the community. Every candid person, who witnessed his exertions, regarded his appointment as a benefit and a blessing. It was evident that nothing lay so near his heart, as to make all whom he could influence, peaceable, virtuous, and pious. He saw, and felt the many and great obstacles by which he was impeded. But he was resolved not to be deterred. When most depressed he would say, "I will die in the harness." It was little apprehended that his determination would so speedily be

verified. In private life Dr. Everard was one of the most amiable of men. If any sterner feature had ever existed in his character, no shadow of it remained. He appeared to have no ambition, but "to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with his God." He was averse to every kind of latitude, whether in faith or in practice. He was strictly obedient to every injunction of his church; but he nevertheless gave their due pre-eminence to the weightier matters of the law; valuing external observances only as they served to promote the religion of the heart, which, in his estimation, was no other than the love of God. A mind imbued with such principles could not confine its charity to man within narrow bounds. Dr. Everard accordingly believed with the best and wisest Roman Catholic Divines, that visibly separated Christians may, notwithstanding, if faithful to their light, and in no respect violating their consciences, "be invisibly united to Christ, and invisible members of his church." Sincere piety, therefore, in whatever outward form, never failed to attract Dr. Everard's attention, and to excite his sympathetic regard. He even formed close and confidential friendships beyond the pale of his own church; and could admit, as it were into his very heart, those whom he conceived to feel as he felt, though they did not believe as he believed. In this matter, Dr. Everard could not be mistaken; for his character was as transparent, as his heart was affectionate; and the proof which he thus afforded, of its being possible for such intercourse to subsist, between rightly disposed persons of the two communions, was as satisfactory to the mind as it was grateful to the feelings.

### MICHAEL BRYAN, ESQ.

On Wednesday, March 21, this gentleman, long and intimately known among men of taste and artists, closed his mortal career. Very few, if any, of his contemporaries ever possessed so much influence in all matters of refined connois-



nearship as he exercised for a number of years. His judgment in pictures was of the first order; his information extensive; and his enthusiasm for the sublime and beautiful in works of art, of boundless fervour. His opinion was consequently looked up to, as decisive of the merit or demerit of paintings, whether derived from the ancient masters or from the easels of modern genius; and many hundred thousand pounds have been expended upon his dicta in affairs of this kind. Mr. Bryan allied himself to a noble family, by marrying a sister of the Earl of Shrewsbury; and he mingled among the best society of the times. He was unfortunate, however, in some speculations, a few years ago; and this, for a period, threw a cloud over his circumstances, and almost entirely severed him from those pursuits for which he had been so celebrated. Retiring from more active life, he projected and finished his "Biographical and Critical Dictionary of Painters and Engravers," in two volumes, 4to.: which was commenced in 1813, and given to the world in 1816. This work, a great improvement, as well as enlargement, of Pilkington's design, is evidence of his diligence and talents as an author. Several of the original sketches are admirably written; and the whole forms a compendium and index of arts and artists unequalled in our language. In private life, Mr. Bryan was highly esteemed. His temperament partook of the same warmth and glow which characterized his love of the fine arts; and, if not difficult to be offended, he was as readily reconciled. As an ardent friend, a worthy man, and an enlightened member of the most intellectual circles, few persons ever filled a more honourable place in all the relations of life. His memory will be respected, as his loss will be mourned, by every lover of the arts; for, according to his own Ciceronian epigraph—*Omnes artes quæ ad humanitatem pertinent, habent quoddam commune vinculum, et quasi cognatione inter se continentur*. He was aged 64 years.

MR. JOHN KEATS.

Died at Rome, on the 23d of February last, Mr. John Keats, well known for his poetical productions. He left England for the benefit of his health, having exhibited marks of a consumptive disorder, which appeared to be rapidly increasing. A cold, caught on his journey to Italy, hurried him still faster to the tomb; and though for a short time after his arrival there he seemed to revive, it was only to confirm the fallacy of a hope too often in-

dulged in similar disorders; for he soon languished into an untimely grave. He often talked of his approaching death, with the resignation of one who contemplated its certainty without anxiety, and seemed to wish to "steal from the world" into silence and repose. From a contemporary writer we learn, that when a friend was sitting by his bed, and talking of an inscription to his memory, he desired there might be no notice taken of him, "or if any," to be "*Here lies the body of one whose name was writ in water!*" The temperament and feeling of the poet, which is always "much nearer allied to melancholy than to jollity or mirth," seem to have been the heritage of Keats: the deep susceptibility to external beauty, the intense vividness of mental impressions, and the rich colouring of thought, which are seen in genius, were all his. Though young, and his taste leaning towards an extravagance which maturer years would no doubt have corrected, his poetry displays throughout those breathing thoughts which so peculiarly identify the presence of the poetical spirit. He was an original writer, his productions were his own; and no pen of the present age can lay claim to the epithet of poetical, on the ground of a powerful fancy, freshness of colouring, and force of expression, if Keats be not allowed a claim far from humble, on those distinguishing characteristics of the sons of song. A name richer in promise England did not possess, and the mind insensible to the sweetness of his productions must indeed be a miserable one—the very climax of heartlessness. The subject of *Endymion*, his principal poem, is perhaps less attractive than one more natural and more agreeable to the general taste: mythological fictions do not now interest mankind; yet it does not follow therefrom that they should not be told in strains of exquisite poetry. His other poems possess sufficient attraction to interest every class of readers, and they will still be read when the sneers of ephemeral critics shall have long expired on the gross lips which impudently arrayed themselves against acknowledged truth, and the whole suffrage of the literary world. The base attack made with the hope of crushing the rising genius of young Keats, can never be forgotten: it was made against a youthful, friendless, virtuous, highly-gifted character, by a pen, equally reckless of veracity and justice, from the mean motive of a dislike to his political tenets. It appears that Keats had a presentiment he should never return to Eng-

land, and that he communicated it to more than one person. He is said to have wished to drink "of the warm South," and "leave the world unseen;" and his wish was accordingly fulfilled. There is something very impressive about the death of genius, and particularly of youthful genius. Poets, perhaps, have shared most of this feeling from mankind; indeed their labours which survive themselves are for ever creating it. Not only

"By fairy hands *their* knell is rung,  
By forms unseen *their* dirge is sung,"  
but the beautiful, the tender, and the wise, are perpetual sorrowers over their obsequies.

#### M. DE FONTANES.

This distinguished individual was born at Niort in 1761, and died at Paris on the 17th ult. He was of noble family. At the age of 21 he published a translation of Pope's "Essay on Man," which he subsequently revised and corrected. He was author of several poetical works, and at the commencement of the revolution published a journal called *The Moderator*. After the fall of Robespierre, he became a member of the Institute, and a professor in the Central Schools. He joined La Harpe in the publication of *Le Memorial*, which paper, with a number of others, was suppressed by the National Convention in 1797. M. de Fontanes then escaped to England, where he formed an acquaintance with the well-known ultra and author M. Châteaubriand, and they became indissoluble friends. Both returned to France when Bonaparte granted an amnesty to the emigrants, and they engaged with La Harpe and Bonald in the *Mercure de France*. M. de Fontanes became a member and afterwards president of the Legislative Body. In 1808 he was named *Grand Master of the University*, and senator in 1810. On the 1st of April, 1814, he declared for the Bourbons, was a member of the committee appointed to draw up the charter, and was elevated to the peerage on the first establishment of that body. His literary talents deservedly rendered him an ornament to his country, but his political principles seem to have been as flexible as those of the other girouettes of the day.

#### COLIN MACRAE, ESQ.

Lately, in the sixty-third year of his age, Colin Macrae, Esq. He was a native of Ross-shire, in the Highlands of Scotland; but the greater portion of his life was actively spent in the southern metropolis. His uncle, the late John

M'Kenzie, Esq. of Lentran, was the founder and secretary of the Highland Society of London; and Mr. Macrae filled the situation of under-secretary to that very respectable and useful body. For such an office, few men could have been found better calculated; as, to an intimate acquaintance with the general antiquities, the language, the poetry, and the music, of the land of Ossian, the preservation of which is the chief object of the society, he united that strong national feeling, and that enthusiastic love of his country, which, under the guidance of a sound judgment, can never fail of producing the most beneficial results. Mr. Macrae was also secretary to the British Society for the Encouragement of the Fisheries, and for improving the Roads and Harbours of the Northern Coasts of Scotland. Of considerable learning, of extensive general information, and of happy conversational powers, Mr. Macrae's society was much sought for, and highly prized: nor was he less respected for his virtues, than admired for his talents, or beloved for his social qualities. His remains were deposited in the churchyard of St. Paul, Covent-garden.

#### JOSEPH AUSTIN, ESQ.

Died March 23d, in Cromer-street, Brunswick-square, Joseph Austin, Esq. in the 85th year of his age. He was formerly manager of the Theatres Royal at Manchester, Chester, Newcastle, &c. &c., and began his theatrical career under the immortal Garrick, by whom he was highly esteemed. He was intimate with most of the theatrical wits of the "olden time," and is mentioned by Churchill in the *Rosciad*:—

"Austin would always glisten in French silks."

Mr. Austin is believed to have been the last surviving actor noticed there. Tate Wilkinson speaks of him with respect in his *Memoirs*. He enjoyed his faculties to the last, and expired without a struggle in the arms of a beloved and affectionate daughter, whose unremitting attention to him in the decline of life was his last pleasure and solace.

#### SIR C. BUNBURY.

At his house in Pall-Mall, in the 82d year of his age, Sir Thos. Chas. Bunbury, Bart. of Great Barton, in Suffolk. He represented the county of Suffolk in Parliament for many years, and was one of those independent country gentlemen whom the lateness of the hours of sitting in the House of Commons induced to resign his seat. He was at one period of his life the most fortunate speculator on

the turf, particularly at Newmarket; and at his death possessed the first bred stud in the kingdom, the whole of which will now probably be brought to the hammer. It is remarkable that the worthy Baronet was never known to wear gloves; and although he was a constant pedestrian when in town, in all weathers, he was never seen on the *pavé* without extremely "clean hands."

**ALEXANDER STEPHENS, ESQ.**

At his villa near Chelsea, on the 24th ult., Alexander Stephens, Esq. well known in the literary circles of the metropolis. He was a native of Elgin, and educated in the University of Aberdeen, from which town he came to London, and entered the Middle Temple. He afterwards obtained a commission in the army, and served in the West Indies. Being placed on half-pay, he married, and fixed himself in the neighbourhood of London. His habits of life were retired, yet he often distinguished himself in the concerns of the parish where he resided. He was chairman of the Middlesex Grand Jury, when the conduct of Governor Aris, of Cold-Bath-Fields prison notoriety, was arraigned, and a petition presented respecting him to the House of Commons, which ultimately led to his dismissal from the trust which he had so much abused. Mr. Stephens conducted with honour and success the claim to the Roxburgh peerage in the House of Lords. In person he was above the middle size, and he generally spoke with an energy and fulness of voice corresponding with his appearance. He was fond of a limited circle of society, and possessed eminent conversational powers, with rich stores of anecdote, and remarkable urbanity of manners. He wrote much for the press, but had a dislike to the appearance of his name in public. Two volumes of "The History of the Wars of the French Revolution" were written by him; and the principal periodical publications of the day were indebted to his contributions. He edited the "Founders of the French Republic," in two volumes; nine out of the eleven volumes of the "Public Characters," the "Biographical Indexes to the Houses of the Lords and Commons," the "Annual Necrology" published in 1799, and the "Annual Obituary," of which he had just completed the volume for 1820.

**RICHARD TWISS, ESQ.**

This gentleman died at Somers Town, at a very advanced age, on the 5th of

March. He was well known in the literary world by his publications; some of which obtained a very extended circulation, and no inconsiderable share of popularity. At an early period of his life, he wrote and published "Travels through Spain and Portugal," which attracted much notice. He was also author of "A Trip to Paris," "Anecdotes of Chess," "Miscellanies," and a "Tour in Ireland," a work in which was contained much humour and freedom of remark. He once possessed an ample fortune, which he injured by speculating in an unsuccessful manufacture of paper from straw.

**THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY.**

Died on the 6th instant, at Mountstewart, the Most noble Robert, Marquis of Londonderry; and, on the 9th, in obedience to his Lordship's own express desire, his remains were interred, privately, in the family vault at Newtownards. The Noble Marquis was born 27th September, 1739—married first, June 3d, 1766, Sarah Frances Seymour, second daughter of Francis, first Marquis of Hertford, and has issue by her, (who died July 17th, 1770,) Alex. Francis, who died in May 1769. Robert, Viscount Castlereagh, (now Marquis of Londonderry,) born June 18th, 1769, and married Jan. 9th, 1794, Amelia Hobart, youngest daughter and co-heiress of John, second Earl of Buckinghamshire.—The marquis married secondly, June 7th, 1775, Frances, eldest daughter of Charles Pratt, first Earl Camden, by whom he had issue the present Lord Stewart, two sons and eight daughters. His lordship was descended from Sir Thomas Stewart of Minto, second son of Sir William Stewart, of Garlies, ancestor to the Earls of Gallo-way. His lordship was created Baron, Nov. 18th, 1789—Viscount, October 6th, 1795—Earl, August 19th, 1796—and Marquis, January 22d, 1816—and was one of the twenty-eight Representative Peers of Ireland.

**GOVERNOR HUNTER.**

Lately died, aged 83, J. Hunter, Esq. Vice Admiral of the Red. He entered the navy at an early age, and served under three successive sovereigns. In 1786 he was appointed Captain of the *Sirius*, and formed, in conjunction with the late Governor Phillips, the first settlement in New South Wales. In 1794 he was appointed Governor-in-Chief of that colony.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES, IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

### BEDFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Flint, of Leighton Buzzard, to Miss S. Chapman—At Risley, Mr. R. Jacob, to Miss S. Kemp.

*Died.*] At Bedford, Rev. W. Freeman.

### BERKSHIRE.

*Births.*] At Twyford, Mrs. Forster, of a son—Mrs. Bird, of Eton, of two daughters—At Woodley Lodge, Mrs. Wheeble, of a son.

*Married.*] At Reading, Mr. J. Martin, to Miss Walley—At Wokingham, J. Adams, esq. to Miss H. Laurence—Mr. W. Goutley, of Speenhamland, to Miss Hancock.

*Died.*] At Newbury, Mr. J. King—At Reading, Mrs. Frewin—At Warfield, Mrs. Clark—At Twyford, Mrs. Forster—At Slough, Mr. W. Hazell.

### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. S. Clarke, of Stoney Stratford, to Miss J. Hillier—Mr. J. Barnes, of Wavendon, to Miss A. Blunson, of Northampton.

*Died.*] At Great Marlow, J. Johnson, esq.—At North Crawley, Mr. W. Fisher.

### CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

*Married.*] At Newmarket, Mr. F. Sharp, to Miss Lee—At Addenham, Mr. J. Golding, to Miss M. Negus—At March, Mr. Matthews, to Miss Catton—At Cambridge, Rev. C. E. Keene, to Miss R. F. Shiffner.

*Died.*] At Whittlesford, Mr. D. Maynard, 73—At March, Mrs. Fox—Mr. F. Cobb, 81—At Fulbourn, Mrs. Cockerton—At Witchford, near Ely, Mr. C. Cross.

### CHESHIRE.

*Births.*] At Norton Priory, Lady Brooke, of a daughter—At Ollerton, Mrs. Glegg, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Chester, Mr. S. Whittingham, to Mrs. Bennet—Mr. W. Higginson, to Mrs. Ashworth, of Manchester—At Great Budworth, Mr. W. Seddon, to Miss A. Carter—At Bowdon, Mr. Wright, to Miss S. Amers.

*Died.*] At Christleton, H. Pulsford, esq.—At Chester, Mr. T. Bunnell—Miss M. Ridgway—Mr. Evans—Mrs. S. Hanmer—At Middlewich, Mr. R. Pickmere—At Carrington, Mr. J. Daine, 87—At Nantwich, Miss M. Wrench—At Eccles, Miss Blackburne—At Neston, Mr. R. Webb—At Middlewich, Mr. R. Pickmore—At Stockport, Mrs. Pickford, 80—Mrs. Prescott—At Grange, Mrs. Rainford, 90—At Macclesfield, Rev. L. Pollock.

### CORNWALL.

Directions have been received for the immediate extension of the present pier at St. Michael's Mount; the foundation-stones are ready, and will be put down the first favourable opportunity. It is expected that the whole will be completed before the ensuing winter. The depth of

water by this alteration will be increased to 15 feet, at neap tides, and to 21 feet at spring tides. The pier will then be capable of affording shelter to nearly 200 sail of vessels, and will, no doubt, be the means of preserving many lives and much property, as it will afford a secure shelter to vessels in cases of distress; it will also add much to the beauty of the place.

*Births.*] At Truro, Mrs. J. T. Nankivell, of a daughter—Mrs. E. Turner, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Redruth, Mr. S. Abbott, to Miss C. P. Jenkin, of Trewergie—At St. Martin's, Mr. C. Triggs, to Miss A. Deeble—At Maker, Mr. S. Bawden, to Mrs. Miller—At Falmouth, Mr. J. Cornish, to Miss Cummins—At St. Austle, Mr. J. Drew, to Miss Glanvill—Mr. Drew, to Miss A. Drew—At Helston, Mr. J. Ferris, to Miss M. Andrews.

*Died.*] At Callington, Mr. J. Harris, 79—Near Bodmin, Mrs. Read—At Launceston, Mrs. Nicholls—At Week St. Mary, Rev. E. Baynes—At his seat at Enys, near Penryn, Francis Enys, esq. 69. He retired to rest, apparently in good health, and was found quite dead by his servant the next morning. Mr. Enys was most deservedly esteemed by his numerous friends, and respected by all who had the happiness of his acquaintance, or who knew his character.

### CUMBERLAND.

*Births.*] At Knayton, a labourer's wife, of 3 boys, all doing well.

*Married.*] At Carlisle, Mr. J. Armstrong, to Miss E. Ridley—Mr. G. Scott, to Miss E. Hinde—Mr. W. Bush, to Miss S. Gibson—Mr. G. Barnes, to Miss M. Thompson—Mr. R. Davidson, to Miss J. Davidson—At Stanwix Church, Mr. W. Hope, to Miss M. Brown—At Penrith, Mr. J. Hudson, to Miss J. Kitchen—At Kirkoswald, Mr. Bateman, to Miss Varty.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, Mr. W. Scarrow—Mr. W. Mattinson—Mr. J. Young—Mr. Mathison—Mrs. Cowen—Mr. A. Galcher, 23—Mr. R. Faulder—Mrs. N. Bradley—At Penrith, Mrs. Harrison—At Wigton, Sarah Johnstone, 110.

### DERBYSHIRE.

The Rev. Richard Whinfield, late curate of Coniscliffe, has been presented by the Lord Chancellor to the vicarage of Heynor, Derbyshire.

*Married.*] At Chesterfield, Mr. R. Parker, to Miss J. Shaw.

*Died.*] At Barlow Mills, near Chesterfield, Miss J. Willson—At White Hill, near Derby, R. Bateman, esq. one of the magistrates of the county—At the Pastures, J. C. Twisleton, 84—At Derby, Mr. W. Thompson.

### DEVONSHIRE.

The Rev. Thomas Hobbs, M.A. of Oriel College, Oxford, chaplain to the Marquis of Head-

fort, and rector of Cossington, in Somerset, is instituted to the rectory of Templeton, in Devon, on the presentation of Sir William Templer Pole, of Shute, in Devon, baronet, void by the death of the Rev. Charles Buckland.

The Lord Bishop of Exeter has instituted the Rev. Stafford Charles Northcote, A.B. to the rectory of Upton Pyne, in the diocese of Exeter, on the presentation of Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, of Pynes, bart. void by the resignation of the Rev. Hugh Northcote.

*Births.*] At Great Torrington, Mrs. Deane, of a son—At Teignmouth, the lady of Sir E. Stanhope, of a son—Mrs. Forrest, R.N. of a son.

*Married.*] At Sidmouth, Mr. T. Ayres, to Mrs. Bellamy—At Axminster, G. W. Poole, esq. to Miss Forward—At Thorverton, G. S. Luke, esq. to Miss M. B. Forest—At Exeter, Mrs. Bartlett—At Teignmouth, J. Silifant, esq. to Miss C. Woolcombe—At Honiton, W. Woodward, esq. to Miss E. Basligh.

*Died.*] At Colyton, Mrs. Spurway, 82—At Sidmouth, Mrs. Reynolds—At Totness, Mrs. Taunton—At Collumpton, H. Brutton, esq. 90—Rev. J. V. Brutton—At Sidmouth, Rev. W. Jenkins—At Stonehouse, Plymouth, M. Clark, 108; she was present with her husband at the battle of Fontenoy—Rev. A. J. Simon, Catholic clergyman, deeply regretted—At Tiverton, Mr. B. Branscomb, 88—At Bellair, near Plymouth, Capt. Elphinstone, R.N.—At Cornwood, near Plymouth, J. Sherrill, 100.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Bere Regis, Mr. R. Shepherd, 86, to Miss C. Singleton, 27—At Dorchester, Mr. C. Miles, to Miss Harris—At Weymouth, Major Faulkner, to Miss Mackay—Rev. J. Gould, to Miss L. Gould.

*Died.*] At Dorchester, Mrs. E. Cousins—At Weymouth, Mr. W. Oakley.

#### DURHAM.

The foundation-stone for a new subscription library has been laid on the site of the old gaol at Durham; Dr. Fenwick delivered an address to the company on the occasion.

*Birth.*] At Durham, Mrs. Wilkinson, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Sunderland, Mr. P. Kelley, to Miss E. Milton—At Darlington, Mr. Ranker, to Miss Hey—Mr. E. Cowley, to Mrs. R. Dent—At Durham, Mr. J. Caldeleugh, to Miss J. Young.

*Died.*] At Sunderland, Mr. Parkinson—Mr. A. Ganes—Mr. J. Wester—Mr. R. Scott—At South Shields, Mrs. Robson—At Durham, Mr. R. Burlinson, 84—Miss Woodfield—At Darlington, Mr. W. Dixon, 73—Mrs. Walker, 83—At South Shields, Mrs. H. Marshall, 101—Mr. G. Wood, 97—Lately, J. Austin, esq. 86, the last remaining actor mentioned in Churchill's *Rosciad*.

#### ESSEX.

*Birth.*] At Austey House, Mrs. Watt, of a son.

*Married.*] At Rawreth, Mr. Stock, to Miss Adey—At Sturmer, J. Mayhew, esq. to Miss A. Purkis—At Rayleigh, Mr. Clay, to Miss S. A. Bullock.

*Died.*] Mr. T. Green, of Parleigh Hall, near Witham—Mr. J. Bendell, 84—At Boyton Cross, Mr. J. Spiltimber, 82—At Moulsham, Mr. J. Smelt—At Springfield, Mrs. Andrews—At Kelverdon, Mrs. H. O. Crabb—At Walthamstow, Mr. T. Scurr—At Stanstead Hall, Mr. Collard.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

April 2, about 12 o'clock at night, a tremendous thunder-storm passed over Bristol, accompanied with hail, rain, and a violent gale of wind. The electric fluid struck the north end of that venerable and majestic pile of building, Redcliff Tower, and entered the upper bell-loft window, the stones of which were forced out, and thrown in different directions, and a large aperture made; the beam which supported one of the bells was shattered in several places, in such a manner as to render it useless; it then passed down the bell-wire; a large quantity of lead on the roof was rolled up, and nearly 8 cwt. of stone dislodged. The pieces of wire which were found had all the appearance of having been in an intense fire. At Stanton Drew, 18 sheep were found dead, killed by the lightning; the wool upon the whole of them appeared singed in one direction.

The new London road from Bristol, through Acton Turville, in this county, was commenced on the 19th of March, and is expected to be finished in September, as there are between 200 and 300 men employed upon it.

*Births.*] At North Mead House, Mrs. Trotman, of a son—Mrs. Austin, of the Warren, of a son.

*Married.*] At St. Mary de Lode, Mr. B. Bonnor, to Miss M. A. Ricketts—S. B. Baghott, esq. of the 80th regt. to Miss Lloper, of Tetbury—At Bristol, Mr. M. Pratten, to Miss Perry—Mr. H. W. Gwyer, to Miss Pryant—Mr. J. H. Wyld, to Miss C. Gibbs.

*Died.*] At Corse, Mrs. Dobbins—At Clifton, Mrs. Atherton—At Weston in Gordano, Rev. E. Newcome—At Bristol, Mrs. Tyler, 82—At Gloucester, Mr. Okey, solicitor—Mr. W. Croke—Mrs. Allen—At Chalford, Mr. C. Gardiner—At Didmorton, Mrs. A. Webb—At Sheraton, J. Taylor, 103—At Berkley, Mr. J. Phillips—At Coleford, Mrs. Sutton.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

The magistracy of Southampton are erecting a commodious market-house at the bottom of Bridge-street, for the convenience of the numerous vendors who have long occupied the centre of High-street; and it is in contemplation to erect, for its superstructure, a spacious lodge for the freemasons of the town.

*Birth.*] At Hambledon, Mrs. Morgan, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Southampton, W. C. Keck, esq. to Miss Moore—J. Frazer, jun. esq. to Miss C. Malton—H. Wilson, esq. to Miss M. Buckler—At Newport, Mr. Linington, to Miss Selby—Mr. J. West, to Mrs. Caplen—Mr. J. Hall, to Miss Caplen—At Evenby, W. H. T. Hawley, esq. to Miss E. M. Broughton.

*Died.*] At Winchester, Mrs. Simson—Mrs. Pinnock—Mr. J. Compton—Mrs. Howell—At St. Cross, Mr. J. Sims—At Alton, H. Easton,



esq.—At Southampton, Mrs. M. Burgess—Mrs. Middlecot—Mrs. Silley—At Brixton, Mr. Redston, 88—At Fratton, Mr. Hill, 80—At Newport, Lieut. E. Check—At Westbury House, the Dowager Lady Gage.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

The Dean and Chapter of Hereford have presented the Rev. Edward Howells, A.B. minor canon of that cathedral, to the vicarage of Preston with Blakemere, void by the death of the Rev. Lewis Maxey.

*Birth.*] Mrs. Symons, of Mynde Park, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Hereford, Capt. J. Pritchett, to Miss L. Lechmere.

*Died.*] At Linton, Mr. J. Webb, 76, parish-clerk 48 years—At Dulas, Mr. W. Parry.

#### HERTFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Hertford, Mr. Pennenburg, to Mrs. Mumford—At Watford, S. Smith, esq. to Miss J. E. Willmot.

*Died.*] At Hertford, Mrs. B. Squires—At Cheshunt, Mrs. Soames—At Bate, Mrs. Knipe.

#### HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

*Birth.*] At Huntingdon, Mrs. Biden, of a daughter.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Smith, of Ramsey, to Miss Campion.

*Died.*] At Huntingdon, R. Gooch, esq.—At Colne, Mrs. S. Charter, 86.

#### KENT.

*Married.*] At Dover, Mr. T. Eastes, to Mrs. Shrings—At Rochester, Mr. J. Dunt, to Miss M. South—At Buckland, Mr. J. Williams, to Miss Hart—At East Peckham, Mr. T. Boorman, to Miss Moncton—At Canterbury, Mr. Knight, to Miss E. A. Reader.

*Died.*] At Dover Heights, Mrs. Hubbard—Mrs. Sturgess—James Walker, esq. a magistrate for the county—At Aylesford, T. Golding, esq.—At Eltham House, Mrs. Aislable—At Maidstone, Miss J. Briggs—Mrs. Charles, 75—At Rainham, Mrs. J. Cutler, 80—At Cole Hill, near Charing, Mr. Addis, 81—At Margate, Mrs. Tring—At Thorne Farm, Thanet, H. Wootton, esq.—At Rochester, C. Turner, esq.—Mrs. E. Compton, 95—At Ramsgate, Mrs. Dear—At Gravesend, Mrs. R. Ross, 76.

#### LANCASHIRE.

*Married.*] At Manchester, Mr. J. Brotherton, to Miss Goulding—At Liverpool, R. R. Lingard, esq. to Miss M. Mouk.

*Died.*] At Preston, J. Grimshaw, esq. 81, late senior alderman of that corporation—At Reepham Moor, St. John Hunt, who was buried in his best suit, great coat, hat, &c. His tobacco-box, short pipe, walking-stick, &c. were deposited in his coffin—At Plymouth-grove, near Manchester, Mr. R. Skiklethorp—At Liverpool, Mrs. Gifford—Mr. P. Irlam, of Manchester, 43, calico-printer; a man highly respected among his connexions. He for some years conducted, with great credit to himself, the extensive print-works of Messrs. Duffy, Ball's Bridge, Dublin. His death was occasioned by the bite of a mad dog, the circumstances attending which were most singular and calamitous.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

*Birth.*] At Misterton House, Mrs. Gough, of a son.

*Married.*] At Leicester, Mr. T. Breedon, to Miss H. Hames—Mr. J. Dorset Pool, to Miss E. Hames.

*Died.*] At Tugby, Mrs. Huskisson—At Leicester, Mrs. Brewin, 75—At Arnaby, Mr. W. Adams, 88.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

The Rev. James Giffard, M.A. vicar of Wootton, is preferred to the vicarage of Cabourne, Lincolnshire; patron, Lord Yarborough.

The Hon. and Rev. John Fortescue, M.A. has been presented by the Master and Fellows of Magdalene college, Cambridge, to the united rectory of Anderby cum Cumberworth, near Alford, in this county.

The Rev. Tho. Furness, A.B., of Hatcliffe, has been instituted to the rectory of Oxcomb, in this county, on the presentation of Benjamin Grant, esq. of Scamblesby.

Mr. W. E. Savage, usher of the free grammar-school at Moulton, is elected master of the grammar-school at Surfleet, in the room of his late father-in-law, Mr. John Brown, deceased.

*Birth.*] At Lowesby Hall, Lady Fowke, of a still-born daughter.

*Married.*] At Louth, Mr. W. Wakelin, to Miss Robinson—William Reader, jun. esq. to Miss J. D. Elmhirst—At Stamford, Mr. H. Tatum, to Miss Patrick—At Lincoln, Rev. H. Parsons, to Miss A. Hopkinson—At Calster, Mr. Cocking, to Miss R. Atkinson—At Horncastle, Mr. T. Spikins, to Mrs W. Soulby.

*Died.*] At Lincoln, Mrs. Cave, 88—Mrs G. Jenson—Mr. J. Simpson, 79—Mrs. Maltby, 82—At Grimsby, Mr. J. Robinson, 84—At Spilsby, Mrs. M. Ward, 87—At Boston, F. Thirkell, esq. 79—At Foston, Mr. Ellis, 98—At Usselby, J. B. Elliot, esq. 72—At Scredington, Mr. Dexter, 75—At Wykeham, Mr. Lawson—At Horncastle, Mr. T. Bonifant—At Normanton, Mrs. Cole—At Stamford, Mr. Heppenstall, 76.

#### MONMOUTHSHIRE.

*Died.*] In Agincourt-square, Monmouth, Mr. W. Day—Mrs. Perrott—At Lansoar, Mr. W. James—At Tregirog, Rev. J. Williams—At Nant-y-glo, Mrs. Williams.

#### NORFOLK.

The Rev. W. E. Girdlestone is instituted to the rectory and parish church of Kelling with Salthouse annexed.

The Rev. Thomas Barber, B.D. fellow of St. John's college, has been presented, by the Master and Fellows of that society, to the rectory of Houghton Conquest cum Houghton Gildaple annexed.

*Birth.*] At Norwich, Mrs. Hamond, of a still-born daughter.

*Married.*] At Norwich, Mr. R. Webb, to Miss M. A. Tomlinson—Capt. Pennington, R.N. to Miss S. A. Clarke—Mr. S. Plummer, to Miss R. Whall—Mr. J. Mason, to Miss M. A. Forster—Mr. J. Hales, to Miss E. Woodthorpe—Mr. J. J. Church, to Miss E. L. Forster—Mr.

J. J. Wright, to Miss E. Barnes—Mr. Higgins, to Miss M. A. Burrell—B. Culley, esq. of Trowse Hall, to Miss Drake—At Halham, Mr. S. Keeler, to Miss Wright.

*Died.*] At Norwich, Mrs. Goulty, 88—Mr. T. Burton, 92—Rev. J. Lane, 84—Mrs. Delf, of Bungay, 77—At St. Andrew's, Norwich, Mrs. Angier, 78—At Holkham, Mrs. Blackwell, sister of the late Lord Sherborne and of Mrs. Coke—At Wisbeach, E. Stone, esq.—At Lakenham, Mrs. Bignold, 70—At East Harling, Mrs. Palmer, 77—At West Bradenham, Mrs. Anne Farrier—At Denton, Mrs. Balken, 87—In Little Cressingham, Mr. D. Windett, 78—At Yarmouth, Mr. C. Pitt, R.N.—Mr. J. Monument, 70—Mrs. Hare, 84—Mr. T. Morrison—Mrs. M. Royal, 89—Mr. J. True, 85—Mrs. Bell, 77—At Lynn, Mr. G. Goddard—Mrs. Holland, 69—Mr. Hilton—Miss Jarvis—At Aylesham, Mr. V. Smith, 77—Mr. J. Amos, 88—At Briston, Mrs. Harris, 88—At Adleby, Mr. J. Utton.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Births.*] At Lathbury Parsonage, Mrs. Smyth, of a son—At Gillsborough, Mrs. Eddy, of twins.

*Married.*] At Northampton, Mr. R. Jones, to Miss Marlow—At Dunchurch, Mr. J. Robbins, to Miss H. Smith.

*Died.*] At Loddington, Mrs. A. Warner, 82—At Winwick Warren, T. Lovell, esq.—At Northampton, Mr. T. Burnham—Mrs. Stevenson, 74—At Desborough, Mr. W. Cave, 76—At Cottesbrook, Mr. J. Packwood—At Blisworth, Mrs. A. Topping.

#### NORTHUMBERLAND.

On the 22d March, Mr. Henry Walton was elected master of the subscription school at Hexham, vice Mr. Gouinlock, resigned.

*Births.*] At Unerig Hall, Mrs. Christian, of a son—At Newcastle, Mrs. Fife, of a son.

*Married.*] At Newcastle, Mr. T. H. Scott, to M. Battersby—R. Weatherly, esq. to Miss E. Jopling—Mr. T. Bone, to Miss S. Harvey—At Kirby Stephen, Mr. T. Harrison, to Miss M. Robinson—At North Shields, Mr. T. Burn, to Miss M. Sim.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, Miss A. Bruce—Mrs. Rymer—Mr. W. Winter—Mrs. R. Lambert—Mr. W. Turnbull—Mrs. E. Dobson—Mrs. M. Huntley, 77—Mr. J. Weatherhead, 82—Mrs. J. Lisle—J. Forster, esq. an alderman of that town—Mrs. Murray—Mr. Duncan—At North Shields, Mr. J. Isbister—At Morpeth, Mr. T. Wilson—Mrs. Short—At Hexham, Mrs. W. Atkinson, 70—Mrs. Dixon—At Gateshead, Mrs. Edwards.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Mr. Francis Martin, second son of the Rev. S. Martin, of Warsop, in this county, and student of Trinity college, Cambridge, has been elected to the senior scholarship on Dr. Bell's foundation, in that university.

*Birth.*] At Flintham House, Mrs. T. B. Hildyard, of a son.

*Married.*] At Nottingham, Mr. G. Elliot, to Miss A. Smith—Mr. J. Pilkington, to Miss C. Lemon—Mr. G. Astley, to Miss S. Weston—Mr. J. Mordin, to Miss L. Streets—Mr. T.

Mayo, to Miss S. Hickling—At Farnfield, Mr. H. Jackson, to Miss M. Hurt.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, Mr. J. Bailey—Mr. E. Evans—Mrs. F. Willoughby, of Higham Cliff—Mr. J. Wyatt—Mrs. Calton—At Worksop, Mrs. A. Thacker—At Newark, S. Allen, esq. 77—At Mansfield, Mr. Bower—At Edwalton, Mrs. T. Holmes—At Rampton, Mr. W. Coulson, 84—At East Retford, Mr. T. Plant—At Rufford, Mrs. White, 81.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

*Birth.*] At Bicester, Mrs. Mansel, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Holywell Church, Mr. T. Joy, to Miss M. Thorp, of Oxford.

*Died.*] The Rev. W. Stalman, M.A. fellow and mathematical lecturer of Brazenose college—At Steeple Aston, Mrs. Jordan, 78—At Bicester, Mrs. Cross—At Banbury, Mrs. Wyatt—At Oxford, Mr. W. Carter—At Chalgrove, Mr. J. Hollier—At Wolvercot, Mr. J. Rowland—At Lower Heyford, Mr. R. Creek.

#### RUTLANDSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Okeham, Mrs. Dunstan—Mr. G. Beaver—At Emplingham, Mr. W. Gilford.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

The Severn is likely, in the ensuing summer, to become a scene of much pleasure and traffic; steam-vessels are to be employed to navigate it. One is now building to run from Stourport to Gloucester and back every day; she will be beautifully fitted, and capable of accommodating 500 persons; her passage down with the stream will not exceed four hours, and her return not more than seven hours; her draft of water, with her machinery, and two hundred persons on board, will not exceed twelve inches. A company is forming to carry this plan into effect.

The Rev. T. L. Lowe, M.A. of Gumley, Worcestershire, has been preferred to the second portion of the rectory of Holgate.

*Birth.*] At Hodnet Rectory, Mrs. Heber, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Chirbury, Mr. Griffiths, to Miss H. Chelmick—R. Gough, esq. of Tettenhall, to Miss C. Tunnicliffe—At St. Chad's, Mr. W. Neale, to Miss S. Eddowes—Mr. Carter, of Lyth Hill, to Mrs. R. Walton—At St. Julian's, Mr. J. Cadman, of Shrewsbury, to Miss E. Lloyd—At Oswestry, Mr. J. Cound, to Miss S. Tomley.

*Died.*] At Much Wenlock, Mrs. C. Morrel, 78—At the Tuckies, near Broseley, T. Bryan, esq. 71—At Shrewsbury, Mr. Evans—Mr. Hama, 76—At Onslow, Mrs. Howell—At Hallons, J. Tongue, esq.—At Brocton, Mrs. Stubbs—At Wroxeter, Mr. J. Williams, 78—At Cardington, Mr. T. Crowther—At Lizard Grange, Mr. T. Weaver—At Bridgnorth, Mrs. J. Smith—At Ludlow, Mr. J. Goodwin—At Donnington, the Rev. T. M. Taylor—At Oswestry, Mrs. A. Morris, 72—Mr. R. Jones—At Ellerton Hall, T. Taylor, esq.—At Wem, G. Walford, esq. 82.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

On Wednesday the 4th ult. the Rev. Pinkstan Arundel French, M.A. rector of Odcombe, in

this county, was inducted to the rectory of Thornfalcon, on the presentation of Mr. Batten.

*Births.*] At Bath, Mrs. Langhorne, of a son—Mrs. Thorne, and Mrs. Gough, of sons.

*Married.*] At Wincanton, Mr. A. Hoskins, to Miss Thorne—At Bath, Mr. E. Bilson, to Miss Holdship, Mr. W. H. Booth, to Miss E. Mitchel—R. Langford, esq. to Miss Simpson—M. Bell, esq. to Miss Williamson—At Painswick Church, Mr. H. Painter, to Miss E. Love-day.

*Died.*] At Bath, Mrs. Twisden, 78—Hugh Bailey, esq.—Mr. J. Sheldon, 82—Mrs. Knipe, —Mrs. Newman—Alexander Oswald, esq.—At Norton Down House, Miss Hipposly—At Castle Cary, Mr. S. Burge—At Bath Poole, Mrs. Stone—At Taunton, Mrs. Bury, 82—At Bridgwater, Mr. L. Pollard, 82—Mr. W. Read, 76—At Belton House, Mrs. Adams—At Bedminster, Mr. R. Brydges, 88—At Midsummer Norton, W. Kelson, esq.—At Milverton, Mrs. Richards, 72—At Wells, S. Davies, esq.—At South Brent, Mr. W. Frost—At Glastonbury, Miss H. Panter—At Wivelscombe, Mr. J. Harvey.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

The iron trade is reviving in Staffordshire, Shropshire, and South Wales, and bar iron has already advanced twenty shillings a ton, with a prospect of further advancement.

*Died.*] At Leek, J. Ley, esq. 79—J. H. Alsop, esq.

#### SUFFOLK.

The Rev. R. M. Mant, of Stowmarket, has been presented to the vicarage of Mountsea, and the rectory and vicarage of Killodiernan, by the Bishop of Killaloe, his brother.

*Birth.*] Mrs. Power, of Gifford's Hall, of a daughter.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Perry, of Waldringfield, to Mrs. Clark—At Thetford, Mr. T. Mann, to Miss M. Sterne—At Friston, Mr. J. Westrip, to Miss Orford—At Alderton, Mr. G. Utting, to Miss Brown—At Woodbridge, Mr. F. Sharpe, to Miss Lee—At Ipswich, Mr. J. Priest, to Miss Main—Mr. J. Bristo, to Miss Dickerson—At Laxfield, Mr. Wright, to Miss Garrard.

*Died.*] At Beccles, Mr. J. Veasey—At Stamford, near Saxmundham, Mrs. J. Smith—At Hadleigh, Mrs. A. Ellidson—At Hasset, Mr. T. Chinnery—At Ipswich, Mrs. Ilythe, 73—At Sudbury, Miss Clerk—At Woodbridge, Mr. E. Walford, son of the Rev. W. Walford—At Redgrove, Miss M. A. Flowerdew—Mrs. Smith, of Sternfield—At Mellis, Mrs. J. Bullock—At Bury, Mrs. Little—At Belstead, R. Prettyman, esq.—At Oulton, Mr. T. Emsden, 76—At Framedon, Mr. Tolmash—At Blaxhall, Mrs. Browne—At Bury, G. Western, esq. one of the surveyors of the general post-office—At Bromford, Mrs. Cullum—At Bungay, Mr. S. Delf—At Bentley, Mr. W. Alderton—At Melton, C. T. Sharpe, esq.

#### SUSSEX.

*Married.*] At Brighton, Sir H. Pyam, to Miss Jackson, of Petersham.

*Died.*] Near Cuckfield, W. Sheath, esq.—At Brighton, Sir C. Edmonstone, M.P. for Stir-

ling—At New Fishbourne, Mr. T. Midhurst, 81—At Hainaker, Mr. A. Barrar, 82.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Birmingham, Mr. Yates, to Miss J. Parkes—Mr. J. Moore, to Miss Moore, of Diphon's Farm—Mr. B. Walton, to Miss Wills—At Rugby, Mr. W. Thompson, to Miss Butlin.

*Died.*] At Leamington, C. Newman, esq. 88—At Camp Hill, near Nuneaton, Miss Frances Ludford—Lady E. Townsend, wife of Gore Townsend, esq. of Honington Hall—Mrs. E. Overton, of Little Harborough, near Rugby, 90.

#### WESTMORELAND.

*Married.*] At Kendal, Mr. T. Noble, to Miss A. Lewthwaite.

#### WILTSHIRE.

*Births.*] At Charlton House, Mrs. Polhill, of a daughter—At Bishop Cennings, Mrs. Macdonald, of a daughter—At Rushall, Lady Poore, of a daughter.

*Married.*] Mr. Bennet, of Codford, to Miss C. Bennett—At Devizes, Mr. W. Beny, to Miss Page.

*Died.*] At Wilton, Mrs. Musselwaite—At South Damerham, Mrs. E. Davidson, 73—At Marlborough, Mrs. Brockway—At Salisbury, Mrs. Butler—Miss Caroline Warden—At Trowbridge, Mrs. Martin—At Tisbury, Mr. M. Alford, 94—Mr. T. Shipman, of Dinton, 75—At Stoke Park, Lady Taylor.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At the Rock, Mr. S. Weaver, to Miss Holt—At Pensax, W. H. Peel, esq. to Miss Clutton.

*Died.*] At Great Malvern, Mrs. J. Comyn—At Worcester, Miss C. Burney—Miss Neate—At Bewdley, T. Hayley, esq. 62—At Bromsgrove, Mr. J. Wilkinson—At Withwood Heath, Mr. E. Edwards.

#### YORKSHIRE.

The Rev. Edward Jones, for 81 years curate of Whitchurch, is inducted to the rectory of Dunnington, near York, on the presentation of the Earl of Bridgewater.

*Births.*] At Hull, Mrs. Raikes, of a daughter—At Doncaster, Mrs. Childers, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Sculcoates, Mr. Green, to Miss M. Gunnee—At Hull, Mr. J. Birkett, to Miss Westerdale—Mr. J. Smith, to Miss F. Lascelles—Mr. W. Wade, to Miss S. Woollen, of Sheffield—At Whixley, Mr. J. H. Sampson, to Miss M. Shipton—At Calverley, Mr. J. Varley, to Miss H. Gomersal—At Leeds, Mr. J. Giles, to Miss Wood—Mr. J. Mallalieu, to Miss A. Holder—Mr. W. Whitely, to Miss M. Gothard—At Wakefield, Mr. J. Waite, to Mrs. S. Nelstrop, being the lady's fifth marriage—At Doncaster, Mr. E. Rooke, to Miss E. Staveley—Mr. W. Foulstone, of Stonegrave, to Miss Greame—At Almondbury, Mr. J. Taylor, to Miss J. Eastwood.

*Died.*] At Hull, Mrs. E. Shepherd, 80—Mr. R. Parker, 87—Mrs. E. Collier—Mrs. A. Overton—Mrs. Story—Mr. J. Knight—Mr. G. Story, 88—At Cottingham, G. J. Swann, esq.—At York, Mr. T. Hanson—At Leeds, W. Walker, esq.—Mr. W. Greenwood—Mr. W. Martin—Mr. A. Pontey—Near Leeds, Mrs. Bedford, 81—Mr. J.

Brittlebank, of Newmiller Dam, 90—At Ripon, Mrs. Carter—G. Coates, esq.—Mr. R. Shaw—At Beverley, Mrs. Duckerry—Mr. St. Wilson, 78—Wm. Wharam, esq. 72—At Doncaster, J. Jackson, esq.—T. Brooke, esq.—At Seulcoates, Mrs. Reader—At Hallfield House, J. Brooke, esq.—At Thornton Hall, near Bedale, F. Dods-worth, D.D. 88—At Whitby, Mrs. Stonehouse, 87—Near Wakefield, Mr. J. Matthews, 74—At Halifax, Miss Butterworth—Mr. J. Horsfall, 72—Miss E. Atkinson—Near Leeds, Mrs. Priestley, sister-in-law to the late Dr. Priestley, 89—Mrs. Blackburn—At Shipley, near Bradford, Mrs. Myers, 90—At Hexton, Mrs. Hulme—John Ikin, esq. of Roe Head. Mr. Ikin left Huddersfield, upon a spirited horse, and, as was his practice, was riding at full speed. The night was not particularly dark, but the violent speed at which he was riding probably prevented him from observing the approach of a chaise, and his horse, which took the wrong side of the road, coming in contact, he was thrown, and falling with his head against the corner of the chaise, expired.

## WALES.

The Rev. John Jones, vicar of Holywell, has been collated, by the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, to the vicarage of Cwm, in the county of Flint.

*Holyhead Road.*—The new line from Pont-y-phodock to Kernioge-mawr, through Pentre Voylas, was opened on the 8th ult. It will save in distance about three quarters of a mile, besides avoiding several steep hills.

*Births.*] At Llwynbarried, Radnor, Mrs. Evans, of a son—At Bryn, Mrs. Barton, of a son—At Red Hill, near Beaumaris, Mrs. Sparrow, of a daughter—At Aberystwith, Mrs. Hughes, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Yapyttu, Mr. D. Davies, to Miss J. Roberts—At Llangonhafal, Mr. T. Roberts, of Cefn-y-gwr-du, to Miss S. Folkes—Mr. D. Davies, of Ffestiniog, to Miss J. Lewis.

*Died.*] At Roschill, Denbighshire, E. Jones, esq.—At Llangollen, E. Price, esq.—At Bala, Mr. T. Jones—At Pentre Voylas, Mr. M. Lloyd—At Montgomery, Mrs. Humphreys—At Cardigan, Mr. J. Matthias—Near Capel Carig, J. Perry, esq.—At Mold, Mr. J. Richards—Robert Owen, esq. of Dyffryn Aur, near Llanrwst—At Tudydd Park, Abergavenny, Mrs. Nalsh, 76—At Chepstow, Miss E. Fryer—At Hanmere, Mr. Cartwright.

## SCOTLAND.

The steam-boiler in the still-house at Lochrin distillery, near Edinburgh, lately burst with a tremendous explosion, by which two of the workmen were killed, and several others were more or less injured. A gentleman from the country, while viewing the premises, received considerable injury.

*Births.*] In Edinburgh, Mrs. Mansfield, of a daughter—Mrs. Macleod, of Cadboll, of a son—

At Auchenard, Mrs. Alston, of a daughter—At Largs, Mrs. Reid, of a son.

*Married.*] At Annan, Mr. W. Lawson, 73, to Miss J. Lawson, 19, "January and May"—At Aberdeen, P. M'Arthur, esq. to Miss A. Galloway—At Kenmore Castle, Mr. J. Maitland, to Miss F. Dalzell—At Glasgow, Mr. J. Moffat, to Miss J. M'Vicar—At Edinburgh, W. Young, M.D. to Miss M. White—Lieut. Grant, of 92d regt. to Miss M. Erskine—At Torbreck, A. Fraser, esq. 77—At Aberdeen, Mr. J. Hardy, to Miss R. Forrester—Mr. A. Crombie, to Miss Nicolson—At West Bank, Porto Bello, J. S. Struthers, esq. to Miss M. Guthrie.

*Died.*] At Watterstein, Mrs. Bethune—At Aberdeen, Mrs. Blackie—At Bimerik, Mrs. Kelly—At Perth, Mr. Clark—At Haddington, Lieut. J. Henning—Mrs. Donald M'Donald—At Edinburgh, J. Bonar, esq.—Miss G. E. Fraser, of Rhines, Sutherlandshire—Dr. Gregory.

## IRELAND.

*Births.*] In Dublin, Mrs. G. Bryen, of a daughter—Mrs. Barton, of a son—Mrs. M'Pherson, Mrs. Cane, of sons—Mrs. Boswell, of a daughter—Mrs. Warren, of a son—In Galway, Mrs. Lynch, of a son and heir—At Springmount, Mrs. Becher, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Mallow, the Rev. M. Moore, to Mrs. Leader—At Cork, J. B. Cotter, esq. to Miss J. A. Long—At Newport, co. Tipperary, W. P. Jacob, esq. to Miss C. M. Long—At Londonderry, W. Curry, esq. to Miss Curry—At Adare Church, co. Limeric, G. T. Croke, esq. to Miss A. H. Walcott—At Cork, R. Johnson, esq. to Miss J. Rogers—Lieut. Evans, R.N. to Miss E. Connell—Near Ennis, F. Hales, esq. to Miss C. Barnwell—At Gortlee, co. Donegal, Lieut. Kennedy, to Miss E. Rolleston.

*Died.*] In Dublin, Mrs. Rylance—Moore Eakin, esq.—Mr. M. Kenny—Mrs. A. V. Waters—Miss M. Barry—Mrs. Butler—L. S. Ball, esq.—The Rev. T. Smyth, D.D. 78—Mrs. Monck—At Castle Willington, co. Tipperary, J. Willington, esq.—At Tullamore, L. Rosborough, esq.—At Garlandstown, co. Westmeath, Mrs. Tighe—At Waterford, Mrs. Kingston—J. Bagge, esq.—At Clare, co. Mayo, A. Higgins, esq. 80—At Brookhill, Mr. Gore—At Monaghan, the Rev. M. Trumble—In Londonderry, Mrs. Maxwell—At Limeric, Mrs. White—Miss Carroll—J. C. Russel, esq.—At Tullaha, co. Limeric, Mrs. James—At Newry, Mrs. Ewing, 93—At Blennerville House, co. Cork, Sir R. Blennerhassett—At Newhall, E. Macdonnell, esq.—At Ballyvaughan, Mrs. E. Bushell, 84—John Hillman, esq. of Leitrim, near Castledawson, co. Londonderry, at the age of 115 years. This gentleman maintained his vigour both of mind and body to the last day—At Loughreagh, T. Burke, esq.—At Tyrrelpass, Rev. B. Usher—At Limerick, C. O'Callaghan, esq.—Miss B. Hodges—At Killmacomb, Mr. J. Ivis—At Cork, Mrs. T. Scotlard.

## POLITICAL EVENTS.

JUNE 1, 1821.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

*Parliamentary proceedings continued.* The House of Lords met, after its adjournment, on the 1st of May, but no particular business was transacted, either on that or the following day. On the third, the Bank Cash Payments Bill was read the last time and passed, on the motion of the Earl of Liverpool. On the 7th, the Royal Assent was given by commission to the Irish Starch Duties Bill, the African Company Abolition Bill, the Bank of England and the Bank of Ireland Cash Payment Bills. The Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the Marquis of Winchester. A petition from Whitby, and another from Luton, prayed for a revision of the Criminal Code. The 8th, on the motion of Lord Lilford, the Poor's Settlement Bill was read a second time. Earl Grosvenor moved an address to his Majesty, for a return of all offices granted in reversion during the last year, which was agreed to. The London and Holyhead Road Bill went through a committee, and was reported. On the following day, petitions were presented from the merchants of London, and from the General Assembly of New Brunswick, against any alteration in the Timber Duties. The Poor Settlement Bill and the Scotch Hereditary Revenue Bill passed through committees, and were reported. On the 10th, the Earl of Lauderdale presented a petition against the Timber Duties Bill, and Lord Darnley called the attention of the House to a petition from the Inhabitants of St. John's, Newfoundland, and hoped that Government would redress their wrongs. Lord Bathurst stated, that Government was disposed to do every thing possible to ameliorate and improve the condition of the people of St. John's. The Grampound Disfranchisement Bill was read a second time; several bills were read

on the 11th, and a message was brought from the Commons with the Dublin Gas Light Company Bill, the Steam (Bottling) Engines' Bill, the Chichester Gas Light Bill, the Westminster Improvement Bill, the Conway Bridge Bill, the Mile-end Lighting Bill, and the Portsea and Nottingham Gas Light Bills, which were afterwards read a first time. The going into a committee with the Grampound Disfranchisement Bill was moved on the 14th. The Earl of Lauderdale, after some remarks in opposition to the principle of the bill, moved for a committee to report the names of the Mayor, Aldermen, and freemen of Grampound, distinguishing those against whom evidence of bribery had been given from those who had been unimpeached. The Earl of Carnarvon said he was not a reformer, but when corruption stared them in the face, he would always vote for correcting it. The Lord Chancellor was in favour of the motion for a committee: as to the bill, he objected to the system for which it would form a precedent—that of disfranchising innocent persons for the crime of the guilty. The Earl of Liverpool would support the bill, not as a reformer, but as a most anxious anti-reformer, considering it the strongest door that could be shut against the principle of reform: a worse case of corruption had never been proved than that of Grampound. Earl Bathurst and Lord Redesdale objected to the bill. Lord Lauderdale's motion was negatived; and the House agreed to go into a committee. Several witnesses were examined on the Strathmore peerage on the 15th, and the Earl of Limerick moved for the production of the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th reports of the commissioners for enquiring into the rate of Customs in Ireland. On the 16th, 17th, and 18th, no motion of any moment was made



in the House. The Grampound Disfranchisement Bill being the order of the day, the Earl of Carnarvon moved the going into a committee for transferring the elective franchise to Lecds. It was warmly opposed by the Lord Chancellor, and several other Lords, in the committee, on different motions, one of which was to omit the words "that the Borough of Grampound should cease to return members to parliament," which was lost by a majority of 34. Lord Liverpool then moved that the elective franchise should be given to the County of York, which was agreed to. On the 22d, the Earl of Shaftesbury presented the report of the Bill for Disfranchising the Borough of Grampound; the Earl of Westmoreland opposed the bill. The Earl of Darnley wished to see the County of York divided, and the superadded two members to be given to one of the divisions. The Marquis of Lansdown presented a petition, praying for a revision of the criminal law. A petition was also presented by the Earl of Shaftesbury against any alteration in the timber duties, which latter occasioned some debate, and Lord Lauderdale moved that it be read that day six months, which was negatived, and the House went into a committee on the bill.

*House of Commons.*—Monday, April 30. The Marquis of Londonderry took the oaths and his seat for Orford. Some debate took place on the Audit of Accounts Bill, and the Spoiled Stamps Bill. The Army Estimates came under discussion, and several sums were accordingly voted, after Mr. Hume and Mr. Bennet had moved for smaller grants without effect. On the following day, the consideration of the Army Estimates was renewed, and opposed by several members, but they were finally agreed to. On the 2d of May, several petitions were presented, and a further consideration of the Army Estimates took place, which, after much discussion, were got through. Mr. H. Clive moved the second reading of the Metropolis Police Bill. On the 4th, a number of petitions were presented, praying for a revision of the Criminal Code, and against any additional duty

on East India Sugar. The Marquis of Londonderry moved that the House should go into a Committee of Supply, when Mr. Hutchinson moved, as an amendment, "That the House should resolve itself into a committee of the whole House on the State of the Nation, with reference to the present political state of Europe." The Marquis of Londonderry objected to the proceeding adopted by Mr. Hutchinson. When he came down to the House, it was under the impression that the House would go into a discussion on the Navy Estimates, and he thought it improper he should be diverted from it, and dragged into an enquiry about foreign politics. He did not presume to say what would be the result of present events on the continent, but he would caution the hon. member against assuming that because the Russian army had been put in motion in consequence of events in Piedmont, they were therefore to proceed to other countries and for other purposes. The motion of the hon. member was founded on an imperfect view of the political state of Europe, and therefore he felt bound to oppose it. Mr. Hutchinson's amendment was then negatived without a division. Mr. Hume then submitted several resolutions relative to a reduction of the Navy Estimates, which he afterwards withdrew, and the House went into a Committee of Supply. On the 7th, a petition was presented by Sir R. Wilson against the Use of Machinery, and the House went into a committee on the Steam Engines' Bill. The Marquis of Londonderry next moved, that the House resolve itself into a Committee of Supply; in making the motion, he observed, in respect to the Russian army, that it would not now pass its own boundaries. Mr. Hume moved a resolution with a view to economize, which was lost by a majority of 55. Many sums connected with the Navy Estimates were voted, and the House resumed. The next day Mr. H. G. Bennet called the attention of the House to a false and malicious libel in a scurrilous weekly paper called the *John Bull*. The article in question accused him, not only of having told

an untruth, but of having basely, and in a cowardly manner, broken his faith, and compromised his honour. It was unanimously resolved that the article was a false and scandalous libel, and a breach of the privileges of the House; and the printer of the paper was ordered to attend at the bar. Mr. Lennard moved for the repeal of the Seditious Meetings and Libels Bill, which was lost by a majority of 89 to 58. The repeal of the Seditious Libels Bill was lost by a majority of 88 to 66. Mr. Scarlett obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the poor laws, and Mr. J. Smith to amend those relating to bankruptcy. On the 9th, the printer of the libellous newspaper ordered by the House to appear at the bar, appeared accordingly, and was ordered with others concerned to appear again on the following day. Lord John Russell then rose and made a motion in favour of Parliamentary Reform, which stated in substance, 1st. that scandalous abuses prevailed at elections; and 2nd. that it was expedient for correcting them, to extend the right of representation to some of the large towns which sent no members to Parliament. Mr. Whitmore seconded the resolutions, four in number. The question being put from the chair on the first resolution, and no member presenting himself, the gallery was nearly cleared for a division, when Mr. B. Bathurst rose and opposed the motion, moving the previous question. The House divided, for Lord J. Russell's motion, 124; against it 155; majority against the motion, 31.

On the 10th, upon the motion of Mr. Bennet, Shackle, Cooper, and Arrowsmith, stated by Weaver the printer, on his examination, to have been concerned with him in the *John Bull* newspaper, were examined at the bar, and Mr. Bennet moved that the Attorney-general should prosecute them. The Marquis of Londonderry moved that the debate be adjourned until the following day; when Arrowsmith and Shackle were discharged, and Cooper, who acknowledged himself the author of the paragraph, and Weaver, who had been guilty of gross prevarication, were ordered to be

committed to Newgate. The House went into a Committee of Supply on the 14th, on one resolution, upon which Mr. Hume divided the House—53 were for, and 110 against the motion. May the 15th, Sir F. Burdett and a number of other members presented petitions from persons who had received wounds at the Manchester outrage, on the 16th of August, 1819. Sir F. Burdett stated that his motion had in view to discover where the blame of this unfortunate business lay; that it was a circumstance affecting the happiness and freedom of the people, and the dignity and security of the Crown itself. It was to the disgrace of the Government that no enquiry had been instituted. He animadverted on what fell from different gentlemen in Parliament, who had endeavoured to shew that there was no ground of complaint; that all the statements made, of violence committed on the people, were without foundation—or that the violence was justified by the circumstances of the case. The Hon. Baronet here went into a detail of the statements which had been made at the time of the meeting, and which described the conduct of those assembled to have been disorderly and dangerous to the public peace; and then compared those statements with the evidence of facts which had since transpired in the trial of Mr. Hunt at York. He maintained that the interference of the military was uncalled for; and recounted at some length the cruelties which were committed. Mr. Wilmot spoke against the motion, and Mr. Denman in favour of it. The latter gentleman expressed his surprise at the silence preserved by his Majesty's Ministers, against whom such grave charges had been brought, and had been allowed to remain unrefuted. The Solicitor-general denied that the proceedings at Manchester had taken place under the authority of Government. Mr. Philips thought the motion highly expedient. Sir R. Wilson moved an adjournment, which was agreed to.

On the 16th, after some dispute relative to the Newington Select Vestry Bill, which had been petitioned against by 1960 persons, 106 only of

whom held to the amount of 4800*l.* in the parish, while 106, who had petitioned in its favour, had only 3600*l.* the Manchester question was resumed. Sir R. Wilson supported the question at some length; he asserted that the people were attacked, and held, if they had resisted, that such resistance would have been legal, the attack being most unjustifiable. Sir W. Crespigny was anxious that the Parliament should not be handed down to posterity as refusing to take up a subject which deserved the minutest enquiry. The Hon. Member read a statement justifying the conduct of the people at Manchester, which he stated to have received from a person of undoubted honour. Mr. Tynte lamented the unfortunate affair which had occurred, but he felt it due to the yeomanry who were employed throughout the country, to say that they did not deserve the imputations which had been passed upon them. Mr. Becher said, the more he thought upon the subject, the more he felt convinced that the conduct of the magistrates had not been such as to inspire public confidence in the laws, or in those who had administered them. The House was therefore bound to investigate their proceedings. The Marquis of Londonderry protested against the truth of the assertions of the Hon. Baronet, that the transactions at Manchester took place under the direction of his Majesty's Government—on the contrary, they knew nothing of the origin of the meeting, nor could the measures adopted be by possibility under their controul; nor were they at all informed of any particulars until after the receipt of Mr. Hay's letter; and it was from that moment only that the Executive Government incurred the least responsibility. As to the assertion that his Majesty had expressed his thanks for the blood shed at Manchester, it was false; but it was necessary to afford the Magistrates that support to which they were entitled, while it left their conduct open to the Courts of law. He looked upon the present motion as an attempt to irritate again the public mind, and concluded by expressing his confidence that the House

would treat it with the same wisdom and firmness as on former occasions. Mr. Scarlett said that the trial of Mr. Hunt at York no doubt decided the illegality of the meeting, but the question as to the mode of dispersion remained still unaltered. Nadin, the constable, having represented the impossibility of executing the warrant, Mr. Hulton ordered the military to appear, but he never directed the Manchester yeomanry to ride in upon the multitude. Of this Mr. Hulton assured him. The subject was deserving the consideration of Parliament, were it only to discountenance such proceedings in future. The learned gentleman exonerated Ministers from any blame on account of the violent dispersion of the meeting. The Attorney-general said the verdict of guilt against the persons tried at York had justified the conduct of the Magistrates; and if the conduct of the yeomanry were culpable, the time which had elapsed did not bar investigation in the Courts of law. Mr. Stuart Wortley opposed the motion. The House divided—for the motion, 111; against it, 235. Majority against the motion, 124.

May 17. On the motion of Sir J. Mackintosh, the Bill for mitigating the punishment of Forgery was read a second time. Some papers relative to the conveyance of letters by the Mail Coaches were moved for, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer made a motion that the report of the Committee on the new Postage Act be brought up. Mr. Warre moved that it be read that day three months, on the ground of its cruelty to animals. Mr. Martin contended that it would be impossible to find horses which would travel at the required rate. The House divided, for the report, 24; against it, 16; majority, 8.

On the 18th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the order of the day for the House going into a Committee for applying the unclaimed dividends, less than 100,000*l.* to the public service; which was agreed to, as was the grant of 500,000*l.* for the use of the Bank of Ireland. The House then went into a Committee of Supply, on which Mr. Chetwynd

moved an amendment, enforcing a rigid economy, which was negatived by a majority of 25 against it. Various sums were then granted for garrisons and ordnance estimates, and the Chairman reported progress. On the 21st, Mr. D. Browne moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Inland Navigation Acts of the 57th and 58th George III.; and the House having gone into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Creevey moved a resolution "that it appeared to the House that in the Ordnance estimates of the present year, 5900*l.* was charged for fortifications in the Island of Barbadoes, and that, as it appeared to the House that a certain duty of 4½ per cent. had been imposed for defraying such expenses, it could not consistently vote such a sum until it was satisfied that this tax had been faithfully employed, and was inadequate to the purposes for which it had been imposed. The House divided—Ayes, 58—Noes, 86; majority against the resolution, 28. Several amendments were made on different grants, by Mr. Hume and others, which were negatived, and the Speaker resumed the chair. On the 22d, only 86 members being present, instead of 100, on the ballot for a committee to try the right of the Peterborough Election, the House adjourned until the following day.

The following document was issued from the Admiralty Office on the 28th of April:—

"Vice-Admiral Sir Graham Moore has transmitted to this office a copy of a letter addressed by Captain Bruce, British Agent at Mocha, to Mr. Salt, his Majesty's Consul-General in Egypt, dated at Mocha, the 10th of January last, and communicating the successful termination of the expedition sent from India, under the orders of Captain Lumley, of his Majesty's ship *Topaze*, for the purpose of obtaining redress for the injuries which the British interests had suffered from the officers of the *Imaun* of Senna.

"The squadron arrived off Mocha on the 3d of December, and the agent having previously used every means to obtain redress without effect, the place was bombarded on the 4th, and an attempt was made to get possession of the north fort, which failed, with some loss. On the 5th a parley took place, and the fol-

lowing day two hostages were sent off to the squadron, with a promise that the British demands should be acceded to in fourteen days.

"This period, however, elapsed without the arrival of a person with proper authorities from Senna; and after allowing further prolongations of the truce, on various excuses made by the *Imaum's* officers, the squadron on the 26th commenced a brisk fire on the north fort, and the enemy being driven out of it, a detachment of seamen and artillery was landed, who took possession of it, and blew it up, after spiking the guns and throwing out the carriages.

"From the 26th to the 30th the squadron was employed in getting up to the south fort, which was attended with great fatigue and labour, as it blew a heavy gale the whole time, and the men had to lay out warps under the enemy's guns at matchlock distance. A few shot were occasionally exchanged between the ships and the batteries, and many messages came off from the shore, but without leading to any result. On the 30th a fire was opened on the south fort; it was breached and evacuated by the troops, and a party being landed from the squadron, it was totally blown up, and the guns spiked and carriages destroyed, as at the other fort.

"On the 2d of January, it being understood that Captain Bruce, the agent, intended to return to India, leaving the blockading force, an officer from Senna came off, and, producing his powers, acceded to all the terms of the new treaty proposed by the British, with the exception of two, which he assured the agent would also be agreed to after a reference to Senna; promising also that *Hagie Futteh*, the former *Dolah* of Mocha, by whom an offence had been committed against the English, should be delivered up to be treated by them as they should think proper. On the return of that officer to the shore, he sent off all the articles signed and sealed by himself, and other members of Government, and a paper sealed in the same manner respecting *Futteh's* disgrace.

"On the 4th the agent landed, and was received with every mark of respect; and the same day the *Dolah* was placed under confinement, and his property confiscated, being charged with deceiving the *Imaum* in regard to the demands of the English, and the real state of affairs.

"The greatest zeal, gallantry, and perseverance under fatigue, were dis-

played by all the officers and men in the expedition.

"In the unsuccessful attack upon the north fort, on the 4th of December, his Majesty's ship *Topaze* had four killed and sixteen wounded (two of the latter since dead), and the Company's cruisers and artillery four killed and eight wounded. Lieutenant R. G. Atkinson, of the Royal Marines, on board the *Topaze*, was killed, and Lieutenants William Moriarty, and C. M. M. Wright, of the navy, were wounded; Mr. C. P. Gill, master's mate, and Mr. Francis S. Burnett, midshipman, of the *Topaze*, were killed; and Mr. Robert Ward and Mr. William Stephens, Admiralty midshipmen, of the same ship, were wounded; Mr. Ward since dead.

"The only casualties which took place on the renewal of hostilities were, one marine, of the *Topaze*, killed, and Lieutenant Jacob, of the artillery, Lieutenant Wilson, of the Company's marine, and one seaman, burnt by the explosion

of the mines, but reported as doing well."

The King held a levee on the 2d ult. at Carlton-house Palace, which was numerously attended; and on the following day a birth-day drawing-room. The latter was the most crowded ever remembered, there not being less than 2000 people present. His Majesty appeared in excellent health and spirits.

An official Return to an Order of the House of Commons, states the amount (in British currency) of the produce of the revenues of Ireland for the quarter ending the 5th April, 1820, paid into the Exchequer, at 871,601*l.*; ditto, for the quarter ending 5th April, 1821, 973,355*l.*; from which deducting 18,629*l.* the decrease on stamps, there will remain an increase in the quarter ended 5th April, 1821, amounting to 101,754*l.*

#### COLONIAL.

*East Indies.*—Supplement to the London Gazette of the 15th of May:

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. L. Stanhope, to the Adjutant-General at Bombay, dated Camp near Dwarka,\* November 27, 1820.

"SIR—For the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, it is with the greatest satisfaction that I have the honour to announce the fall of Dwarka.

"On the 24th inst. the troops disembarked at Kutch Gud. Finding that Veowalla had been plundered and abandoned, that the peaceable inhabitants had been carried off into the jungles, and fearing the same system might be adopted here, I immediately pushed forward a detachment consisting of 500 sepoys, and the squadron of the 1st cavalry under Lieutenant-colonel Turner, as a check to such a measure.

"On the 25th I followed with the remainder of the force, with the intention of reducing the tower of Rupen Bunder, which commands the entrance of the creek, in my way, but which I found had been abandoned during the night.

"On my arrival I was met by a Vakeel, who professed great submission, but refused to comply with the only terms I conceived myself empowered to grant, that is, unconditional surrender, as speci-

fied in the proclamation, issued in conformity to the instructions with which I had been honoured, a copy of which I forwarded to Mooro Monack as my ultimatum, granting him till twelve o'clock for consideration, when I received a message proposing that I should allow him to send his brother to Bate, to consult with the Rajah, in concert with whom he had gone into rebellion, or to allow of his coming in person to treat with me under the guarantee of being allowed to return, should terms not be agreed on between us. A proposition of the same nature had been made in the morning, and I perceived that procrastination was the object; I therefore returned for answer, that I did not object to receiving him on the terms he proposed, and that his brother should be permitted to go to Bate, if he wished it, but that I would not suspend operations one minute.

"Deeming it a matter of some importance on account of the effect it might have on the minds of the other rebel chieftains, who had taken up positions in the different jungles, as well as on that of the Rajah of Bate, that a protracted system of warfare should not be adopted; I caused the field artillery from the east side, and the *Nautilus* cruiser under the command of Lieut. Middleton, on the west, to fire into the town, more under the hope of hastening Mooro Monack's decision, than with the expecta-

\* Dwarka, or Juggut, N. Lat. 22 15".—E. Lon. 60° 7".



tion of making any serious impression on the place, the walls of which are of stone-masonry, with numerous towers at the angles and projecting in the faces, and much too strong to be affected otherwise than by battering-guns, of which I possessed but two, which were on board the boats, and in the landing of which there would have been some delay.

“This object was partially gained, inasmuch as it brought out several persons successively, amongst whom was the chief of Wassaye, and the head Brahmin of the Pagoda, and at last Mooro Monack himself, who, however, would accede to nothing short of having a provision made for him, and being allowed to remain in Okamundel.

“Having thus failed in the way of negotiation, I determined on endeavouring to cut off the retreat of the garrison, and to take the place by escalade. Having this in view, I strengthened and advanced the picquets which I had posted, and the morning gun served as the signal for the advance of three columns of attack, each consisting of 70 of the 65th, and 150 sepoys of the 2d battalion of the 3d, and 1st battalion of the 5th regiments of native infantry, and each party leaving 50 sepoys in reserve.

“The storming-parties moved to the points of attack, observing the greatest order, silence, and regularity, which was not in the least discomposed by the sharp fire from the walls and towers on their near approach, and during an interval of some minutes, owing to the height of the walls, while adjusting the ladders.

“The ladders being raised, nothing could exceed the ardour of the troops, which soon cleared the ramparts, notwithstanding the desperate resistance of the Arabs and Scindians, who, after discharging their matchlocks, fought sword in hand, but who, being once dislodged, were at length, with the greatest impetuosity, driven along the ramparts, through the town into the Pagoda, in which, and its enclosures, I expected the main resistance, having even taken it into my calculation (from a personal knowledge of the means of defence), that I should be obliged to breach the wall ere it could be carried; but the gallantry of Lieut. Faden, of his Majesty's 65th regiment, and Majors Digby and Stannus, and the ardour of the troops, surmounted this difficulty by gaining the summit of a lofty house, through intricate passages leading to a trap-door,

from whence a descent was made into the area of the Pagoda.

“The garrison now endeavoured to effect its retreat into the adjoining jungles to the southward and eastward of the town, but were met by the different picquets I had posted, and, hemmed in as they were, a dreadful scene of carnage ensued. A large body of them were first met by one of the two troops of the 1st native cavalry under Captain Soilleux, by whom they were charged in a most brilliant manner; being near the shore of a back water, the bed of which is deep and muddy (and which passing under the south wall of the town, winds to the southward, parallel to the sea beach), they retreated through it, and were followed by the cavalry, but made a stand on the bank, where they were again attacked, though under great disadvantage, as it was with difficulty the horses could struggle through the mud, and it was here that the gallant Captain Soilleux received two wounds, one of which deprived the service of the right hand of a brave and excellent officer. From this position the enemy again threw themselves into the water, where it became deeper, and widened into a sort of lake; two large bodies of them got into clusters, and the rest of the expanse of water was studded with them, and they defended themselves for, I should think, an hour between two bodies of infantry, which I before alluded to, under Lieuts. Levery and Parry. At length, after great numbers had been killed, I caused our parties to cease firing, and after long persuasion the few that remained of one party were induced to surrender. Endeavours were then made to save the other in the same way, but they continued to fire, and it was not until two six-pounders had been brought against them with grape that they could be induced to give in. Almost every one of the few remaining were badly wounded, and the whole, after collecting all that could be found alive, amounted only to 50 or 60; and I have reason to feel confident that with the exception of those and fifty which were found in the Pagoda, none of the garrison escaped alive out of 550, of which it is supposed to have consisted. The women and children and peaceable inhabitants had some days before gone off into the jungles, or into Kattywar, and the Brahmins had, with my knowledge and approbation, retired to the enclosure of a pagoda outside the town, so that retribution has fallen alone

on that class which never gave, and consequently never expected to receive quarter. His Excellency will, I am sure, derive satisfaction from this report of the good conduct of the troops, all of whom admirably performed their duty, and owing to the peculiar character of the operations, nearly the whole were engaged. It must, however, always happen that some are more brilliantly engaged than the rest, and on this occasion his Majesty's 65th regiment and the detachment of the 1st cavalry were fortunate in the opportunity of displaying that high courage, tempered with coolness and discipline, which cannot be too much admired, and reflects the greatest credit on Major Digby and Captain Soilleux, commanding the detachment of these regiments. Nothing could, however, be better than the conduct of the second battalion of the 3d and the first battalion of the 5th native infantry, which, although much divided, shewed that zeal and gallantry which my knowledge of their excellent discipline would have led me to expect. The detachment of artillery maintained during the affair of yesterday and in that of this day, during the short time they were engaged, that gallantry for which that corps has so long been celebrated. Nor could any thing be better than the conduct of Lieutenant Hart and the pioneers, in carrying and adjusting the ladders, under a galling fire. To Lieutenant-colonel Gilbert of the 5th, and Turner of the 3d Bombay regiment native infantry, and to Major Digby, of his Majesty's 65th regiment, for their coolness and gallantry in leading the storming parties, I am greatly indebted. In concurrence with the opinion of his Highness, I directed that the heavy guns should be left in the entrenched camp, which, for the present, was to be considered as the depôt; that such stores only should be taken forward as the officers at the heads of departments should judge necessary for present use; that the tents should be left standing in the entrenched camp, with the exception of such as might be desired by the Medical Department, and of a laboratory tent for the Artillery; and that men should be warned to take with them the tools which they used for cutting wood, in addition to such as might be furnished by the departments for the purpose of sheltering themselves from the sun. [The dispatch then proceeds to name the officers who had distinguished themselves in the foregoing affair.]

"Total Killed—2 rank and file, 1 gun-lascar, 1 bhustee, and 3 regimental horses.

"Total Wounded—1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 2 serjeants, 2 havildars, 21 rank and file, 3 officers, and 10 regimental horses.

(Signed) "L. STANHOPE, Lieut.-Col."

The same Gazette that contained the foregoing intelligence, published also the detail of a reverse which the East India Company's forces sustained in an attack upon the Arab pirates in the Gulf of Persia, of which the following is the substance, contained in a letter from Captain Thompson, the political agent at Kishma. It is dated Muscat, November 18, 1820, and confirms the intelligence which had previously been received of the failure of the expedition against the Arabs of Alashkarah, in the Gulf of Persia. The object of the expedition was to co-operate with the Imaum of Muscat against those Arabs, who were of the tribe of Beni Ben Ali. The dispatch is of considerable length, and not uninteresting. The ill-success of the expedition seems to have been occasioned by the cowardice of the native troops (Sepoys), who, when in front of the enemy, turned round, and fled from the scene of action. The Imaum, who behaved most gallantly, was wounded by a musket-ball, which passed through his wrist. He had endeavoured to rescue a European, who was cut down, and one of the enemy fired at him so close that the powder entered the wound. Two of the officers also, whose names are not mentioned, appear to have acted with a gross disregard of military discipline. Instead of obeying the orders given to them by Captain Thompson, to defend a particular position, they marched away, carrying with them every person belonging to the artillery. The loss of the detachment engaged, was necessarily most severe, "as must always be the case," says Capt. Thompson, "when troops wait to be attacked with the sword, and then give way." Lieutenant Boswell, 1st battalion 2d regiment, and Captain Thompson himself, were the only ones known to have survived, at the time of writing the dispatch.

## THE DRAMA.

## DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

WHAT a glorious festival is Easter, especially when thrust, as it is this year, into the very prime of the spring! Its joyous spirit has breathed forth even from the days of our Pagan ancestors, when it was sacred to the fairest of the goddesses, and is still as fresh as ever. The country is all starting into new life—the theatres re-open lustily after their sad suspension—and the nightingale and Miss Stephens resume their strains. But not the gleaming waters which supply the storied basin of Sadler's Wells—not the yellow flowers which sparkle on the slope of Primrose Hill—not the white blossom peeping out of the thickets of Hackney, "nor rising suns which gild the vernal morn," shine with such lustre as the stage lamps of one of the great theatres, slowly casting their broad and gentle light on the expanse of curtain which is soon to rise on the new and gorgeous melo-drame—the best treasure of Easter. What feelings—more than recollections—are crowded into that interval, while the full band swells into the majestic harmony which suggested to our boyish hearts images of strange pomp, or some delicate instrument breathes forth an old tune which "almost makes us steal away and weep!" How many glorious scenic pictures, which we have witnessed at these halcyon times, "descending slow their glittering skirts unroll!" Again our hearts tremble with the sound of that fatal key turning in the lock of the enchanted chamber in Bluebeard, and again they feel the cold and delightful thrill of its visionary horrors. Again do we gaze on the long panoply of that sweet impostor, the Mingrelian Princess, and see the tender artifices of the mother in the tyrant's grasp, and gaze on the much-abused troop of sentimental cavalry, while Mrs. Henry Johnston not vainly essays "to witch the world with noble horse-manship." We listen once more to the voice of the enchanter before whom the earth opens—watch fearfully the descent of Aladdin into the

sepulchre, and expatiate on those groves laden with immortal fruits, which are disclosed in the wondrous subterranean gardens. These with a thousand scenes of Arabian story, realized within the magic circle, come back on our minds, and enable us to feel a kindred pleasure with the crowds of serious children whose buoyant spirits are hushed in expectation of wild incidents, hair-breadth 'scapes, and golden palaces!

The managers of Drury-Lane, however, did not this year gratify these childlike tastes. Instead of an oriental romance or German tale of wonder, they gave us a plain story, entitled *Mother and Son*, which scarcely made amends in pathos for what it wanted in splendour. There was, however, some interest in the plot, something above mediocrity in the language, and a very pretty dance. In this Mr. Frederick White, who so narrowly escaped an ignominious death for a crime of which he was entirely guiltless, and his sister, Mrs. H. Beverley, took a prominent part, and were received with loud applauses. The youth, who is scarcely eighteen, was naturally rather embarrassed in this appearance before the public; but he danced with a grace and precision which gave sure promise of eminence in the department which he has chosen. It is impossible not to feel a deep interest in the success of one who, in the opening of life, has undeservedly drunk so largely of the cup of anguish; who has passed through the very bitterness of death, and has been snatched from the verge of the tomb to run the glad course of a public performer. Society owes him a recompense, which we trust will be truly paid him. His sister has not only shewn herself an accomplished dancer, but has displayed considerable merit as a melodramatic actress, at one of the minor theatres.

We heartily wish that we were not compelled this month to notice Lord Byron's drama of *Marino Faliero* as an acted tragedy; and we suspect that, by this time, Mr. Elliston is

nearily of our opinion. He acted, we have no doubt, from a genuine feeling of regard to the stage; prompted by an earnest wish that it should be adorned by the work of one of the most popular of living poets; and perhaps really believing that the author would not object to see that done by a gentle violence, which he would not concede to offer or entreaty. He was, however, mistaken;—for the result has shewn that Lord Byron's dislike to the ordeal of a public audience, was not only sincere but well-founded. The profits of the experiment will scarcely be worth contesting in an action at law, or materially enrich a receiver of the Court of Chancery, if they remain for ever in his hands. Is it fitting, that a celebrated author should be exposed to the misconception which such a result will produce? Must he be forced into an arena where he may probably fail and does not desire to succeed? Shall his works, against his will, be tortured by the managers, mumbled or ranted by inferior performers, hissed for want of effect, or applauded for merits not their own? Must he, perforce, be placed in the very middle of the play-bills as in a pillory, eulogized in the language peculiar to theatrical puffers? The failure of Marino Faliero on the stage certainly ought not to injure Lord Byron's reputation, but it is not so certain that it will be harmless; for the town are too ready to judge only by the individual success, and to rejoice in the discovery of a limit to the capabilities of genius. There are a few passages capable of scenic effect in Lord Byron's play: as the first indignation of the fiery Duke; his shrinking from the association of his fellow conspirators, and the moments on which all his destiny hangs when the bell tolls and pauses; but it is, in general, deficient in interest and character. The enterprise of the Doge is not inspired by a grand motive, or directed to a noble aim. He occasionally whets himself on by talking about popular rights and public abuses, but it is clear that he does not peril his life from any true love of freedom. Like *Venice Preserved*, *Marino Faliero* inspires no sympathy, either for

the conspirators or the state; nor does it, like that tragedy, open private sources of love and sorrow, which may supply the want of generous heroism and exalted virtue. Angiolini does not interest us;—her love is at best esteem; her dignity is coldness; her affliction is not overwhelming. There is a want of the great requisite of tragedy—*action*, without which the noblest poetry is tedious, and the most eloquent expressions of passion fail to excite us. Some of the images were loudly applauded, some of the sentiments excited political contests, and much of the declamation was listened to with due respect; but there was no breathless suspense, no hushed expectation, no burst of ecstatic delight, no universal feeling of gentle sorrow. This want of effect was not to be ascribed, in any degree, to the principal actors, who improved every opportunity which the poet gave them. Mr. Cooper, in particular, played the difficult part of the Doge, with a degree of intensity and correctness which will not readily be forgotten. We have certainly never witnessed so successful a representation of old age—where kingly demeanour or high passion was retained amidst its corporal weaknesses. It is no very noble effort to depict the comic imbecility of age, so as to realize the picture drawn by Hamlet; but to seem an old man, yet a hero—to add fine characteristics to the generalities of imbecility—to give bursts of wild energy, without destroying the idea of bodily feebleness, is no common triumph of the histrionic art; and this was achieved by Mr. Cooper. The semblance of advanced years was far better preserved than in Mr. Kean's *Lear*; and the ebullitions of passion came more naturally from the withered and exhausted frame, and were more delicately tempered by its infirmities; and if there were not the same intense touches of feeling sprinkled through the performance, the character did not require them; nor is it fair to enquire how it would have been played were it other than it is. Wallack played with force, and Mrs. West with calm dignity;—but all would not do; and the tragedy of *Marino Faliero*, with

the aid of Mr. Elliston's eloquence; and the Lord Chancellor's injunction, was performed but a few nights to thin houses, and then retired to its only true place—the quiet library, and recollection of those who love the nervous and energetic in poetry.

An opera, framed on Colley Cibber's sprightly play of "*She would and she would not*," deserved better success, though it did not obtain it. The introduced songs, although not particularly excellent in themselves, were so happily adapted to the situations, that the whole went off gaily without a moment of heaviness from first to last. There was nothing very high or hearted in it, except the humour of Munden; but the whole had an air of jocund frolic, which set the blood pleasantly dancing, and gave an exquisite impulse to the animal spirits. Madame Vestris sang her sweetest, played her best, and looked her handsomest. Miss Cubit acted up to her very prettily; Harley displayed all his usual fidgetty graces; and Munden was in his own choicest mood. Nothing could be more happily conceived or expressed, than the ecstasy with which he received the daughter's consent to the marriage he had planned; when his heart seemed beating with a second youth; and every limb and muscle appeared invigorated with the freshest energy. He grows more humorous, and more hearty, every time we see him.

#### COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Our Easter enjoyments were dealt out with a liberal hand by the managers of this princely theatre. They will not suffer the long line of spectacles (glorious dynasty!) to be rudely broken, even in these times when truth and nature and bare walls meet with jacobinical eulogy. A piece, taken from the German romance "*Undine*," filled with sylvan bowers, fairy palaces, and marvellous changes, has delighted the young and the wise. The original tale, so gently mysterious, so wildly tender, so exquisitely blending the supernatural with genuine touches of human love, cannot be transferred to the stage without losing its most delicate beauties;—but it has at least, in this instance, suggested a

series of the most fanciful scenery. We have the fisherman's cottage nestling in the boughs of the awful forest—the rising of the streams among the vast thickets about the little verdant island where Undine smilingly reposes—the dim apparition of Kuhlborn; of the water, watery—his emerging from the magic well encircled by the crystal fountain—and all the wondrous regions of his dominion, temples, palaces, tombs, colonnades, framed of all the riches of the deep, "far sinking into splendour without end." There is not so much interest in the piece, as in those where superstitions are familiar to our hearts;—but the oldest must enjoy it as a magnificent spectacle, while to the youngest it has "the freshness and the glory of a dream." Miss E. Dennett was a light and sportive Undine—Abbott a gallant knight of chivalrous bearing—Mrs. Vining a forcible representative of the disappointed lady—and Blanchard and Mrs. Davenport seemed an honest fisherman and his wife, just as one might expect to find them, if really obliged to claim shelter in their hospitable cottage.

If the managers had been contented, as all the town were, with this splendid novelty, it would have been well. But they were resolved to gratify every possible taste which the holiday visitors might bring with them; and accordingly engaged Frenchmen, of astonishing powers of limb and muscle, to risk their lives for the amusement of 'the most enlightened public.' One of these actually walked like a fly along the eave of the proscenium, to the horror and disgust of the spectators; who only refrained from a decisive expression of anger, because it was impossible to hiss while the danger lasted, or to avoid feeling delighted when it was over. The two next, pleasantly denominated the "*Herculees of France*," displayed extraordinary strength and agility, but were no more "*like to Hercules*" than Hamlet himself. In general, their feats were merely astonishing, and in one or two instances shocking. There was, however, merit of a pleasanter kind in the representation of the antique statues; for though a "*robustious periwig*—



rated fellow," stuffed and padded for the occasion, is no very fit substitute for the beau ideal, the general resemblance of his attitudes suggested the idea of the exquisite works imitated; while the brilliant rapidity of their succession prevented the disgust which minute observation would have excited. In defence of the more perilous of these exhibitions, the managers urge a wish to display the power of muscular action in the human frame. But the theatre is not the place for the barbarities of scientific experiment. The imagination "hath no skill in surgery." And whatever pride may be excited by the proof of more capability in the "human form divine," is more than balanced by the shame of finding it debased to such unworthy uses.

Miss Dance made another attempt at the highest line of tragedy, in the character of Juliet, and made alike her excellencies and defects more conspicuous by the trial. That she did not entirely succeed is no dispraise; for never has any one (not even Miss O'Neill) realized our idea of this young and favourite creature of the sweetest of poets. Who can represent the most entire unconsciousness and the fullest maturity of the heart—or speed from infantine simplicity to deepest love; pass from budding hope to ecstasy, and from ecstasy to anguish; and curdle into a little moment a world of expectation, rapture, knowledge, heroism, and despair? Most of the Juliets whom we have seen, have not been sufficiently girlish in the first scenes—nor serious and intense enough in their declarations of affection—nor sufficiently calm and heroic in their preparations for the death-like slumber. They have been graceful women with the nurse—elegant coquettes in the precious hours of affection—and boisterous declaimers in the moments of resolution and agony. The Juliet of Shakspeare is none of these. A very girl at the opening of the play, knowing no affection but that of dutiful regard, she is matured to divinest womanhood;—there is no trifling in her demeanour—"her bounty is as boundless as the sea, her love as deep;"—she attains at once full acquaintance with

happiness and grief, and is prepared for heroic daring by a few hours of love, as well as if she had been trained by years of sorrow. The music of her very words is the expression of pensive thought. Miss Dance played delightfully in the garden-scene, though not sufficiently apprehensive and intense. A playful delicacy, too light for the part, but exquisite in itself, gave full assurance that she will one day glitter among the most elegant heroines of comedy. Her best indication of tragic power was in the delivery of the line—"All this is comfort; wherefore weep I then?" which was given in a broken and hysterical tone, exceedingly natural and touching. In the most trying scenes she was too evidently destitute of a true feeling of the situation, and which no instruction, however able, can supply; but which, we trust, time will give. She is very far from being an intense or a finished actress—but as a novice, who has acquired her whole knowledge of the art in a few months, she is really surprising.

This was made even more decidedly manifest by her performance of Lady Townley, in the Provoked Husband, which we think, of all her essays, the fullest of promise. She wants (how can she do otherwise?) that entire self-possession—that swan-like majesty of movement—that air which speaks the assured consciousness of wit, beauty, and grace—that everlasting flow of animal spirits, attempered by high elegance of demeanour—which we rather imagine in the Abingtons and Farrens, than remember to have seen in a living actress. Yet there was a charming gaiety, a delicate crispness of voice, and a sweet waywardness of manner—fantastic tosses of the head and smiles alternately winning and triumphant—which shew no ordinary genius for comedy. We were even more charmed by her sprightliness in the earlier scenes, than by her pathos in the last. Charles Kemble's Lord Townley was admirable throughout:—the high sense of dignity mastering strong emotion—all the passion and all the self-command of the character, were strikingly true. It bore the real im-

press of nobility, and did not need the broad red ribband which shed its blushing honours on his breast, and which might as well be left off, as it would scarcely be worn by a nobleman at a tête-à-tête dinner with his sister. Mrs. Faucit looked and acted Lady Grace with great propriety; Abbott was not only useful, but ornamental in the part of Manly; and Emery, as John Moody, was quite beyond the pale of criticism. Miss Foote, happily restored to the longing eyes of the town, was as excellent in Miss Jenny as her delicacy and loveliness would allow. The other parts were filled by Liston and Fawcett, and Mrs. Daveyport; so that the whole of this comedy, full as it is of sterling wit and sense, was acted in a style worthy of its merits.

Dryden's alteration of the *Tempest*—studded with songs, and embellished with new scenery, to supply the want of dramatic interest—has been revived at this theatre. Why should one of the most venerable productions of human genius be thus degraded? A piece with the same music and decorations might be "got up" from the last new novel to act as well. It is perhaps less vain to think of performing the *Midsummer Night's Dream* than the *Tempest*; because the last, besides its aerial wonders, has in our imaginations all the appearance of gray antiquity, and breathes of the far-off time. Its prodigies are to our feeling longer ago than the eldest miracles of Grecian fable; and lose more when an attempt is made to set them visibly before us. Dryden's profane introductions have been often censured, and never can be reprobated too strongly. To introduce two non-descript beings, who might profane the sanctities of our nature by foolish ribaldry, was not enough—but the innocent openness and sweet impulses of Miranda herself must be tainted, and the purest image of the poet's thought almost debased to a wanton! There is, no doubt, in the acted piece, the delicious singing by Miss Stephens and Miss Halland, the bright vision of Miss Foote, which glitters over the stage as the personified spirit of the beautiful story, and declamation by

Mr. Macready as Prospero, worthy of the mighty thoughts which he has to deliver. But even these are poor amends for the violation of the stateliest of poetic dreams; and these are counteracted by the infinite vulgarity of some of the comic acting. Mr. Emery's Caliban may be like a savage from the woods of Yorkshire, but breathes little of the wondrous isle. The last scene, in which a number of able-bodied singers come down to chaunt "where the bee sucks," among thick substantial clouds, and rise up again to leave the space for painted tritons and sea gods, is wretched mummery. In these things, the genius of Pantomime triumphs over that of Poetry, and Harlequin is the first of enchanters.

#### SURREY THEATRE.

The opening of this theatre formed one of the pleasantest incidents in the golden space of the Easter holidays. Its interior, which was scarcely worthy of its company before or behind the curtain, has been embellished in a chaste and tasteful style, and now perfectly satisfies the eye, while it does not attract it by any gaudy colour from the brighter region of the stage. No less than four new pieces, none of which have failed, and of which the larger portion are still attractive, have given ample proof of the unchanged vigour and liberality of the manager. The worst of these is a melodrama, founded on the well-known piece of farcical horror, called "Alonzo the brave and the fair Imogene," which is spun out into two acts without its ghost. The warrior is not really killed, but recovers from his wounds to play the spectre at the false one's wedding; and instead of bearing her off to the grave, takes her with exemplary charity to his arms. A strange and displeasing effect is produced by the insertion of several stanzas of the poem among the plain prose of the dialogue, and the whole is in itself tedious and unmeaning, but redeemed, in some measure, by the naïveté of Miss Copeland and the pathos of Miss Taylor. *The Two Gregories* is a short and sprightly farce, extremely well acted.

We have never been more startled

by a theatrical announcement; than by the notice of the third of Mr. Dibdin's novelties, which was introduced as "A serious melodramatic romance, founded on Horace Walpole's tragedy of *The Mysterious Mother!*" That this piece, which even its author dared not "commend to the stage," should, in these times, be first produced, seemed almost impossible, since even the eulogies of Lord Byron are scarcely sufficient to overcome the voice of nature all over the world. The truth is, that had its subject been less daring, the play would have long ago been forgotten. There is unquestionably some dramatic power in its construction, and a few felicitous expressions in its language, but, for the most part, it is only "earthly, sensual, devilish." If a man will seize on the most fearful anomalies of humanity, he may easily curdle the blood with horror, as any one may pass for a wit with the thoughtless, who is not afraid to blaspheme. He who casts off shame may easily make men wonder. The *Mysterious Mother* is not remarkable except as an instance of unholy daring. At the Surrey Theatre, indeed, the sting is taken away, and the heart plucked out of the mystery. Up to the end of the fourth act, the piece proceeds as in the original—but there, at the moment of the marriage, a woman, whom the son had long ago injured, is substituted for the unknown sister; and in the fifth act, it appears that the offence of the Countess has been only a breach of

her marriage vow, attended by no circumstances of horror. Indeed it is shewn that even this guilt has been simply in the mind; and she is reunited to a forgiving husband more easily than the frail wife of the Stranger. There is no great harm in this—nor any particular good. The whole loses its signification—and, ceasing to be horrible, is nothing. The chief interest excited is by curiosity to see how the manager will redeem himself and his characters. The acting, however, is excellent. Miss Taylor performs the Countess with a mild and touching dignity we have not seen on the stage since its great mistress left it; and Huntley and Watkins Burroughs give full effect to the eloquent declamations of the young Count and his friend. On the whole, however, we wish the piece had been left to the disgust of the good, and to Lord Byron's praises.

The new piece, entitled "*The Seven Champions of Christendom*," is the best of all Mr. Dibdin's novelties. It is full of the pleasantest anachronisms in the world. There is also the combat of St. George and the Dragon, with which all the fortunate possessors of our gold are familiar, as large as life. There are besides a great many amusing traits of national character for the philosopher—a procession to enchant a child—and a feast to satisfy an alderman. It is as witty as a tolerable farce—as gorgeous as a melodrama—and as interesting and full of change as a fairy tale.

## FINE ARTS.

### BRITISH SCULPTURE.—ON THE PROPOSED MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF GEORGE III.\*

WHILE philosophy, poetry, and general literature, have been so highly and successfully cultivated in Great Britain, there are certain departments of the fine arts in the practice of which we have fallen very short of excellence. The inferior branches of painting have been studied with unequalled success; and a proof is exhibited in the works of Haydon and Martin, that if there be any thing like a relish for the loftiest efforts

of the pencil among the people of this country, native genius will be found to achieve them. Our deficiency is most conspicuous in sculpture and architecture. In the latter art, indeed, we have had Jones and Wren, who have left monuments of their genius, which our modern architects have yet to equal, before they can expect to attach permanent respect to their labours. But England has been hitherto very circumscribed in the pro-

\* See page 126 of this volume

duction of sculptural talent. Perhaps the reign of a general or what may be denominated a national taste for sculpture, may be essential to that degree of excellence which rises above a tame mediocrity. There is in England universally, a want of that refined feeling for ideal beauty, and high sensibility to its correct forms, which are generated by a constant familiarity with the ancient relics of art. The Italian, accustomed from his infancy to the exquisite outline of antique figures, even in his household utensils, imbibes almost intuitively a taste for the correct and beautiful from habitual association. In the same manner Englishmen feel an attachment for Gothic architecture, grounded on early habit rather than on any conviction of its excellence; and our mechanics and artists are in consequence fond of imitating its prominent peculiarities, in those trades where the art of design is allowed free play.

The sensibility to ideal beauty among a people who have the best models constantly before their eyes, and the preference which they bestow upon it, constitutes a species of natural taste distinct from that which arises out of a cultivation of the mind, and is found in every country among men of letters, professors of the fine arts, and amateurs. The effects of this general taste may be discovered in the buildings, dress, and even the bodily action of the Italians. The French in their works of fancy possess a considerable share of it; their household furniture, their ornaments of every kind, and the decorations of their apartments are far more tasteful than ours. They acquired it from their southern neighbours; but its acquirement was no doubt by slow and imperceptible degrees. Among us the number who possess even a limited taste, is very small compared with the bulk of our population, who have not a remote feeling of it. A long period must elapse before the impression, produced by the writings and works of men of refined judgment in art—by the collections of some of our nobility and men of fortune—by the works in a purer taste than common which may be patronised—and by our public exhibitions of works of art—will remove the obtuseness of vulgar perception from the majority of the people, and impart to their minds a preference for the correct and beautiful, which, though slight in itself, will operate to increase the love of art in the nation. Secondary means are already contributing to this object; the introduction of the vases and

utensils judiciously copied from the antique by Wedgewood, the improvement of form in our common china ware, and even the sale of plaster casts and Etruscan vases by Italian figure-makers, will not fail in time to infuse a certain degree of taste into the mass of the people. Barbarous as the ideas of a large portion of our population are in respect to art, there was a period not very remote when they were much more so. How great then is the necessity that all works which are to meet the public eye, to be public instructors in art, and to remain for ages memorials of the state of the fine arts in England at the time they were formed, should be executed in the purest taste and with the utmost skill which our artists are capable of displaying. Great works, which require general patronage and are true sources of national glory, are those in which we are most deficient. What interest now do the victories of the Athenians inspire compared with the reliques of art which they have left us? We are now more familiar with the name of Pericles than with that of any other statesman of Greece, not for the victories he achieved, nor for his politic government, nor for his personal virtues, but for the noble works he erected, and the names of Phidias, Ictinus, Callicrates, and others, with which he associated his own,—not whose bloodless fame eclipses that of contemporary warriors and statesmen, because the latter belonged only to their own age and nation, but the former to all time, and to all mankind.

The works of our sculptors have been in considerable demand for monuments erected at the national expense during the late war. This has been the only patronage the government of Great Britain has afforded to the fine arts, if it can deserve the name, when competition was for the most part excluded. Much marble has been chiselled out and money paid for monumental works, but nothing great has been produced. Though we have had many sculptors, we have been sadly deficient in the commanding genius which is able to create character, and to stamp upon the marble that sublimity of expression which can alone confer imperishable renown upon art. Our deficiency in sculpture does not arise, as some would pretend, from the influence of climate. One of the first modern sculptors is a Dane\*, who according to this doctrine ought to have

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\* Thorvaldsen.

been inferior to any sculptor born in the southern, western, or middle counties of England. There are no doubt certain circumstances better adapted for calling a particular species of talent into action in one country than another; but genius itself is an universal heritage in respect to locality.

It is a disgrace to the nation that all public works have not been thrown open to competition, and left to the choice of a judicious selection of men, deeply versed in art. Either a public work is now given to one favoured individual, or a committee, wholly incompetent for the purpose, is chosen to decide on the plan. This is an old objection, and has been answered by a defiance to prove that the committees hitherto nominated have not taken the best design offered to them. If such were uniformly the case, we should indeed have good ground to despair of ever seeing the state of sculpture in this country other than it is at present; but we hope better things.

Committees, as generally constituted, are the worst means possible of deciding on the excellence of Art. Among such, interest is ever at play; and one or two real judges of art among them are sure to be little regarded. A city alderman who has grubbed his way to civic honours, however commendable for his industry and his powers of digestion, is but a sorry judge on such a subject. His idea will be, how he shall benefit some particular individual who has been recommended to him, by interesting the committee on his own side of the question; or, if he piques himself upon his taste, he will choose that design which is most encumbered with laurels and sprawling figures of Fame or Glory. If Government committees have had the reputation of being better than City ones, because, as is really the case, there are so many men of acknowledged taste among our nobility and senators—though it does not follow that such are always among the judges selected on similar occasions—it is curious that they should belie their better judgments, and after pompous sittings and grave deliberations, only shew the nation that “*Parturient montes, nascitur ridiculus mus.*”

We have been led to these remarks by the publication of a design for a Monument to the memory of his late Majesty George III. If an instance were wanting to shew how ill adapted the generality of committees are for deciding on these matters, the present is a most convin-

cing case, exactly in point. We know not who the individuals may be constituting this court of taste: we cannot therefore speak of them with prejudice, but simply from their conduct and the specimen of their labours laid before the public; and upon that specimen we congratulate both them and the country! They appear to have made no selection of a design from the studies of our best sculptors: after opening a fair competition among British artists; these they have excluded entirely, and taken a shorter road to their object. They fixed upon a design composed of the figures of Fame and Victory, stolen from the monuments in Westminster Abbey; and the Venetian horses and car of the Place Carrousel, decorated with St. George's Cross, Commerce, the *Fine Arts*, Agriculture, and Religion, in the common allegorical taste. The Car itself contains a clumsy figure of his late Majesty, crowned with laurel of course, as represented upon our copper coin, and holding the crown and sceptre of the Tower regalia in his hands. To increase the allegorical attractions, a monster, no portion of which is to be found in Shew or Pennant, among the creation of nature, is placed under the fore-feet of the horses; as if it were designed to depart as far as possible from truth and propriety.

Here was a noble opportunity for honouring the memory of our late Sovereign by a monument declaratory of the state of the fine arts at the time of its erection, and worthy of a powerful empire. No miserable court patronage should have been suffered to contravene these objects. Simplicity and originality should have been indispensable. Time should have been given, that the best artists in the nation might have matured designs. Those designs should have undergone the most scrupulous criticism, by men of acknowledged taste, and by artists. The reverse of this mode of proceeding has been adopted, and with a felicity in error unmatched until now, an architect, highly patronized, has been chosen to make the present design, thus excluding a competition among British sculptors. We were not before sensible, that the perfection of architecture had been attained in England, so that there was nothing more left for its professors to learn; and that, in consequence, they were at liberty to begin new studies. We did not conceive that their progress in art, and their noble daring, had yet justified them, like Michael Angelo, in attempting the union of the two professions in one individual. Some may be in-



clined to urge in their favour, that their exuberant stock of inventive acquirements might be as harmlessly suffered to evaporate in sculptural designs, as in degrading their imitations of the majestic pediments of the ancients, by garnishing them with towers; thus putting beyond question the orthodoxy of our new churches, by accommodating them with a chime for treble bob majors. We, however, are among those who think otherwise. We know that court favour can do the most miraculous thing on earth, after an Act of Parliament; but it has now, for the first time, metamorphosed an architect into a sculptor. This is something like real transmutation; it is the true philosopher's stone. Our portrait-painting academy may be one day changed by its magic into an academy of mathematicians, as our profound Oxonians metamorphose a whiskered German hussar into an LL. D. Nay, they may be made hereditary adepts in fluxions, as was once done at a German university. Thus a royal road to geometry will be discovered at last!

But what British artist of merit will model this work under the humiliating circumstances in which he must undertake it? If there be a high and just feeling among our sculptors—if they regard their future reputation, the best among them will decline the undertaking with indignation. Posterity will not credit that an architect designed a work which Mr. — or Mr. — executed; but the sculptor must father it: “with all its imperfections on its head.” The desire of fame is the main thing cherished among men of character in art; it is grounded on elevated sentiments, and it infuses a freedom and spirit into their works. Who then would be mean enough to cast a lasting stigma on his reputation by working up the design of another, and taking the responsibility for its defects? Let us imagine an Athenian mason drawing a design for Phidias and instructing him how to model it!

The nameless committee, it matters not who may have composed it, deserves no respect or mercy from any quarter, for the wound it has inflicted upon art. It has sanctioned absurdities that were beginning to die away as a better taste dawned among us. Nature, and nothing but nature, rigid truth, and the purest unmetretricious simplicity only, can be tolerated in such a work as the present. Allegories, if of the best order, are, in sculpture as well as in painting, always less interesting than real facts; for they

are always either old, common-place, or far-fetched. Dragons, gorgons, and chimeras, are a perversion of taste, and fit only for those who relish the temptation of St. Anthony in a monkish daub, but feel no regard for the beautiful forms of nature or antiquity. If an artist of taste venture out of the circle of nature, he selects those forms which induce the mind to believe that his creation is part of the family of humanity. The centaurs and satyrs of the ancients were combinations of well-formed animals with the human body. The Caliban of Shakspeare, and the Sin, Death, and Satan, of Milton, possess outlines of nature, one of them in her finest form. The Angel of the Hebrews, and the mythological objects of the ancient Heathen worship, were drawn from the most beautiful living objects in creation; so that the imagination needed no effort to believe them real existencies. The superstition of the darker ages of Christianity peopled hell, and even earth in some places, with monsters, the offspring of diseased fantasy. The dragon of the Cappadocian freebooter St. George, is one of the latter description, and one of the best; it is a most ugly representation of this dragon, with three additional heads, which has been introduced into the present “splendid conception,” as it has been denominated. This monster is sufficiently “splendid” to ornament a bomb-carriage, and to decorate the parade-ground of the horseguards; but it is no proper adjunct to a work of high art. Sculpture is an imitation of perfected nature, and should exclude such figures from their vulgarity, for they have been multiplied upon tombs, monuments, and alehouse signs, beyond satiety, even to disgust. Ninety-nine artists out of a hundred would have made designs similar to the present a hundred years ago, in darker times of British art, provided the newspapers had brought the Venetian horses on the tapis in consequence of some contingent event. The only difference, perhaps, would have been, that all but half a dozen of such designs would have shewn a full-bottomed wig on the head of his Majesty, and a crown over it.

It is more than surmised that this gorgeous effort of British taste in the 19th century is to be carried into effect at the public expense. Had it been a bantling fostered by private subscription, and had the committee been formed from among the subscribers, it should have been as sacred to them as the dragon upon Bow-church is to its parishioners,

and as secure from our censures. But the case, we are led to believe, is otherwise; and the extravagance of the commendation which has been bestowed upon it, is in furtherance of the job, and a precursor to its speedy completion. We, therefore, protest against it in the name of good taste, of British sculpture, and of national character in art. Let us have a work which is simple and original, designed and executed by a British artist in the best style of which he is capable. Let us have any thing from Chantrey, Flaxman, or Westmacott, and not a monument designed by an architect, defective in originality, vulgar in conception, and, as will inevitably be the case if carried into effect by inferior artists, deficient in execution. Let not the British public have a work palmed upon it for the finger of the scoffer to point at, and to call up a blush of shame on the faces of its posterity.

Exhibitions of British Art open upon every side, and few things more rationally interesting can appear before any public. The *British Institution*, with its attractive picture "*The Feast of Belshazzar*"—the exhibition of *Mr. Haydon's historical pictures*, and the gallery of the truly patriotic *Sir John Leicester*, have already been noticed in our pages. Beside these, "*The Society of Painters in Water Colours*" have exhibited works of surpassing beauty, unrivalled in any other country. "*The Exhibition of Engravings by living British Artists*" has been opened in Soho Square, and is a most delightful collection of unequalled excellence in that walk of art. Mr. Holland has exhibited *A View of Richmond*, originally designed for the Royal Academy, to which he has added some other pieces. It seems that the multitude of portraits sent to the Royal Academy for exhibition was so great as to exclude Mr Holland's picture from an eligible situation. How deeply is it to be regretted that a host of unmeaning heads, possessing no intellectual attraction, should be allowed to choke up the rooms of the Academy, and nauseate the public. Really we think that a portrait or two of some interesting persons by Sir T. Laurence, in each exhibition, would sufficiently shew, what does not require such confirmation, his exquisite skill in that branch of art—that the other academicians should send as few as possible, and be content to satisfy their ambition with the reflection, that a national academy ought not to be a show-room of portraits, though conducive, perhaps, to their private inter-

ests in the way of emolument or ambition—finally, that the heads of bewigged judges and bishops, dowager duchesses, children in leading-strings, empty-headed dandies, peers known only in Debrett, and gormandizing aldermen, had better be reserved for the academician's private gallery. The portrait of Byron, Scott, or Wellington, or that of any eminent intellectual individual, creates a feeling of interest in the beholder, and is an attractive object, nay, it is a part of literature or history; but what communion can such hold with the motley crowd whose visages cover the academy walls, and exclude finer specimens of art! We venture to predict, that if the head of every booby who can afford to pay for the translation of its inane expression on an unlucky piece of canvass, is thus suffered to occupy the place of better things, meritorious artists will leave the walls of the academy entirely. If each academician must exhibit his full stock of portraits, let the Academy build an additional room out of the ample funds its exhibitions have supplied it with. Mr. Glover has opened an exhibition of his charming works. Mr. Ward has exhibited an *Allegorical picture of the Battle of Waterloo*. It displays considerable, though misused talent; we had hoped that allegorical painting, on a great scale at least, was in the grave "of all the Capulets." Mr. Ward has called it from its dusty habitation, neither for his own advantage, nor for that of the conquerors at Waterloo. First, however, in a national view, is the *Annual Exhibition of the Royal Academy*, a notice of which will be given in a following number.

The Marquis of Stafford and Earl Grosvenor permit viewing their noble collections by tickets, as well as Mr. Thomas Hope. A gallery is also erecting by the sons of the late Mr. West, for an exhibition of the works of that venerable artist. Thus London, at present, teems with shows of art, that cannot fail in the end to purify the public taste, while, at the same time, they afford a delightful visual entertainment.

We hear that a view of Carlisle, in aquatinta, from a drawing by Robert Carlyle, 19 inches by 14, is very highly spoken of. Few English cities present so fine an object for the artist, in regard to picturesque effect, or to the beholder from historical association. We have not seen the work, but have been assured that it will confer fresh honour on British art.

*Illustrations of Shakspeare*, by Robert Smirke, R.A.—The first number of this

work has been published by Messrs. Heath and Hamilton, and is to consist of 37 numbers, one every three months. The present part contains, (in a wrapper with the bust-portrait of Shakspeare neatly engraved on steel,) six plates illustrative of *The Tempest*. They are beautifully done. 1. Caliban bearing a load of wood, and cursing with bitterness. The figure from Mr. Smirke's painting is replete with character; and the engraving by Mr. C. Heath, in his best manner. 2. Prospero, Miranda asleep, and Ariel entering. The plate is by Engleheart. 3. Caliban, Trinculo, and Stephano. In this Mr. Smirke has borrowed from himself: it is the coun-

terpart of the same scene in Boydell's Shakspeare. 4. Miranda, Sebastian kneeling, and Prospero observing. The lady provokingly short, the lover in the usual style, and the picture altogether common-place. 5. Trinculo, Stephano, Caliban, and Ariel, engraved by E. Portbury. There is great humour and great beauty in this: Mr. Smirke's forte appears to be humour. Trinculo in his robes is admirable; and the mischievous leer of Caliban, and the drunken swagger of Stephano, equally good. 6. The Denouement, engraved by S. Davenport. Here again Miranda is a head too short; the rest are well grouped, and the background spirited.

## VARIETIES.

*Oxford, April 21.*—The Picture Gallery, in this University, has lately been embellished by models of the Temple of Neptune, in Paestum, and of the Amphitheatre, at Verona.

The whole number of Degrees in Lent was D.D. 7.—D. Medicine 1.—B.D. 5.—B.C.L. 2.—M.A. 31.—B.A. 22.—Matriculations, 121.

The Rev. Hugh N. Pearson, M.A. of St. John's College, is admitted Bachelor and Doctor in Divinity, Grand Compounder; and the Rev. Charles Goddard, M.A. of Christ Church, and Archdeacon of Lincoln, &c. is admitted Bachelor in Divinity, Grand Compounder.

*Trinity College, Dublin.*—At the examination lately held in this University, the premiums bestowed by his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Armagh, Lord Primate of all Ireland, for promoting the study of the Hebrew language, were obtained by the undernamed students, Bachelors of Arts:—Thompson, Sillery, Doyle, Hamard, Kyle, Mason, Bryans, and Congrave.

*Royal Society of Literature.*—His Majesty having been pleased to express his approbation of this Society; and having honoured it with his patronage, by assigning the annual sum of one hundred guineas each, for ten Associates, payable out of the privy purse; and also an annual premium of one hundred guineas for the best dissertation on some interesting subject, to be chosen by the council of the Society:—

The following regulations have been adopted as the basis of its proceedings.

*Objects of the Society.*—The objects of the Society are, to unite and extend the general interests of literature; to reward

literary merit by patronage; to excite literary talent by premiums; and to promote literary education by bestowing exhibitions at the universities and public schools, in cases of distinguished desert.

*Constitution of the Society.*—1. The Fellows constitute the principal body of the Society, and contribute to its support by subscriptions and benefactions. Every person elected a Fellow of this Society, shall pay annually the sum of two guineas, or more, at their option, or a proportional composition in lieu of the annual payments; and no person can be proposed for election unless on the recommendation of at least three Fellows.

2. The Associates form that portion of the Society to which its patronage is directed; they are to consist of two classes, viz. Associates under patronage, whether of the King, or of the Society; and Honorary Associates; from which latter class the Associates under patronage will chiefly be elected.

The class of Associates under patronage is to consist of persons of distinguished learning, authors of some creditable work of literature, and men of good moral character, ten on the royal endowment, of whom shall be natives of the United Kingdom, and Foreigners; and an unlimited number on the funds of the Society, as soon and in proportion as the amount funded shall be sufficient for the purpose: the whole number, both on the royal endowment, and on the funds of the Society, to be appointed by the council of the Society.

Authors desirous of becoming Associates, shall send a specification of their works; which being approved by the council of the Society, they will be eli-

gible to the class of Honorary Associates; to which class no person shall be elected, but on the recommendation of at least three Fellows of the Society.

Every Associate under patronage shall, at his admission, choose some subject, or subjects of literature, upon which he will engage to communicate within the year a paper or papers for the Society's *Memoirs of Literature*; of which memoirs a volume will be published by the Society from time to time.

3. The Honorary Members shall be such persons as are entitled to public respect on account of their literary characters; and are to consist of professors of literature in the several universities of the United Kingdom; head masters of the great schools of royal foundation, and other great schools; eminent literary men in the United Kingdom; distinguished female writers; and also foreigners celebrated for literary attainments.

**Benefactions and Subscriptions.**—1. An annual subscription of ten guineas continued for five years, and engaged to be continued at least five years more, or, a benefaction of one hundred guineas, will entitle such subscribers and benefactors to privileges hereafter to be declared, according to the date of their subscription. The same privileges to be extended to all other subscribers, or benefactors, when their respective subscriptions, or benefactions, shall collectively amount to one hundred guineas.

2. Honorary Members may become subscribers or benefactors; and, in order that every member of the society may have an opportunity of contributing to its support, the Associates, of both classes, will be at liberty to subscribe one guinea per annum. Voluntary subscriptions or benefactions from ladies or other persons, not desirous of becoming members of the society, shall be received, and a list of such contributors shall be inserted in the Society's *Memoirs*.

From the month of November to July, both inclusive, with the exception of the weeks of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, it is proposed, that a weekly meeting of the society shall be held on every Thursday, at two o'clock.

The detailed laws will of course settle more minute particulars and regulations. At present a provisional council is engaged on framing these, and conducting the other affairs of this royal endowment. The ten Royal Associates have been already proposed, two joint secretaries named, and, in fine, the whole is in train

to receive the augmentation and support anticipated from the nation. The subscription, even before the plan has been generally promulgated, amounts to a very considerable sum, and includes many names illustrious for rank and literature.

*The Unicorn.*—Another animal resembling the description of the unicorn, as given by Pliny, is now on its way to this country from Africa; it nearly resembles the horse in figure, but is much smaller, and the single horn projecting from the forehead is considerably shorter than is given in the real or supposed delineations of that doubtful creature.

*Dramatic Copyright.*—A pamphlet published on this subject in 1819, in the shape of a letter to the Hon. G. Lamb, has the following plan to preserve the rights of authors from the voracious grasp of play-managers:—

“The literature of the drama might be protected in England upon the same principles as in France. It is there admitted that the attraction of a theatrical entertainment depends as much upon the author as the actors; and that the author is therefore entitled to a share of the profits, whenever and wherever his production is represented. The government collects and pays, to him or his descendants, a portion of the receipts of every theatre in the kingdom, on every occasion that his piece is performed. This would be a work of considerable difficulty in Great Britain; and I would therefore propose that, upon the same just principle, but attained by different means, every theatre, either of the metropolis or the provinces, should be constrained to apply to the Lord-Chamberlain, or any other public officer, for license to represent any new piece, which either might be offered in MS. to the proprietors, or which they might be induced to play, from any celebrity which might follow its publication; and that such license should be conceded to each theatre, either for a term of years or perpetually, upon payment of a sum to be regulated by the number of the audience which such theatre could accommodate. Or the same principle might be asserted by an enactment enabling the author to make a like agreement immediately with any theatre, by being secured that his piece should nowhere be exhibited without his permission.—The great object which I have at heart in this address is, to secure a fair ordeal for theatrical literature. It may be said that a dramatic author is not at present restricted in his appeal to the public though the medi-

um of the press. It is true. But, in the first place, there is a prejudice against plays which have not been acted, as being considered incapable of representation. Pope's sneer of "Shame the rogues, and print it," has placed an unsuccessful dramatic writer in a situation which all mankind appear ready to pronounce as ridiculous. Should he laugh at this feeling, and publish his production, if it attained the most brilliant reputation, he would possibly see his own fair fame applied to the profit of that very establishment which rejected him! What did the author of "Fazio" acquire from the liberality of one of the great London theatres?—Not even the poor privilege to have the name of his hero exempted from a barbarous mis-pronunciation! *Why, in the name of common sense, should a dramatic author lose all control over his own property the moment he shall incur the expense of transferring it from WRITTEN to PRINTED characters?* The Muses ought not to be mercenary, but they seldom prosper when they are left to feed upon 'theameleon dish.' Of the advantages of such a plan as I have proposed, I may be allowed to say a few words in recapitulation.

"1st. The public taste would be appealed to without the intervention of managerial inattention or caprice, so that the drama would have as fair a field of emulation as the arts of painting and sculpture.

"2d. The demands of a rigid criticism, such as is exercised on other literary works, in union with the claims of the stage, would elevate the character of dramatic performances, and thus apply a satisfactory test to the reputation of the present successful writers.

"3d. The managers of the great metropolitan stages might resign the invidious distinction of sitting in judgment on all dramatic genius, and possibly obtain a succession of good pieces at a rate of expense which would be of trifling amount; with the additional advantage, that the previous acquaintance of the public with the merits of such pieces would obviate some of the defects of the enormous size of their theatres.

"4th. The provincial theatres might recover from their present neglect and decay, by ceasing to depend upon the metropolitan boards for novelties, which are generally unsuited to the characters of their establishments, and to the taste of their patrons; and these, as well as the lesser theatres of London, might be enabled to produce pieces of acknow-

ledged merit, without the necessity of paying considerable prices for exclusive copies.

"5th. Authors, even of the highest pretensions, would have encouragement to apply themselves with zeal to dramatic composition, in the assurance that their merits would be fairly and liberally canvassed; and that a good acting drama would infallibly be produced, either upon a conspicuous or an obscure stage, but with a certainty that its reward would increase with its reputation."

*Geology.*—Dr. Macculloch, in a very valuable work lately published, after some introductory remarks on the methods of arranging rocks which have been adopted by different mineralogists, and on the plan of this arrangement and nomenclature, gives the following general catalogue of rocks, succeeded by some remarks on their order of succession in nature:—

PRIMARY CLASS.	SECONDARY CLASS.
<i>Unstratified.</i>	<i>Stratified.</i>
Granite	Lowest (red) Sandstone
Serpentine	Superior Sandstones
<i>Stratified.</i>	Limestone
Gneiss	Shale
Micaceous Schist	<i>Unstratified.</i>
Chlorite Schist	Overlying (and Venous) Rocks
Talcoze Schist	Pitchstone
Hornblende Schist	Occasional Rocks
Actinolite Schist	Jasper
Quartz Rock	Siliceous Schist
Red Sandstone	Chert
Argillaceous Schist	Gypsum
Primary Limestone	Conglomerate Rocks
Compact Feldspar	Veinstones

## APPENDIX I.

## Volcanic Rocks.

## APPENDIX II.

Clay, Marl, and Sand	Alluvia
Coal	Lignite and Peat.

Dr. Macculloch apologizes for the introduction of coal and peat into this list: but the connexion of the former with the strata in which it lies, and the important illustrations of its history afforded by the latter, amply justify their insertion. With respect to the order of succession of the primary class, the claim of granite to the lowest place is unquestioned, but after it no certainty can be obtained, for the others are all found in occasional contact and in uncertain order; to illustrate this fact, Dr. M. inserts a table in his work, shewing the irregular order of succession in rocks in several parts of Great Britain.



**Northern Expedition.**—In addition to the preparations which were made for the last voyage to guard against the cold, the vessels are now lined with cork all round the inside, and have also an apparatus by a Mr. Sylvester, for conveying heated air all round the lower deck, and a small branch from the main pipe opening into each of the officers' cabins. They take out no salt beef; but, in lieu of it, a large quantity of beef, veal, and mutton, preserved by Messrs. Donkin and Co.'s process. In other respects, the provisions are the same as in the last expedition, only that there is a larger quantity, each ship being provided with stores and provisions for three years. They have also more coals, for each vessel takes 115 chaldrons. The Nautilus, a hired transport, is to accompany them as far as Davis's Strait, in order to carry out part of their fuel and stores, &c.; and it is reported that another vessel is to be sent to Behring's Strait, in the course of next year, to meet them there, should they succeed in penetrating to the Pacific, with an additional supply of such articles as may be deemed necessary. If the wind permitted, they were to drop down to Woolwich on the 27th April, there to take on board their powder and ordnance stores; and thence to proceed to the Nore, where the men are to be paid three months' pay in advance, in order to enable them to furnish themselves with clothes, and other necessaries for the voyage. Captain Parry, in a letter to a friend, says, "We drop down the river on Friday, and shall probably be at the Nore till the 4th or 5th of May, and then make a fair start across the Atlantic. Every thing belonging to our equipment is as I could wish. I have not a thing left undone which has suggested itself as useful; and we go out under every circumstance which, as far as we can see, is likely to tend to success. You will remember, however, that I am not over-sanguine, and you will oblige me much in checking, by every opportunity in your power, the high expectations, which are, I believe, too generally formed of our complete success." On the 8th ult. the above vessels sailed from the Nore.

**Currents of the Ocean.**—The following document was inclosed in a bottle, and thrown into the sea just twelve months ago. It was taken up on the shores of Martinique, on the 4th of February last. The bottle had thus travelled a distance of 2,500 miles in about ten months, 250 miles per month, or eight miles per day.

"The bottle which contains this card was thrown into the sea in lat. 5 deg. 12 min. S. long. 24 deg. 40 min. W. at noon, on the 28th day of March, 1820, from the ship Ospray, Glasgow, which sailed from Greenock on the 26th February, on a trading voyage round the world. Whoever finds this is requested to insert a notice of the time and place in some literary or political publication, with the view of establishing facts relative to the currents of the ocean.—All well."

**Volcano in the Moon.**—By a paper read before the Astronomical Society of London, from Dr. Olbers, of Bremen, it appears that the luminous appearance on the moon's disc, mentioned by Captain Kater, was seen there also; but Dr. Olbers adds, that he by no means thinks that it is a volcano, since the phenomenon may easily be accounted for on other principles, the particulars of which he will communicate at a future opportunity.

**The Egyptian Tomb.**—Mr. Belzoni has completed and opened his proposed models of the wonderful tomb which he explored in the precincts of the Nile. The representation is so perfect that the beholder can easily participate in the feelings which are induced by the contemplation of those immense works, which must have occupied hundreds of labourers and artists for many years in the completion. A mere verbal description was sufficient to raise the highest interest; but a *fac simile* has infinitely more attractions, especially when the industry and perseverance indispensable to the success of such an undertaking are reflected upon. Mr. Belzoni's Exhibition has charms not only for the admirers of art and the lovers of antiquity, but those who are influenced by curiosity alone will find enough to astonish and delight them. The chambers, in which the original size and colour of the figures on the wall are exactly preserved, present much matter for speculation both to the mythologist and the historian. A procession of captives attracts particular attention. Before a "hawk-headed divinity" are four red men with white kirtles; then four white men with thick black beards, and with a simple white fillet round their black hair, wearing striped and fringed kirtles; before these are four negroes, with hair of different colours, wearing large circular ear-rings, having white petticoats, supported by a belt over the shoulder; and next in order march four white men, with smaller

beards and curled whiskers, bearing double spreading plumes in their heads, tattooed, and wearing robes, or mantles, spotted like the skins of wild beasts. Now Mr. B. is disposed to consider the red men as Egyptians, the black-bearded men as Jews, and the tattooed as Persians; and these conjectures seem to accord remarkably well with the history of the times concerned: for Necho, the father of Psammis, whose tomb this is supposed to be, is known, both from sacred history and from Herodotus, to have had wars with the Jews and with the Babylonians; and Herodotus mentions his expedition against the Ethiopians. So that this procession may very naturally be considered as consisting of captives made in his wars. The passages in Scripture, which illustrate this portion of history, will be found in 2 Chronicles, chap. xxxv. ver. 20, 21, 22, 23, 24; and chap. xxxvi. ver. 1, 2, 3, 4; and in Jeremiah, chap. xxxvi. See also the 2d Book of Herodotus. It is impossible to conceive any thing more striking than this agreement of sacred and profane history, with this remarkable representation in the catacomb.—The gallery is further enriched with specimens of Egyptian sculpture; and there is a case of Egyptian curiosities containing idols, coins, mummies, scarabei, lacrymatories, utensils, figures, vases, articles of dress and ornament, and a splendid manuscript of papyrus. The mummy of a long-armed ape is in perfect preservation, and covered with hair. The mummy of a young man, recently unrolled, is also in extraordinary preservation, and decides a great classical controversy, namely, in what way the brains were extracted for ancient embalming. It is distinctly ascertained that Herodotus was right in asserting, that this operation was performed through the nostrils; a crooked instrument can be readily passed up that organ, in the present subject, and command the whole region of the brain; which cannot be done either by the orifices of the eyes or mouth; and there is no opening whatever in the back of the head.

*Atropia*.—A substance has been discovered in the plant *Belladonna Atropia*, which gives to it the particular properties it possesses. This substance has been called *Atropia*; it is white, shining, crystallizable in long needles, insipid, and little soluble in water or alcohol; it forms regular salts with the acids, and is

capable of neutralizing a considerable quantity of them. Its sulphate contains:

Atropia.....	38,93
Sulphuric acid....	36,52
Water .....	24,55

Total.. 100

When Atropia and potassa are mixed in a red heat, the ashes (solution?) mingled with muriate of iron, produce a brilliant red colour.—*Journ. de Physique*.

*Lithia in Lepidolite*.—Professor Gmelin has detected lithia in two specimens of lepidolite; one being Swedish, and the other from Moravia. He endeavoured, without success, to form alum with this alkali and the super-sulphate of alumine.

*Weights and Measures*.—The commissioners of inquiry upon this subject have terminated their labours, and the following is an extract from their final report. The scientific reader must smile at the precision with which they identify the standard yard, by stating that so many inches and fractional parts of an inch of that standard “have been found equal to the length of a pendulum, supposed to vibrate seconds in London, on the level of the sea (at what place?) and in a vacuum.” The late Lord Stanhope, had he been living, would, to use his own strong phraseology, have examined their guts out, before he would have suffered the commissioners to have proposed such a vague method of identification:—

“May it please your Majesty—We, the commissioners appointed by your Majesty, for the purpose of considering the subject of Weights and Measures, have now completed the examination of the standards which we have thought it necessary to compare. The measurements which we have lately performed upon the apparatus employed by the late Sir George Shackburgh Evelyn, have enabled us to determine with sufficient precision the weight of a given bulk of water, with a view to the fixing the magnitude of the standard of weight; that of length being already determined by the experiments related in our former reports: and we have found by the computations, which will be detailed in the appendix, that the weight of a cubic inch of distilled water, at 62 deg. of Fahrenheit, is 252,72 grains of the parliamentary standard pound of 1758, supposing it to be weighed in a vacuum. We beg leave, therefore, finally to recommend, with all humility, to your Majesty, the adoption of the regulations and modifications suggested in our former reports,

which are evidently these :—1. That the parliamentary standard yard, made by Bird in 1760, be henceforward considered as the authentic legal standard of the British empire ; and that it be identified by declaring that 39,1393 inches of this standard, at the temperature of 62 deg. of Fahrenheit, have been found equal to the length of a pendulum supposed to vibrate seconds in London, on the level of the sea, and in a vacuum.—2. That the parliamentary standard Troy pound, according to the two pound weight made in 1758, remain unaltered ; and that 7,000 Troy grains be declared to constitute an Avoirdupois pound ; the cubic inch of distilled water being found to weigh, at 62 deg. in a vacuum, 252,72 parliamentary grains.—3. That the ale and corn gallon be restored to their original equality, by taking, for the statutable common gallon of the British empire, a mean value, such that a common gallon of water may weigh 10 pounds Avoirdupois in ordinary circumstances, its contents being nearly 277,3 cubic inches ; and that correct standards of this imperial gallon, and of the bushel, peck, quart, and pint, derived from it, and of their parts, be procured without delay for the Exchequer, and for such other offices in your Majesty's dominions as may be judged most convenient for the ready use of your Majesty's subjects."

*Political Economy Club.*—Monday, April 30, there was a dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern, for the purpose of originating a Society for promoting the Knowledge of the *Science of Political Economy*. There were twenty gentlemen present : amongst them were Mr. Ricardo, Mr. Malthus, Mr. Keith Douglas, Mr. Holland, Col. Torrens, Mr. Mill, Mr. Mushet, Mr. Tooke, &c. &c. A set of Rules for the government of the Society was read and adopted. The Members are to dine together once a month during the season, for the purpose of discussing questions connected with Economical Science. This is the first time any science has been proposed to be seriously discussed over turtle and Champagne : the dry nature of the subject, perhaps, may require some such excitements.

*Astronomy, Errors of the Tables of Planets.*—The German observations of Jupiter and Saturn, as recorded by Bode, do not agree quite well enough to settle the question of accuracy of the tables of their motions, without a reference to the Greenwich observations. They appear, however, to prove that Bouvard's ta-

bles of both planets are considerably more accurate than Delambre's. The mean error of Bouvard in the H. longitude of  $\Upsilon$ , about the time of opposition in 1819, was  $+5''.7$  or  $-10''$  in the latitude  $+3''.2$  or  $-1''$ , according to Sniadecki and Derfflinger : in the H. longitude of  $\eta$   $-6''.8$  or  $+23''$ , and in the latitude  $+7''$  or  $+6''$ . Delambre's tables of  $\Upsilon$  gave the longitude  $-21''.1$ ,  $-19''$ ,  $-26''$  or  $+12$ , and the latitude  $+1''.7$ ,  $+2''$ ,  $-2''$  or  $+4$ , according to Sniadecki, Bittner, Bürg, and Derfflinger. For Saturn's longitude,  $+63''.1$ ,  $+87''$  and  $+87''$ , latitude  $0''$ ,  $+12$ , and  $+14''$ , according to Sniadecki, Bittner, and Derfflinger, respectively. Bode, 1823. In the *Correspondence Astronomique* for February 1820, are above 30 observations of the lunar distances from Venus, made at Toulon, for the purpose of ascertaining the accuracy of Irghirami's tables, published in that work, and partly copied into these collections : the greatest error does not exceed  $11'$  of longitude ; and the mean error is much less. There are also 13 observations of the distance of Jupiter, in which the mean error is still less, and the greatest about  $9'$ .—*Journal of Science*.

*Literary Fund.*—The anniversary meeting and dinner of the Literary Fund took place at the Freemasons' Tavern on the 10th ult. the Earl of Chichester in the chair. A numerous party of noblemen, gentlemen, and literary characters were present. To the benevolent intentions of the founders of this institution all must assent, but its peculiar object renders it difficult to say whether some of the most deserving persons, who may need pecuniary assistance, would ever avail themselves of its advantages. The notoriety of the assistance afforded, and the acknowledgments required, would be sufficient to deter men of the higher class of literature from applying for its aid. It has been well observed by a contemporary, that "the stream of its beneficence must be silent, or cease to flow. The man of education and talent, although of all men the most afflicted by the pressure of want, is yet too sensitive and too high-spirited to stand forth to the world as a dependent on charitable aid." There are doubtless many persons employed, in what is miscalled literary labour, who would have no nice feeling of this kind ; but men of high talent and genius are generally of a different temperament and feeling on the subject. The institution, however, is highly praiseworthy, and deserves every en-

couragement, in which, from the report of the treasurer, Dr. Yates, it is by no means deficient. This report was highly gratifying. His Majesty subscribes annually 200 guineas a year, and it appears that the privileges conveyed to the institution by the charter granted by George III. which enables its members to acquire real property, are approximating rapidly to the extent permitted, which is 2000*l.* per annum.

*Natural History.*—A short time since, as David Virtue, mason, at Auchtertool, a village four miles distant from Kirkcaldy in Scotland, was dressing a barley mill-stone from a large block, after cutting away a part, he found an ask or lizard imbedded in the stone. It was about one inch and a quarter long, of a brownish yellow colour, round head, with bright sparkling projecting eyes. When found, it was apparently dead, but after lying about five minutes exposed to the air, it began to shew

signs of life. One of the workmen put snuff on its eyes, which seemed to give the animal great pain: it soon ran forwards and backwards with much celerity. After the lapse of about half an hour it was brushed off the stone and killed. When found, the animal was lying in a round cavity coiled up thus O, the cavity itself being an exact impression of the animal. This stone is naturally a little damp; and about half an inch all round the animal was of a soft sand (moist), the same colour as the animal itself. There were about 14 feet of earth above the rock, and the spot where the block, in which the lizard was found, was cut from the quarry, was about 7 or 8 feet deep in the rock, so that the animal was from 21 to 22 feet from the surface. The stone was perfectly solid, without fissure, quite hard, and one of the best to be got from the quarry of Cullaloe, which quarry is perhaps the best in Scotland.

## FOREIGN VARIETIES.

### FRANCE.

*Ancient Statue.*—The Marquis of Rivière has presented to the King an antique statue, recently discovered at Milo; though somewhat mutilated, it is a fine relic of art, and is generally affirmed, by the best judges, to be a *Venus genetricis*. It is about seven feet high, in two parts, and is naked above the hips, round which is rolled a thick drapery. The naked part of the figure is sculptured with admirable skill, and the marble expresses the suppleness of the skin to the very life. The position of the body is charmingly graceful; and yet the figure is not of ideal, but seems to belong to the very finest of real nature, as if it had been chiselled in the same school as the figures of the Parthenon.

*Encouragement to Artists.*—A new regulation has taken place relative to those artists who are supported by the Government, and which has met the King's approbation. It relates to such as obtain at the competition of the Institute, the first prizes in painting, sculpture, architecture, engraving, and musical composition. The painters of history, the sculptors, and the architects, acquire by obtaining this annual prize, the right of passing five years in Italy. The painters of historical landscape, and the

gem and medal engravers, for whom there are prizes given by the Institute every four years, have a right to pass four years in Italy. The copper-plate engravers who obtain the first annual prize, receive a pension of 2000 *frs.* for five years, and must reside in Paris, where they are to execute a plate under the eye of the Academy of Fine Arts, on account of Government. The musical composers who obtain the annual prize, have a right to a pension for five years, to be passed, two at Rome and in Italy, one at Vienna and in Germany, and two years in Paris and other cities of France. This new regulation will, no doubt, tend greatly to the benefit of students, and confer fresh credit on the Institute and Government.

*Diminution of Crime.*—The number of criminals in France condemned to hard labour for life and branding, to hard labour for a term of years and to be branded, and to hard labour simply, shews crime to be diminishing in that country, or at least the most notorious crimes, for which these are the punishments affixed. In 1817 there were 3329.—in 1818, 2569—in 1819, 2015. Of course those condemned to imprisonment or banishment make no part of the above numbers, any more than those

executed; the latter, however, are very few in number throughout the whole kingdom, seldom exceeding three or four in the city of Paris annually.

The following are the number of pieces played, and the receipts at the different Theatres of Paris for 1820:—

Theatre Français, the National Theatre for genuine tragedy and comedy only,	francs.
7 new pieces, receipts ..	694,144
The second Theatre Français, 15 do. ....	337,567
Royal Academy of Music (French Opera,) 3 do. ..	373,062
Comic Opera, 8 do. ....	748,359
Italian Opera, 4 do. ....	346,343
Le Gimnase Dramatique (just opened,) 4 do. ...	20,519
The Vaudeville, 22 do. ...	488,772
The Theatre of Varieties, 26 do. ....	539,072
La Gaité, 10 do. ....	353,513
L'Ambigu Comique, 7 do. ...	374,852
Porte St. Martin, 26 do. ..	543,408
The Olympic Circus, 7 do. ...	209,949

5,029,560 fr.

Or about 209,565*l.* sterling.

*Hospital of St Louis.*—This hospital has been lighted with gas. The consumption of coal amounted to 3,179 hectolitres, which at 4 fr. 20c. per hectolitre, cost 13,353 fr. 90c. The sale of coke, &c. produced 11,925 fr. 84c.; so that the expense remaining for the coal was 1428 fr. 06c. Including all the expenses, the lighting this hospital cost 3688 fr. 06c. which provided 714,321 cubic feet of gas. The expense of lighting with oil was 8000 frs. annually. Allowing,

\* Here is the sum of 1,031,711 frs. received in Paris at the representation of *genuine* and *classical* tragedy and comedy only; by far the largest receipts for any theatrical exhibition of one kind in that city. The tragedies of Corneille and Racine, Voltaire, and others, and the comedies of Moliere, draw full houses in France; while in England, Shakspeare, Otway, and our real tragedy and comedy, cease to afford interest. Any thing for *effect*, whether pantomime, buffoonery, juggling, or rope-dancing, is resorted to in what ought to be the classical theatres of the nation, to fill them. Surely the French are not a more intellectual people than the English, or else the latter possess no taste. Perhaps the true reasons, after all, are the size of the houses, their ill regulation, and the dictation of the *canaille* in the galleries.

therefore, 10 per cent. for the interest of 40,000 frs. the cost of fitting up the apparatus for gas, the net benefit is only 311 fr. 94c.; but the superior light, which is *three* times greater at present, makes ample amends for the smallness of the profit.

*French Literature.*—Accounts have been received from the French traveller in Egypt, Mr. Frederic Caillaud. They are dated the 22d of November last. He was preparing to set out the same day from Syene for Dongola. Ismael Pacha, the son of the viceroy of Egypt, had gained a great victory: the headquarters of the expedition were at Dongola, from which the Mamelukes had been expelled. The journey from Syene to Dongola, on the left bank of the Nile, takes one month. Mr. Caillaud intended to make astronomical observations on his way, and to collect all kinds of information respecting the antiquities of the country, which are at present but little known.

*Royal Institute.*—M. Cuvier lately read an *elog*e on Sir Joseph Banks, a charming composition, which was loudly applauded. The speaker began by paying to the learned English naturalist a tribute of encomium for the services he had rendered to men of science in general, and to those of France in particular. “During the war,” said M. Cuvier, “he was the constant protector of learning, and the redresser of the injuries sustained by men who wished tranquilly to devote themselves to study. He effected the liberation of literary and scientific Frenchmen, whom the fate of war had thrown into captivity; and through the intercession of the French Institute, he gained a similar indulgence in favour of numbers of his countrymen who were confined at Verdun. He secured the expedition of La Perouse against any attacks on the part of the English navy, notwithstanding the war that had been declared between France and England. He was the first individual whose benevolence penetrated into the dungeon of Messina, where Dolomieu the naturalist was confined, in violation of the rights of nations. During the late war, the objects of natural history, collected by Captain Billardiere, were, while on their passage to France, captured by English privateers, and conveyed to England; but Sir Joseph Banks caused them to be restored without even the boxes being opened. It is needless to add, that he was no less liberal with regard to the immense treasures which



he himself possessed in scientific objects. It is somewhat singular, that he has published nothing of consequence. M. Cuvier expressed his regret, that neither Sir J. Banks, nor Solander, his travelling companion, had drawn up a narrative of the observations they made during their expedition round the world. Fortunately, however, a collection of the most valuable information had been published, if not by Sir Joseph, at least by others to whom he had communicated what he knew. He was satisfied in placing his store of knowledge at the disposal of any one worthy to profit by it. In alluding to the misunderstanding which arose between Captain Cook and Sir J. Banks, M. Cuvier observed that he could not presume to decide between these two celebrated men. "Yet," said he, "when it is recollected that Captain Cook, on his second voyage, disagreed with the two Forsters, and that on the third he declined taking any naturalist with him, it may be supposed that it is difficult to reconcile the discipline and arrangements of the interior of a ship, with the convenience and independence requisite to a scientific man." M. Cuvier very much amused his audience by the lively manner in which he related the history of the storm that arose in the Royal Society of London, on the subject of pointed and blunt conductors; a storm that raged at the period when Sir J. Banks was created President of the Society. The English being at that time at war with America, it was considered patriotic in London to defend the blunt conductors; and this insignificant quarrel became at last a political affair. Even an illustrious personage did not disdain to take a part in the ridiculous dispute; "forgetting," observed M. Cuvier, "that sovereigns deserve praise when they respect science, and more particularly when they promote it; but that they should never employ their authority to give it a direction conformable to their own opinions or wishes."

## SPAIN.

The Cortes has decreed the re-establishment of the School of Engineers, and the Government newspapers have published the conditions required for admission into it. The candidates must be acquainted with arithmetic, algebra, elementary geometry, rectilinear and spherical trigonometry, analytical geometry, and the integral and differential calculus. Those are admitted, in preference, who join to these acquirements

a knowledge of the French and English languages. The term of study in the school is fixed at three years.

## GERMANY.

*Vienna.*—An historical account of the public library in Vienna has lately been published—*Kurzgefasste Beschreibung der Kaiserlichen Bibliothek in Wien*, by which it appears to have originated in the year 1440, consisting only, at that period, of some MSS. which the Emperor Frederick IV. had purchased. It is indebted for its first organization to the poet laureate Conrad de Celtes, who in 1495 was appointed librarian to the Emperor Maximilian I. Since that time it has been successively augmented by the incorporation of other libraries and collections of MSS. including those of Conrad, Busbeck, Fuggen, Tycho Brahé, Baron Hohenlof, the Prince Eugene of Savoy, Apostolo Zeno, &c. as well as the collections which had been before formed at Ambras, Inspruck, and by Mathias Corvinus, King of Hungary. The immense building which it occupies at present was constructed in 1723 by the Emperor Charles VI., and since its transfer thither it has been made public. The literary treasures it contains are divided into four principal classes: the collection of MSS.; that of engravings; the *incunabula*, or *princeps* editions, and modern works. Among the scarce objects in the first classes is a geographical chart, the most ancient known, called the Table of Peutinger, dated in the 13th century. A hieroglyphical MS. of Mexico, done upon 65 leaves of deer-skin. *Hilarius Pictaviensis de Trinitate*, on Egyptian paper of the 4th century. Several MSS. on parchment, coloured purple, with gold and silver letters. The original MSS. of *Jerusalem Delivered*, by Tasso. The original act of the Roman Senate for the abolition of Bacchanals, dated in the year 186 before the Christian era, engraved on tables of bronze. The collection of engravings is about 30,000, filling 800 cases, of which 217 contain portraits, and 25 miniatures painted on parchment. In the number of *incunabula* are seven Xylographique works (i. e. printed with wooden characters). The total number of printed volumes amounts to 300,000. This library is open to the public for six hours every day, but in the true spirit of the present Austrian monarchy, the curiosity of readers is thwarted by a prohibition to read many of the books, and the persons in attendance strictly observe the injunction.

**Botany.**—A Vienna journal contains some communications from the Island of Martinique, written by a botanic gardener, sent there at the expense of M. Sieber, the same person who lately attracted the public attention in Germany by his proposition for a remedy against hydrophobia. The letters state, that the writer has forwarded to Europe a quantity of plants, seeds, &c. from that island, by which he hopes to compose a Flora of 3 or 400 species, specimens of which will be most beautiful. He climbed the Blue Mountains in that island, where no botanist had ever preceded him, but had considerable difficulty to engage some of the inhabitants of the island to accompany him on his excursions. They were fearful of serpents, which are very numerous there, and the natives take a singular method to preserve themselves from danger; they place an earthen pan in the road filled with chicken's blood, on swallowing which, they pretend that the serpents cease to be venomous. On the heights of the mountains, the traveller found himself in the midst of a rich vegetation, so varied, that he scarcely knew where to begin his collection. The shores of a lake were covered with plants, and bushes, of various kinds, vines, &c.; and on the higher summits were alpine plants of a most singular description. From Martinique, this botanist intended to visit Jamaica for a like purpose.

**Philology.**—M. Frederick Adelung has lately published, in 153 pages, "A View of all known Languages and their Dialects." In this view we find in all 987 Asiatic, 587 European, 276 African, and 1264 American languages and dialects, enumerated and classed; a total of 3064.

**Skull of Descartes.**—It deserves to be mentioned as a remarkable circumstance, that the skull of the celebrated Descartes was lately sold for 18 banco dollars, at the auction of the library and effects of the late Professor Sparrman.—*Hamburgh Paper.*

#### ITALY.

In an Italian publication, called *Saggio sulla Popolazione, &c.* the intention of the writer is to point out the causes which have contributed to the prosperity and decline of the kingdom of Naples at different periods. According to this writer, the population of that kingdom in 1465 was 1,597,376; it augmented until 1505, during the government of the Arragonese; it then declined a little under the Austrian dominion, but afterwards augmented under Charles III. In 1766, the population was 3,953,098; in

1775, it arose to 4,249,430; and in 1791, to 4,925,381. Since that period it has yet more increased, and in 1804 was 4,974,659.

**Oil Painting.**—Chevalier Tambroni has sent to the press the oldest treatise on Painting which Italy possesses. Its title is *Istruzioni Pittoriche*, by Cennino Cennini, the pupil of Giotto, and has hitherto remained quite unknown in the Vatican library. This work is very interesting for connoisseurs. Among other things, it is mentioned that oil-painting was known in Italy before the time of John of Bruges, to whom the ultramontane writers attribute the invention. This does not seem to be proved, at least not to the extent here asserted: the use of oil in painting was introduced gradually, but the Netherlands were probably the first who painted wholly in oil.

**Aerostatics.**—A Roman journal states, that M. Mignorelli, of Bologna, has discovered a method of giving a horizontal direction to balloons.

**Canova.**—Canova has just finished a noble statue of a horse, which he prides himself upon, as one of the very best works he has produced.

#### POLAND.

**Monument to Copernicus.**—A colossal monument is to be erected at Warsaw, in honour of Nicholas Copernicus, (born at Thorn, in 1473, and died 1543) on an elevated base, in bronze, representing the philosopher, in an antique costume, and sitting upon an antique chair. He is to hold a celestial globe in one hand, and in the other the MS. of his System. This monument is to be erected by the voluntary contributions of the nation.

#### SWEDEN.

**Baron Edelcranz.**—Sweden has just suffered an irreparable loss. The most learned and indefatigable of the political economists of that country, Baron Nields Edelcranz, president of the Board of Trade, died on the 15th ult. after a long illness. He was born in Finland, a country which has furnished Sweden with many statesmen, soldiers, and literati.

#### TURKEY.

Hassel, a German statistical writer, makes Turkey, in Europe, on the best and most recent authorities, to contain a population of 9,482,000. Of this population, the Turks do not amount to one third part, and the Greeks alone amount to about five millions. For instance, the Bulgarians, about 1,800,000, a Slavonic people, are partly of the

Greek and partly of the Mahomedan religion. The Bosnians, about 850,000, are also of the Greek religion. The Albanians speak Slavonic and the old Illyrian language, and are partly of the Greek and partly of the Mahomedan religion. The Walachians and Moldavians, 1,230,000 according to Hassel, but about a million and a half in number, according to Mr. Wilkinson's account, are only Greeks too by religion.

#### AMERICA.

*Natural History.*—There exists in America an enormous spider, whose size (the body alone being an inch and a half long,) enables it to attack even small birds. M. Moreau de Ionnes has furnished a memoir on its manners, as observed by him at Martinique. It spins

no web, but lodges in the crevices of the rocks, and throws itself with main force upon its prey; it kills humming-birds, fly-birds, and small lizards, taking special care to seize them by the nape of the neck, knowing that they must be thus killed with the greatest ease. Its strong jaws seem to infuse a poison into the wounds which they inflict, for such wounds are considered much more dangerous than they would be by their depth alone. It envelopes its eggs, to the number of from 1800 to 2000 in a ball of white silk, and this fecundity, joined to its tenacity of life, would soon cause the island to be overrun with it, had it not active and innumerable enemies in the red ants, which destroy the greater part of the young spiders.

### RURAL ECONOMY.

*Vegetable Poison.*—The leaves of the Meadow Saffron, or *Colchicum Autumnale* of Linnæus, whose blossom appears in the preceding autumn, are a most destructive poison to cattle. An extensive farmer has lately lost seven fine yearlings, in consequence of their eating this noxious plant. The first symptom of disease they exhibited was a violent purging, which in the course of a day reduced them to excessive weakness. After this, constipation of the bowels took place, which the remedies usually administered in such cases would not relieve, and the cattle died in the course of the following day, evidently in great pain. Upon opening them, the stomachs were found to be highly inflamed, and the villous coat to be entirely destroyed, more particularly that of the first, second, and fourth, the last of which was quite full of this noxious plant, which had become dry and hard. The remedies first applied by the parish leech were aperients, such as castor oil, &c. but these had no effect: alkalies were afterwards administered, but perhaps too late to counteract (if they were efficacious towards it) the virulence of the poison.

*Blindness in Horses.*—A correspondent says, "From many years' experience, I am convinced there is no cause to which the blindness in horses can so justly be ascribed, as the humour of the driver to have the *winkers* or *blinders* of the bridle sit close or snug, as it is termed; by which there is unavoidably a pressure on the side of the eye, which necessarily causes heat, with much irritation, and consequently a local fever."

*Ploughing.*—An agriculturist expresses

his surprise that many farmers in the light hilly situations should plough their lands as if they were wet—namely, up and down the hills; whereas by ploughing across them, all the rain would be stopped by the ridges, instead of running to the bottom, and frequently carrying the seed, soil, and manure with it. He has proved the superiority of the plan from experience. He also mentions that some years ago he set broad beans between the rows of the principal part of a crop of potatoes, which not only sheltered them, but conducted the dews to their roots, and both produced excellent crops; but in a small part which was not set with beans, the potatoes were scorched up, and scarcely worth digging.

*Tea-Tree*—The tea-tree does not grow naturally any where but in China, but it is cultivated in many gardens both in Europe and America. It rises to the height of five or six feet; its leaves are oval or elliptical, from one to two inches in length, and of a deep and glossy green. Its flowers are numerous, and white, and are composed of a calix, petals, and a great number of stamina. It is only cultivated in any quantity in China and Japan, and there the leaves are prepared in the way in which they come to us. According to Kämpfer, it will grow in any soil and climate. At the age of three years it begins to be fit for use, and every six or eight years the ground is replanted with new trees. The leaves are prepared in the following manner: In February and March the young and tender leaves of a few days growth are gathered; and in consequence of their comparative scarcity and high price, these are generally consumed only by

the rich. This is called Imperial Tea. The second gathering is in May, when some of the leaves have attained their usual growth; they are then plucked indiscriminately, and this mixture of the young and mature leaf is the Bohea. The third and last gathering is made about the middle of summer, when all the leaves are at their full growth.

*On Training the Fig-Tree.*—"Let the stems, if there be, as usual, many within a narrow space, be gradually reduced to one only; and from the top and parts near it of this, let lateral branches be trained horizontally and pendently, in close contact with the wall. Under such treatment, all troublesome luxuriance of growth will disappear; the pendent shoots will not annually extend more than a few inches, and few, or no more leaves will be produced than those which the buds contain before they unfold. The young wood consequently ceases to elongate very early in the season, and thence acquires perfect maturity; and by being trained close to the wall is placed secure, or nearly so, from injury by the severest frost. The quantity of mature and productive young wood thus necessarily become very great, relatively to the size of the tree; and the fruit being in contact with the wall, and not shaded by excess of foliage, acquires an early and perfect maturity. In some experiments which I made last year, and to which I paid very close attention, I found that where I had trained one branch of a cherry-tree perpendicularly downwards and another upwards, the fruit ripened most early, and most perfectly, upon the pendent branches; and as the branches of the fig-tree in, I believe, all its varieties, grow more or less pendent, it appears probable, though I have not attended to this circumstance, that the figs will ripen best upon pendent branches. As the young wood, under the preceding mode of management, ceases to grow early in the summer, and the sap consequently ceases to flow so abundantly on the approach of autumn, I think it extremely probable that the main stems of the fig-tree will be less subject to injury by frost: but if these should require protection, it is obviously more easy to defend one stem than many. When small young fig-trees are to be planted, I have found much advantage in confining their roots in pots of very rich mould; for by these means their luxuriant growth is checked, and early fruitfulness induced: and this habit, when once acquired, will not, I believe,

be lost, when the roots are relieved from the constraint of the pots; but I have not yet witnessed the result of this experiment".—*Trans. Hort. Society.*

Mr. Editor,—As I find the technical terms given in a receipt in a former number of your Magazine (for curing cattle of a distemper they were attacked with in 1818, in consequence of the dry weather, and which may again occur) have puzzled some readers, it will be acceptable to have a simple detail of the process which saved a number of valuable calves, one of whom recovered after the left fore limb was much affected. I shall specify the dose for each animal, and request the reader to observe, that the same quantity, allowing only for a little more or less according to the age and vigour of the subject, was given to all the calves by way of antidote.

For a calf three months old, allow the bulk of two pigeons eggs of *salt petre*, dissolved in half an English pint of water; to which add a table-spoonful of vinegar, and a table-spoonful of fresh barley-meal. Mix all well together; and, adding a full pint of warm water, put the whole ingredients into a common bottle, which, with the half pint of water first used, will be nearly filled; shake the bottle well, and pour the contents slowly into the throat of the calf. Let him rest an hour, and then apply friction to his skin, with a hard brush, continuing thus to stimulate circulation in all his body and limbs, a full quarter of an hour. If he seems inclined, let him rest another hour; and then, if the weather is hot, drive him into the sea: or if the situation is inland, plunge him into a lake or river. If the season is cool, it will suffice to give exercise by driving the creature rather smartly for half an hour. It must also have three times daily, a wine-glassful of a strong infusion, prepared from aromatic herbs; either wormwood, angelica, rosemary, mint, rue, sage, or juniper berries. The infusion to be put into a bottle, with a tea-spoonful of strong vinegar. The nitre, as first mentioned, is to be administered twice a day; and the friction and exercise to follow each dose, as already described. Observe, the calf is not to suck, or to have feeding milk, for two hours after taking the medicine; and it must have rest after this nourishment. It is hardly necessary to explain, that the time for taking milk, or exercise, or medicine, should be arranged so as to make the intervals regular and proportionate.

B. G. A. S.

## USEFUL ARTS.

## NEW INVENTIONS, &amp;c.

*New Invention to Walk on Water.*—A Mr. Kent, of Glasgow, has invented a machine by which he is enabled to walk, on the surface of the water, with perfect safety, at the rate of three miles in the hour. Mr. Kent lately walked on the Monkland Canal, at the rate of three miles in the hour, which was witnessed by about 200 persons.

*Pyroligneous Acid.*—Experiments continue to be made with this interesting fluid; and it is thought that it may be effectually used by fishmongers, to keep fresh fish sweet for long journeys in summer. Fish wiped clean, and their gills removed, if brushed lightly over with the acid, will be fresh and good after travelling any requisite distance. Meat or fish, moderately salted, then wiped and brushed over, or dipped in the acid, will keep a voyage round the world:—such is the information we receive from the preparer. It seems important to ascertain, whether beef and pork so prepared, and dry packed (or pressed), will serve for the common purpose of voyages, because the salt junk, and pork packed in a pickle or rock salt, are bad eating, and injurious to health.

*Extraordinary Knife.*—Sheffield has long been celebrated in every quarter of the globe for her unrivalled excellence in the manufacture of all descriptions of cutlery; but one of the grandest specimens of the art produced by human ingenuity, is to be seen at a warehouse in Norfolk-street, Sheffield. The article is a knife, of most curious and exquisite workmanship, and containing no less than *one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one* blades, and other instruments, surmounted by a crown of gold, at the top of which twenty-one blades are inserted.

*New Printing Press.*—Mr. Hellfarth, a printer at Erfurt, has invented a press to print eight sheets at a time. This machine, which may be made of any size, supplies 7,000 copies of each sheet in twelve hours, making 56,000 sheets printed on both sides. The machine is put in motion by one horse; and three men are sufficient to supply it with sheets and take them away. Each sheet perfects itself.

*New Anchors.*—Two anchors for first-rate men-of-war have been finished in the smithery of his Majesty's dock-yard at Plymouth, on Mr. Pering's patent; and two more are making for the

Britannia. These anchors are consolidated throughout, whereas on the old principle they were only bars of iron faggotted together, and incrustated only on the outer surface. The value of one of these, which weighs nearly five tons, is about 400*l.* and takes twenty men forty-six days to complete it.

*New Musket.*—A Halifax United States newspaper says, "We have seen the new-invented and repeating musket, so called from being calculated to discharge eight single balls in regular succession within the space of about 16 seconds. The musket has two locks, one at the usual place, the other about half way down the barrel. The balls are perforated, and a small fuse passes through each, which is lit by the cartridge to which it is attached. The priming is, in the first instance, set on fire by the lock fixed on the barrel, the trigger of which is drawn by a wire, and the charge in the chamber of the gun may be kept in reserve."

*Perambulator.*—A Mr. Pritty has invented a machine for measuring distances with the greatest accuracy, and upon an entirely new principle. It may be affixed to a gig, or any other carriage, or to a wheel for running by hand. The distance is not marked by an index, like the hand of a clock on a circular superficies; but the number of miles, of furlongs, and of rods, is shown in a line, by proper figures, in their proper places. These figures are constantly changing, of course, as the machine is moved either backward or forward. The machinery, which is so simple that it cannot be out of order for many years, will measure a distance of 100 miles, before it re-commences its work. At starting, however, it can easily be set to 0 miles, 0 furlongs, 0 rods, on the scale. Mr. Pritty can adapt the machinery to the circumference of any wheel; and intends to purchase a patent for his ingenious invention.

## NEW PATENTS.

J. SINCLAIR, of Edinburgh, for an *Improvement in the Manufacture of Shawls, Plaids, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Gown-Pieces, and other Articles into which coloured Threads are wrought into Flowers, and other fancy Figures, in the Process of Weaving.*

The object of the invention, and the manner of using it, are as follow:—The mode of weaving hitherto used in the manufacture of shawls, plaids, scarfs, handkerchiefs, gown-pieces, and other



similar articles into which threads of different colours are wrought into flowers, and other fancy figures, in the process of weaving, has been with a tweel on the surface or right side. The effect of the tweel, thus employed on the surface, is to break the minute points and veins of the pattern, and, by bringing up the warp and other ground-threads, which are necessarily of a uniform colour, and placing them in diagonal or oblique lines across the spotting-threads of the surface, to injure the purity of the colours, and impoverish the pattern designed to be formed by them. By employing a different texture, the points and veins of the pattern are formed with the minutest accuracy, and leave the spotting-threads of the surface much more pure, and unmixed with the warp or other ground-threads; no more of these warp or ground-threads being allowed to come to the surface than are necessary to bind the spotting-threads into the cloth, and those which are thus necessarily brought to the surface being so disposed as to be scarcely perceptible to the naked eye. The essential particular of the new texture is the setting aside, or appropriating, a certain portion of warp, for the purpose of coming between the spotting-threads of the surface, and what are commonly called the ground, weft, or woof-threads. A portion of the warp thus employed, effectually keeps these out of the surface of the cloth, where they cannot appear without material detriment to the purity and boldness of the colouring. It gives a pliability and softness to the cloth, and it appears to produce a more equal and regular surface, by affording a smooth and equal bed for the spotting-threads. This operation is of course effected by a machinery which will attain the objects before described, and which appears to be very accurately adapted to the purpose of the inventor.

T. DOBBS, of Birmingham; for a new

mode of uniting together or plating Tin upon Lead.

The object of this patent is principally effected by first laying a very thin coating of tin, or in other words, simply tinning the lead by rubbing on it melted tin, with hurds, rags, or tow, impregnated with turpentine or some resinous material, and then applying the tin in a thicker coat over the previous thin tinning with a ladle in a mould. The two metals will then be found to adhere together and form the plating required.

RICHARD PENN, of the County of Surrey, for an improved Mode of Manufacturing Ornamental Wooden Furniture, by the Application of Machinery.

This improved mode of manufacturing wooden furniture consists in the employment of the turning lathe, furnished with the sliding rest, such as is in common use with many turners. The sliding-rest, or cutting tool, is attached to certain simple machinery, by means of which the lathe and sliding-rest are employed in a manner which has not hitherto been adopted. The sliding-rest is not only used as a carriage for the cutting tool; but the cutting-tool, to the face of which is given any required form suited to the moulding or embellishment intended to be produced, revolves upon its own axis by means of a small pulley driven by a band; and is kept in action by any of the powers in common use for giving motion to machinery; and while the tool or cutter is kept in action, revolving upon its own axis, and carried along by means of the sliding-rest, the wood is kept either stationary or in a slow motion, in such a way as to bring the different parts of its surface (conformably to the pattern or figure intended to be produced) successively under the operation of the revolving cutter or tool. The patent is granted, not for the invention of the tools but for their application, for the first time, to the manufacturing ornamental wood furniture.

#### PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

I. Pellafinet, of Earl's-court, for a machinery and method for breaking, bleaching, preparing, manufacturing, and spinning, into thread or yarn, flax, hemp, and other productions. March 27, 1821.

W. Southwell, of Gresse-street, for certain improvements on cabinet piano-fortes. April 5, 1821.

J. Goodman, of Northampton, for an improvement on stirrup-irons. April 5, 1821.

H. Goldbach, of Hythe, for an improvement in the formation of horse-shoes. April 5, 1821.

W. Annestey, of Belfast, for improvements in the construction of ships' boats and other vessels. April 5, 1821.

W. Chapman, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for a method of transferring the loadings of lighters and barges into ships or vessels, or from ships or vessels into lighters and barges. April 12, 1821.

J. H. Marsh, of Chenies-street, for certain improvements on wheeled carriages. April 17, 1821.

J. Smith, of Hackney, for an improvement in the method or machinery employed for shearing or cropping woollen cloth. April 18, 1821.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

*Lord Byron's Plagiarisms.*—B. V. is correct—the charge in the Literary Gazette, made against Lord Byron, of a plagiarism from Lessing, is an egregious blunder. The stanzas beginning *Kenn'st du das land*, &c. referred to by Madame de Stael in her work upon Germany, were written by Goëthe, and will be found in his novel of Wilhelm Meister, where they are put into the mouth of Mignon, expressing her regret of Italy. So far from *twenty* lines in the opening of the *Bride of Abydos* being stolen from this song of Goëthe's (not Lessing's), the song itself only consists of three stanzas, and four lines of the first stanza alone are those from which Lord Byron took the opening of his poem, and which he has amplified and improved into a passage of rare beauty. The following is a close version of this first stanza:—

Know'st thou the land where figs and  
citron trees are growing—  
Where golden orange fruits under dark  
leaves are growing—  
And the zephyrs soft from the blue  
west are blowing,  
Where the humble myrtle and the  
laurel grow?—

Know'st thou that land?

Thither, thither,

With thee, my beloved, with thee  
would I go.

So much for "*twenty lines literally translated from the German of Lessing.*" The other stanzas bear no resemblance to Lord Byron's verses. R. V. observes in continuation, that the above is not the only error of the same nature in these would-be criticisms, little reputable to their author, who reminds him of Sterne, "I looked only at the stop-watch, my lord!" The truth is, there are far fewer ideas which are thoroughly original in the world, than we generally suspect. It is the province of genius, however, to detail and embellish these in a thousand different ways, and thus to instruct and delight us. Like the tints and hues of nature ever reflected from the same objects, and originating in the same causes, yet for ever various and beautiful. How comes it that the first novel writer of the age has escaped the lash of this "learned German scholar," if the adoption of a beautiful idea from a foreign work be a crime?

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

## ANTIQUITIES.

Cotman's Architectural Antiquities of Normandy. Part III. Royal fol. 3l. 3s.

Historic Notices, in reference to Fotheringay. By the Rev. H. K. Bonney, M. A. author of "The Life of Bishop Taylor." 15s. royal 4to.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Dibdin's Bibliographical, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour. Imperial 8vo. 3 vols.

This is a most delightful and instructive work, bringing home many recollections of foreign scenery in a manner almost as perfect as art can accomplish. With the bibliographical part we confess we have least sympathy; the scarcity and age of a work are hardly valuable qualifications in our eyes, where the contents are oftentimes worth nothing; but the bibliographical passion, if it may be so called, has its uses, and from much rubbish it here and there draws forth something that has escaped the wreck of time, and is well worthy of seeing the day. The typographical execution, the exquisite style of the engravings, and their picturesque effect, are well worthy the present age of British art. We shall perhaps at some future time revert to this work, which, with all its elegance and attraction, we are sorry to find, is not to be dispersed over the world to amuse and enlighten: the number of copies struck

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off being limited, to render the work perhaps an object of more value in the eyes of the Roxburghe Club, the members of which fundamentally abhor a plurality of impressions. We confess, however, that we are vulgar enough in our ideas to prefer its beautiful typography, engravings, hot-pressed vellum paper, and amusing contents, to the first misal ever printed by Caxton, or to a primeval impression of a homily from Wynkyn de Worde's virgin types.

## BIOGRAPHY, MEMOIRS, &amp;c.

Memoirs of the Life of the Right Hon. William Pitt, to February, 1793. By George Tomlins, D. D. Bishop of Winchester. 2 vol. 4to. 3l. 3s.

## BOTANY.

Flora Scotica; or, a Description of Scottish Plants, arranged both according to the Artificial and Natural Methods. In Two Parts. By William Jackson Hooker, LL.D. F.R.A. and L.S. &c. 8vo. 14s. bds.

## FINE ARTS.

The Magazine of the Fine Arts, and Monthly Review of Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, and Engraving. 3s.

The first number of this Magazine, devoted exclusively to the Fine Arts, appeared on the first of last month; and if the professions of its conductors are acted up to, it will be a valuable accession to the number of our periodical pub-

lications. The public will expect, however, that it be conducted on the basis of rigid adherence to truth and justice in matters of art. It unfortunately happens that jealousy and partiality among contributors in the circle of artists, often render the efforts of the best-intentioned editor void. They will not judge largely and steer clear of prejudice in writing, they become jealous of each other's works, and make their contributions vehicles of spleen rather than of honest labour for diffusing the principles of truth. Against such writers the conductors of this Magazine will have to guard; and they must arm themselves with resolution enough to say "No" in every case where they may perceive a deviation from the singleness of the great object which they must have in view, namely, the guidance and improvement of their readers in matters of taste. The present specimen of the Magazine is promising, and it contains some very good articles, conceived in a right spirit. One article we were glad to see, which comments upon a work of a Rev. J. T. James, who it seems is a believer in the effect of climate on art, and asserts that it has passed its zenith of excellence in the world. This writer is well answered. There are good remarks upon the "Intended Public Monument in Memory of George III." but in which that job is treated with too much forbearance in respect to its management and origin, but is most justly and ably criticised. Other jobs are exposed, arising out of the erection of New Churches. What an excellent opportunity did these afford for our architects, and what wretched attempts at style do we see every where erected, at enormous and burthensome rates upon parishes, designed by builders, and any but professional men! How should that art flourish where *jobbing* pervades every thing connected with its practice! There is a memoir of the late Mr. Bryan—an account of the Exhibitions at present open, and much interesting intelligence. Fervently do we wish to see a genuine taste for high art established in our country, and most gladly would we support in our humble way every effort, however small, to contribute to that end. The present work deserves encouragement, as it is likely to contribute something to this object; and we accordingly most heartily recommend it.

**Illustrations of Shakspeare, No. I.** from Pictures painted expressly for the work. By Robert Smirke, esq. R. A. engraved in the finest style by the most eminent historical engravers. India paper proofs, 1*l.* 10*s.*; French paper proofs, 1*l.* 5*s.*; imperial 8vo. 18*s.*; and royal 8vo. 14*s.*

**A Series of Etchings, portraying the Physiognomy, Manners, and Character, of the People of France and Germany. Part I.** By George Lewis. Imperial 8vo. 1*l.* 1*s.*; medium 4to. 1*l.* 4*s.*; and proof impressions on royal 4to. 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

#### HISTORY.

**Historical Memoirs of the English, Irish, and Scottish Catholics.** By Charles

Butler, esq. Vol. III. and IV. 8vo. 1*l.* 10*s.*

**History of the Persecutions endured by the Protestants of the South of France, and more especially of the Department of the Gard, during the Years 1814, 1815, 1816, &c. including a Defence of their Conduct, from the Revolution to the present period.** By the Rev. Mark Wilks. 2 vols. 8vo. 18*s.*

#### MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

**An Essay on Diseases of the Skin, with Practical Observations on Sulphureous Fumigation in the Cure of Cutaneous Complaints; with several remarkable Cases.** By Sir Arthur Clarke, M.D., Author of "An Essay on Bathing," "The Mother's Medical Assistant," &c.

Sulphureous fumigation for the cure of diseases of the skin, appears likely to become a remedy as popular as it is unquestionably efficacious. This "Essay" imparts a more than ordinary interest to this remedy, not only from the many remarkable cases of scorbutic, leprosy, syphilitic, and other eruptions, which it furnishes, but from the valuable practical observations and instructions of so experienced a physician as the author on this subject, whose "Essay on Bathing" we ventured to recommend to all who should agree with us in considering health and cleanliness as among the first of luxuries; and we have now to repeat our obligations to him for having again thrown off the masquerade of technical obscurity and scientific phraseology, for the purpose of communicating intelligibly with the unprofessional and uninitiated readers, to whom alone he addresses his advice and observations.

The author has endeavoured to convey such a general view of the structure, economy, and functions of the skin, and of the probable causes of its most ordinary derangements, as to enable the reader to understand the action and effects of sulphureous vapour on the surface of the body, which he illustrates by well-authenticated facts.

**Home on the Urethra.** Vol. III. 8vo. 10*s.* 6*d.*

**An Essay on Acupuncture, being a Description of a surgical Operation originally peculiar to the Japanese and Chinese, and by them denominated Zin-King, now introduced into European practice, with directions for its performance, and Cases illustrating its success.** By James Morss Churchill, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons. 4*s.*

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**The Address; or An Essay on Deportment as chiefly relating to the Person in Dancing. Illustrated by Diagrams.** By Thomas Wilson.

Taking this work up with our eyes still dazzled by the glare of Mr. Rowlandson's caricatures, we at first thought the figures wherein

the graces of the ball-room are represented, were meant for something of the same sort of composition. We soon found however by Mr. Wilson's introductory remarks upon the advantage of a graceful deportment of the person, and happy conduct in a ball-room, over all bookish knowledge divested of such attainments, that he was serious; and therefore we endeavoured to be so likewise. But, alas! "a little learning is a dangerous thing;" and when we found our eyes continually wandering from the text to the references in the marginal notes, where "See my *Complete System of English Country Dancing*," "See my *Quadrille Panorama*," "See my *Companion to the Ball-Room*," "See my *Correct Method of German and French Waltzing*," &c. &c. informed us of fresh attainments to be made, of graces still more graceful, and figures still more figurative, we laid the performance down in despair, though not without the profoundest admiration of Mr. Wilson's generosity, in thus imparting to the public for a few shillings, those arts and mysteries of address, for teaching which he informs us other professors less disinterested than himself, invariably charge from three to five guineas.

Report of the Committee appointed at a Meeting of Journeymen, chiefly Printers, to consider of a System of Social Arrangement calculated to improve the Condition of the Working Classes. 8vo. 9d.

This is a pamphlet the contents of which have been submitted to those whom it concerns, by Mr. Mudie, the medallist. It recommends an association in which savings would be effected, and their condition bettered, by a union in habitations, fuel, light, &c. &c. This plan seems worthy of attention by journeymen in general. Its details, however, occupy too much room to be noticed here; and we must refer our readers to the pamphlet itself, only observing that the plan seems very practicable, and to be adapted to bodies of persons of every description who wish to economise.

Lectures on the Art of Writing; comprehending a Variety of Observations, &c. &c. By J. Carstairs. Fourth Edit.

It is with peculiar pleasure that we again advert to this ingenious production, the merits of which, on a perusal of the last edition, appear to us, if possible, yet more obvious; and to our former unequivocal praise we can now merely add the assurance, that sequent reflection and observation have convinced us we did the author no more than justice.

With the intuitive boldness of a master he has resolved our written alphabet into its elementary principles, or seventeen primary lines and curves; and the pupil being first exercised in tracing, and, secondly, in combining these into letters, must necessarily acquire the great, and indeed only foundation of excellence in penmanship, a purity and distinctness of formation, combined, too, with the fundamental requisites of promptness and celerity. The actuating principle throughout is the looping of letters and words together; and those who have not

perused the work, can form little idea how completely its excellence is exemplified in six lessons. Even those who have long contracted the most vicious habits, may, in a short time, attain purity and elegance—this, in fact, appears to us his greatest triumph. Upon the whole, we feel that in recommending this production, we perform a duty to all classes. Mr. Carstairs' system is organized with peculiar happiness, and illustrated with distinctness and perspicuity.

The North Georgia Gazette and Winter Chronicle.

Colder than any thing that was found within the Arctic Circle itself must be the criticism which could frown on a performance like this, undertaken in circumstances so extraordinary, and so trying to the powers of mental exertion, as those in which the respective authors of it were placed, during the time of its composition. We can only say, that even were its own merits far less in a literary point of view, it would have quite sufficient interest in our eyes, from a consideration of the praiseworthy motive with which it was undertaken, to diffuse that cheerfulness which, as they have justly observed, always amiable as a *private virtue*, became in them, dependent as they were on each other for social comfort, a *public duty*.

In this Gazette the affairs of the theatre occupy about the same proportionate space which in our home-journals is devoted to the politics of the day; and it is impossible not to catch a portion of the eagerness with which the dramatic representations seem to have been anticipated and commented on, when we recollect that the powers of imagination could never be more innocently or more happily employed than in bringing all the charms of social life into the dreary circle wherein icicles supplied the place of glass chandeliers, and the howling of the wolf was heard between the acts, as a kind of musical accompaniment.

It may appear somewhat singular that the poetical contributions should be better than those in prose; but it is certain that the Muses do not appear to have caught cold, by attending to invocations in a climate so different from their native one; and it is highly pleasing to observe the moral and religious feeling which pervades the effusions of their votaries, particularly when the festive season of Christmas, and the impressive one of beginning a new year, seem to have awakened an appropriate train of devotional and reflective thought. Among the lighter performances we would instance "The Green Room, or a Peep behind the Curtain," as a very happy specimen of humour and easy versification. Among the serious ones, "Reflections on seeing the Sun set for a period of three Months;" "Reflections on the Morning of Christmas Day;" lines "On Winter;" "On a brilliant Aurora;" and "On the Re-appearance of the Sun;" will be found to possess a degree of poetical merit quite powerful enough to insure them a favourable reception, without any reference to the circumstances under which they were written. Mr. Wakeham, the clerk of the Griper, has en-

riched the Miscellany with several excellent songs and addresses, and appears to have been a valuable acquisition to the theatrical corps. The prose contributions consist chiefly of whimsical advertisements, and of letters, wherein the private feelings of different individuals are rallied with just as much liveliness of satire as may give seasoning without offence. A discourse on New Year's Day, under the form of a letter to the Editor, must not be overlooked—it is a beautiful sermon, peculiarly fitted to the circumstances of those to whom it was addressed, and does equal credit to the heart and head of the author. If any additional proof of the unanimity and discretion that reigned throughout this Expedition could be wanting, it might be found in the perfect propriety and good-humour with which this work was carried on; as it must infallibly, however well managed, have been made the touchstone of personal dislikes and discontents, had any such existed.

**A Guide to Matrimonial Happiness, in a Series of Letters, written by a Lady of Distinction to her Relation, shortly after her marriage.** New edition. 5s. 6d.

**Practical Economy; or, the Application of Modern Discoveries to the Purposes of Domestic Life.** 12mo. 7s. 6d.

#### MUSIC.

**Lucidus Ordo, designed as a medium of Self-instruction in Musical Science; containing a Course of Theoretical Studies, with Skeleton and Plenary Exercises, Essays on the Influence of particular Harmonies, with Sketches of the characteristic Style of different Masters.** By J. Relfe, Mus. in Ord. to his Majesty.

#### NATURAL HISTORY.

**Memoirs of the Wernerian Natural History Society, for the Years 1817 to 1820.** Vol. III. 8vo. 18s. boards.

#### NOVELS, ROMANCES, &c.

**Bannockburn, a Novel, in 3 vols.** 12mo. 18s. bds.

This is one of the numerous imitations of the different productions of the author of "Waverley," with which the kingdom bids fair to be overwhelmed for some time to come. Modern phrases put into imperfect Scotch, and modern manners and sentiments faintly hidden under the guise of affected antiquity, too plainly shew that the author of the work has done injustice to his own powers, by his feeble endeavour to give them the same direction as that his mighty model has taken, so successfully for himself, and so agreeably to the public.

**Concealment: a Novel.** 3 vols. 12mo. 1l. 1s. boards.

**The Cavalier: a Romance.** 3 vols. 12mo. 1l. 1s. boards.

**Valerius: a Roman Story.** 3 vols. 12mo. 1l. 4s. boards.

#### POETRY.

**The Third Tour of Doctor Syntax, in Search of a Wife.** 8vo. 2ls.

We never were very passionate admirers of Doctor Syntax, deeming it to be one of the

numerous performances with which the age abounds, that hurt the taste of a large class of readers, by accustoming it to be contented with mediocrity, and their feelings, by teaching them to laugh at subjects which in themselves have nothing ridiculous connected with them. This his third progress is announced by the author to be the last; and in order to deter any ambitious spirit from continuing his wanderings after this notice, he has followed the example of the immortal Cervantes, who slew his hero, at the end of his adventures, from a like precaution. We are in truth very glad to see the last plate fairly consist of the funeral procession; though that the death of the Doctor should be owing to his endeavour to save his wife from being drowned, is one of the proofs we would allege, that the tendency of the whole work is to throw unworthy ridicule on our best feelings and most innocent pursuits. This third Tour has likewise another fault, which will be more likely to diminish its popularity than any other; it is dull, and the plates which accompany it are rather ridiculous matters of fact, than witty caricatures, if we except that of the advertisement for a wife, which has a good deal of humour. The author will do well to turn his abilities henceforward to better subjects; and our readers, to keep the sum of twenty-one shillings in their pockets for purchases more likely to improve the taste and mind.

**The Universe; a Poem.** By the Rev. Robert Maturin, author of "Bertram," &c. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**Paris in 1815. Second Part; with other Poems.** By the Rev. G. Croly, A. M. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

#### POLITICAL.

**Memoirs of the Secret Societies of the South of Italy, particularly the Carbonari. Translated from the Original MS.** 8vo. 12s.

These Memoirs will recall to most of our readers the sensations, though in a faint degree, which were inspired in the public mind by the Abbé Barruel's "History of Jacobinism," a few years ago. The author of them, aware of the danger which hangs over the head of him who may be discovered plucking aside the veil from those societies, of which secrecy forms the first and very vital principle, has taken the precaution to write his account in French instead of his native tongue, and to get it translated into English, and published in London. The materials are ill arranged, as the author himself acknowledges, not having been able to possess himself of them in any regular order, either as to chronology or importance; but they present altogether a mass of curious and important information, and the translator is entitled to much praise for the elegance and perspicuity with which he has acquitted himself of a task which, on many accounts, must have been involved in singular difficulties to him.

#### VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

**Journal of a Residence in the Burmahan Empire; and more particularly at the Court of Amaraponah.** By Captain



Hiram Cox, of the Hon. East India Company's Bengal Native Infantry. 8vo. 16s. bds.

This journal has been arranged some years after the death of the author, by his son, who professes to have added nothing to it, and to have taken nothing from it, except a few personal details in which the public could not be interested. His apologies therefore for his inexperience, his professions of diffidence, and his deprecations of "the severity of criticism," appear to us somewhat misplaced; as he might easily have spared himself the anxious feelings attendant on the responsibility of authorship, by recollecting that in the present instance he acts merely as an editor, or corrector of the press. As to the Journal itself, the writer of it has been betrayed by his profound veneration for the Honourable East India Company, into a degree of dull minuteness which forcibly reminds us of Dogberry's respect for Leonato:

—"But truly, for mine own part, if I were

as tedious as a king, I could find in my heart to bestow it all of your worship."

For our parts we must honestly confess, that we do not think the account before us will ever interest any but those who are likely to be in the author's situation (no very enviable one) of a diplomatist at a court where, from Majesty itself, to the lowest menial employed in its service, all was one continued system of lies, meanness, impertinence, avarice, extortion, and deceit. Captain Cox's Journal contains nothing more than his difficulties in dealing with such people, and in settling ceremonials and salutes; and he finally concludes with returning to the place whence he set out, with no other benefit that we can discover from his absence of "eleven months wanting four days" than the strengthening of that most useful virtue patience, by exercise; a benefit which from some secret power of sympathy will certainly be extended to every one who labours through the account.

## LITERARY REPORT.

Lady MORGAN's long expected Work entitled "Italy," the result of two years travel and ten months close study, will appear in a few days. It must undoubtedly be considered as the most interesting and important literary production of the season.

The Case of the "Presidents of Queen's College, Cambridge," will be published early in the present month.

S. S. BUCKINGHAM, Esq. has in the press, Travels in Palestine in 1816, in a quarto volume, with engravings.

Practical Reflections on the Psalms, with a Prayer added to each foregoing Psalm, will soon appear in two duodecimo volumes.

Dr. TURTON has in the press a work illustrative of the Conchology of the British Isles, classified upon principles new and systematical.

Dr. PRITCHARD, of Bristol, will soon publish, a Treatise on the Diseases of the Nervous System, comprising convulsive and maniacal affections.

The Rev. Dr. BURROW is printing, in three duodecimo volumes, a Summary of Christian Faith and Practice.

Archdeacon DAUBENY has in the press, in an octavo volume, Sixteen Sermons of the learned Bishop Andrews, modernized for the use of general readers.

The Rev. JAMES CARLISLE, of Dublin, is printing a volume of Sermons on the Nature and Effects of Repentance and Faith.

Dr. J. A. PARIS and J. S. M. FONBLANQUE, Esq. have in considerable forwardness, a work on Medical Jurisprudence, which will comprehend various

investigations applicable to forensic practice.

Mr. CORNELIUS WEBB has in the press, a second small Collection of Poems; consisting of Summer; an Invocation to Sleep; Fairy Revels; and Songs and Sonnets.

Preparing for Publication, A General History of Birds. By JOHN LATHAM, M.D. F.R.S. author of The Synopsis of Birds, Index Ornithologicus, &c. &c. To be completed in ten vols. 4to. with at least 180 coloured plates.

The History of Ancient and Modern Wines; by ALEXANDER HENDERSON, M.D. This work will embrace the substance of Sir Edward Barry's Observations on the Wines of the Ancients; and will contain, in addition, a Topographical Description of all the principal Modern Wines, and a Chronological History of those used in England from the earliest period to the present time. In one volume 4to.

The first volume of Sir ROBERT KER PORTER's Travels in Georgia, Persia, Armenia, &c. is now ready for publication; and the second will be published in the autumn.

Dr. DAVY, the brother of Sir Humphrey Davy, will publish his Travels in Ceylon in a few days.

The late Mr. JOHN SCOTT's Sketches of Manners, Scenery, &c. of the French Provinces, Switzerland, and Italy, is nearly completed.

Preparing for Publication, in one vol. 8vo. Some Posthumous Sermons of the Rev. THOMAS HARMER, author of Observations on Scripture, left by him

for publication; together with the smaller pieces published by him during his life-time, and some introductory Remarks on his Life and Writings. By W. Youngman, of Norwich.

Nearly ready for Publication.

An Edition of Cook's Three Voyages

complete, in seven vols. 8vo. with thirty plates, will be published in a few days.

The Kit Cat Club; containing Portraits and Memoirs of the Forty-eight Members of that celebrated Association; in 1 vol. small folio.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from April 16, to May 16, 1821.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1821.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1821.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
April 16	29	54	29,44	29,41	May 2	36	64	29,85	29,81
17	28	55	29,41	29,51	3	50	68	29,79	29,67
18	35	58	29,61	29,72	4	53	70	29,70	29,64
19	36	54	29,88	29,51	5	41	67	29,60	29,48
20	46	63	29,51	29,63	6	44	60	29,35	29,57
21	48	60	29,74	29,90	7	39	61	29,78	29,88
22	40	58	29,90	29,83	8	29	59	29,89	30,01
23	40	70	29,57	29,37	9	35	66	30,10	30,18
24	41	68	29,40	29,60	10	40	60	30,21	30,13
25	44	74	29,65	29,73	11	42	63	30,02	29,92
26	45	75	29,72	29,64	12	42	60	29,84	29,65
27	50	67	29,65	29,76	13	37	59	29,34	29,31
28	40	72	29,88	29,80	14	36	56	29,32	29,34
29	44	68	29,80	29,88	15	39	50	29,15	29,34
30	46	51	29,96	30,02	16	36	60	29,67	29,90
May 1	43	55	30,00	29,80					

*Elements of the Comet which is expected in 1822.*—This interesting comet is expected to re-appear about the end of 1821, or the beginning of 1822. In considering the action of the planets upon the comet from 1786 to 1819, M. Encke has found that Jupiter alone will have any material effect upon the time of the next perihelion in 1822, retarding it more than 9 days, the least distance of the comet from Jupiter being 1,136. The following are the elements upon two hypotheses assumed by M. Encke, the one assigning a period longer by a day than the other :—

Passage of the perihelion, mean time at Seeberg,	1822, May 24	1822, May 25
Long. Mean Distance,	3472191	3474612
Long. of the Perihelion from the Mean Equinox, 24th May, 1822,	15° 19' 7"	
Longitude of the Ascending Node,	334 23 40	
Inclination of the Orbit,	13 20 36	
Angle of Excentricity,	57 28 30	
Daily Motion,	1089" 4307	1088" 5004

From the ephemeris calculated with these elements, it appears that the comet will not be easily seen in Europe till the spring of 1822; but it *may possibly be seen* in December 1821, or January 1822, by very powerful telescopes. In southern latitudes it will be readily seen on the 9th or 10th June 1822, when it will be like a star of the fifth magnitude. On the 1st July, it will be brighter than a star of the fourth magnitude. The following are its places in 1822, the mean being taken of the two hypotheses :—

Mean Noon at Seeberg.	R. Asc.	Decl.	Comp. brightness.
Feb. 25	0° 42'	7° 17' N.	0.011
Mar. 5	4 14	8 49 N.	0.013
April 6	22 31	16 13 N.	0.027
May 8	54 47	24 18 N.	0.293
June 1	91 48	18 40 N.	1.787
—17	107 58	2 15 N.	2.006
—25	119 53	12 42 S.	2.588
July 3	141 40	33 57 S.	2.723
—27	233 26	47 15 S.	0.385

## AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE present appearance of the wheat-crop, compared with that of last year in the month of May, would seem to warrant the conclusion that the ensuing harvest will prove unusually productive; yet we entertain no such opinion. At the commencement of last spring, the plant of wheat was the thinnest, and to a superficial observer, the most unpromising, which had been noticed for a very long time; yet, for certain reasons, we predicted (contrary to the opinion of our contemporaries) it would eventually turn out a good average crop, and we were not disappointed in our expectation. On the contrary, in the present instance, with the most vigorous and unfailing plant almost ever remembered, we apprehend the result will be of an opposite nature.

We observe in many places on the more fertile soils, it has been deemed expedient to check its vegetative progress, by lightly sweeping off the leafy part of the plant with a scythe or reaping-hook, a precaution necessary to prevent its getting lodged; which, it is much to be feared, will prove the case even before the ear is formed.

Barley, and other spring corns, are no less luxuriant than wheat; nor have we heard much complaint, or seen many instances, of injury occasioned by the wire-worm.

Clover and other grasses exhibit evident proofs of a vigorous vegetation, and, except in a few instances, (where the plants were injured by the bulky crops of summer corn, with which they had to contend last year) will, in all probability, produce a very heavy swath. Nor is there any deficiency in the feeding lands; yet, by reason of the scarcity of money, and the total loss of credit, the cattle markets are unusually flat, and business appears to be perfectly at a stand. By reason of the late cold weather, sheep-shearing can scarcely be said to have commenced; consequently the price of wool is almost nominal, and little more than a matter of speculation.

Summer tilths work well, and the sowing of Swedish turnips is about to commence—good seed is eagerly inquired for, a smaller breadth than usual having been planted this year, and the crop being somewhat scanty.

### AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, per Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, in the Twelve Maritime Districts, from Official Returns received in the Weeks ending April 21, 28, May 5, 12.

DISTRICTS.					1 Week	2 Week	3 Week	4 Week
1 London	—	—	—	—	55s 5d	54s 7d	54s 8d	58s 0d
2 Suffolk and Cambridge	—	—	—	—	55	52	51	51
3 Norfolk	—	—	—	—	54	51	52	51
4 Lincoln and York	—	—	—	—	51	50	49	50
5 Durham and Northumberland	—	—	—	—	52	50	49	48
6 Cumberland and Westmoreland	—	—	—	—	57	58	57	57
7 Lancashire and Cheshire	—	—	—	—	63	52	52	52
8 Flint, Denbigh, Anglessea, Carmarvon, Merioneth	—	—	—	—	54	54	54	55
9 Cardigan, Pembroke, Carmarthen, Glamorgan	—	—	—	—	49	50	49	50
10 Gloucester, Somerset, & Monmouth	—	—	—	—	48	48	48	47
11 Devon and Cornwall	—	—	—	—	53	53	52	51
12 Dorset and Hants	—	—	—	—	51	51	50	50
Aggregate Average, April 21, 53s. 0d.—April 28, 52s. 5d.—May 5, 52s. 0d.—May 12, 51s. 8d.								

POTATOES.—Covent Garden Market.—Per Ton.	MEAT, by Carcass per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate Market.	COAL MARKET. May 18.
Kidneys - 3l 10s to 0l 0s	Beef - 3s 0d to 4s 0d	Newcastle, from 30s 6d to 38s 6d
Champions - 8 0 to 4 0	Mutton - 2 10 to 3 10	Sunderland, from 42 6 to 0 0
Oxnobles - 3 0 to 2 10	Veal - 3 4 to 5 4	
Apples - 3 0 to 3 10	Pork - 3 4 to 5 4	Price of Quartern Loaf in the Metropolis.—Best Wheaten, 9½d
Onions - 0 0 to 0 0	Lamb - 5 0 to 7 0	

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.				QUARTERS OF ENGLISH GRAIN, &c.			
SMITHFIELD.—Hay, 3l 0s to 4l 0s Aver. 3l 10s 0d				arrived Coastwise, from May 14 to 19.			
Clover, 4 0 to 4 15	—	4 7 6		Wheat 5,586	Pease 348	Malt 6,272	
Straw, 1 6 to 1 10	—	1 8 0		Barley 2,492	Tares 110	Beans 1,197	
WHITECHAPEL. Hay, 3 10 to 4 4 — 3 17 0				Oats 12,118	Rape —	Linseed —	
Straw, 1 8 to 1 12	—	1 10 0		Rye —	Brank 39	Mustard 111	
Clover, 4 0 to 5 5	—	4 12 6		Various Seeds, 153 qrs.—Flour, 7,062 sacks			
ST. JAMES'S.—Hay, 3 10 to 4 10 — 4 0 0				Ireland.—Wheat, 300; Oats, 2,500 qrs.;			
Straw, 1 7 to 1 13	—	1 10 0		Flour, 470 sacks—Foreign—Brank, 700			
Clover, 4 0 to 5 0	—	4 10 0		qrs.—Flour, — barrels.			

### PRICE OF HOPS, per Cwt. in the Borough.

New Bags.				New Pockets.			
Kent 2l 2s to 3l 15s	Sussex 2l 2s to 3l 8s	Kent 2l 5s to 3l 15s	Sussex 2l 2s to 3l 5				
Essex 0 0 to 0 0	Yearling Bags, 0s to 0s	Essex 0 0 to 0 0	Yearling Pock. 30s to 45				

## COMMERCIAL REPORT.

*Lloyd's Coffee-house, May 21st, 1821.*

WHATEVER may have been the character of the trade between Ireland and Britain, it certainly is at this time very beneficial to the sister island. The import of corn from that country is great, nor less that of provision, taken generally. Animal food that can be raised and brought into a condition for market on the surplusage and the offal of an abundant harvest, proves extremely profitable to the farmer, as well as favourable to the consumer. And further still, this abundance yields to the manufacturer of ardent spirits an opportunity of furnishing an increased exportation, because the articles can be afforded at a cheap rate, and yet be profitable.

Whether this is really an advantage to the body politic or natural we must leave to the discussion of the moralist and the physician: we merely report the fact, that the importation of Irish spirits, which in 1819 was only about 7,000 gallons, in 1820 was 145,000 gallons, and in 1821 was nearly 400,000 gallons. (The year ends January 5.) This affords to Ireland the means of paying for additional quantities of English goods of all descriptions; and, consequently, the luxuries as well as the conveniences of the metropolis will be commissioned, *inter alia*, and find their way gradually, and perhaps speedily, among the population of the importing country.

The popularity obtained by the COTTON manufactures of Britain, has acted to the disadvantage of the Woollen establishments; and the latter, which in 1816 were exported to the value of upwards of 10,000,000*l.* have since that time decreased to an average not much exceeding 6,000,000*l.* We must, however, place a large proportion of the exports for the former year to the account of the numerous armies which were maintained on their full establishment during the eventful year 1815, and which have since been reduced in all the States of Europe.

Peace is certainly favourable to commerce at large, though it may operate injuriously on some branches of supply: and if we may judge by the import of the precious metals, the commerce of Britain must be flourishing. They are now plentiful; and besides the recent opening of the Bank, in regard to cash payments, they are abundant in the hands of private dealers also, and are not likely to

rise in price. Standard silver is marked at 4*s.* 11*d.* per oz.

As a corollary to the foregoing remarks, the COURSE OF EXCHANGE continues steadily in favour of Britain, and with scarcely any exceptions, is as high as it ever has been for any length of time. Nor is the appearance of the Public Funds less satisfactory. The 3 per Cent. Consols, have reached 75; and the 5 per Cent. Navy are marked at 110. There is, moreover, a general feeling that they have not reached their highest price: but on this we say nothing. The French 5 per Cent. Stock is at 83-84. American 5 per Cent. is at par; but nothing done in London.

In our last we hinted that the expected supply of new SUGARS was looked forward to, as in some degree regulating the market: that supply has proved far from superabundant; and what have been brought forward, if of respectable quality, have met a ready sale, and at full prices. This has been felt by articles of less merit; and those of inferior qualities are extremely languid. The holders in the Refined Market manifest a disposition to sell, and give the turn to the buyer. Foreign Sugars are absolutely without demand at this time; or must be disposed of on a length of credit, of which the seller complains; and not without reason.

COFFEE had lately some success in its sales; and several quantities went off briskly; this excited so much emulation, that many large parcels were announced, and the supply so greatly exceeded the demand, that the prices gave way, and a great proportion was withdrawn unsold. This has had an unpleasant effect; and the market is likely to feel it for a while.

The ports continue closed against Foreign Grain; and the price of English Grain, of good quality, is rising. The heavy market for SPIRITS has subjected the first houses in the trade to inconveniences, and has forced some to suspend payments. This has cast a gloom over the market, which it will require some time to remove. HEMP, FLAX, TALLOW, and OIL, are very low; but the holders are firm. SALTPETRE is also very low; and likely so to continue. Inconsiderable parcels of TOBACCO have lately found purchasers; but no large orders have been received. On various minor articles no fixed opinion can be formed.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 25th April to 25th May, 1821.

Days. 1821.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	5 per Ct. Navy.	Long Annuities	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	4 P. Ct. Ind. Bad.	Ex. Bills, 2d pr. Day
Apr. 25											
26	223½	71½	72½	80½	108½	18½		231		43 pm.	4 6 pm.
27	223½	71½	72½	80½	107½	18½		230½	80½	40 pm.	4 6 pm.
28	—	71½	72½	80½	107½	18½		230½		43 pm.	4 6 pm.
30	—	73½	72½	80½	108½	18½		230½		42 pm.	4 5 pm.
May 1											
2	223½	71½	72½	80½	108½	18½	70½	230½		42 pm.	4 5 pm.
3	224	71½	72½	80½	108½	18½				42 pm.	3 5 pm.
4	223	71½	72½	80½	108½	18½	70½	230½		48 pm.	4 6 pm.
5	223½	72	72½	90	108½	18½				48 pm.	4 6 pm.
7	224½	72½	73	90½	108½	18½	71			44 pm.	4 6 pm.
8	225½	72½	73½	90½	108½	18½		231½		43 pm.	6 3 pm.
9	225	73½	74	91½	108½	18½	71½			42 pm.	5 1 pm.
10	225½	72½	73½	90½	108½	18½	71½			42 pm.	4 1 pm.
11	225	72½	73½	90½	108½	18½	71½		81	42 pm.	par 2 pm.
12	225	72½	73½	91	108½	18½				43 pm.	1 4 pm.
14	225½	73	78½	91½	109½	18½		232½		42 pm.	4 1 pm.
15	225½	73	78½	91½	109½	18½				42 pm.	4 pm. par.
16	226	73½	74½	91½	109½	18½	72½	232½		43 pm.	par 3 pm.
17											
18	226	73½	74½	91½	109½	18½	72	232½	81½	44 pm.	par 3 pm.
19	—	73½	74½	91½	109½	18½				45 pm.	1 dis. 3 pm.
21	220	74½	74½	92½	110½	19½	73½			46 pm.	par. 3 pm.
22	228	74½	75	92½	109½	18½	72½	234		46 pm.	3 5 pm.
23	227½	73½	74½	92½	110	18½		233½		45 pm.	2 4 pm.
24	228½	74½	75½	92½	109½	18½		234		47 m.	2 4 pm.
25	228½	74½	75	92½	110	19	78½	234		49 pm.	3 5 pm.

•• All Exchequer Bills dated in the month of June 1820, and prior thereto, have been advertised to be paid off.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM APRIL 21 TO MAY 15, 1821, INCLUSIVE.

N.B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London; and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

ADAMS, J. Stamford, corn-dealer. (Jackson)	Denialue, W. Barley, worsted-spinner. (Crosley, Bradford)
Allison, G. Bishopwearmouth, rope-maker. (Hinde)	Dicken, J. Shrewsbury, upholsterer. (Williams)
Ambrose, W. Clapton, carpenter. (Robinson and Hime, Charter-house-square)	Driver, J. and M. Bristol, cabinet-makers. (Haberfield)
Avery, J. Barnstaple, shopkeeper. (Daniel, Bristol)	Eoset, M. Wood-street, silk-manufacturer. (James, Bucklersbury)
Barnett, J. jun. West-street, victualler. (Bugby, Bartholomew-close.)	Fate, W. Settle, cabinet-maker. (Leeming)
Baverstock, R. Brompton, plumber. (Russel and Son, Southwark)	Fowler, G. Collumpton, hoster. (Chislett, Brislington)
Bayly, W. H. Cheltenham, banker. (Pruen and Griffiths)	Frank, R. sen. Newark-upon-Trent, miller. (Talleuts and Beavor)
Beardmore, E. Newcastle-under-Lyme, shoemaker. (Rolls)	French, R. Wimpole, shopkeeper. (Peacock, Cambridge)
Blakey, J. R. Liverpool, vinegar-maker. (Taylor and Roscoe, Temple)	Gilbert, J. Mile-end New-town, victualler. (Argill, Whitechapel-road)
Bocher, T. Slade End, Berks, timber-dealer. (Jones, New Inn)	Glover, B. Watling-street, Manchester-warehouseman. (Laurence, Dean's-court)
Bruton, G. N. Devizes, coach-maker. (White, Pewsey)	Goodair, J. Chorley, cotton-spinner. (Buckley, Manchester)
Battery, S. West Stockwith, maltster. (Owen, Bawtry)	Gorton, J. Hampstead-road, smith. (Vincent, Bedford-street)
Cameron, J. Sackley, farmer. (Husband, Bromsgrove)	Greenwood, T. jun. Preston, upholsterer. (Troughton and Haydock)
Clarke, T. Gainsborough, draper. (Payne, Nottingham)	Hall, H. and Hall, J. Upper Thames-street, iron-merchants. (Mangnall, Aldersbury)
Collins, S. Woodlesford, blacksmith. (Firth, Wakefield)	Hawkins, J. Farncomb, crape-manufacturer. (Flarance, Commercial Chambers)
Coney, T. Sculthorpe, miller. (Cotton and Overton, Fakenham)	Hobbs, W. Leeds; Hobbs, A. O. Parliament-street, London; and Browns, J. Leeds, merchants. (Hemingway, Leeds)
Copland, S. jun. Blackheath-hill, victualler. (Pawcett, Jewin-street)	Henthaw, J. Gloucester-place, bookseller. (Foster, Clement's lan)
Corri, N. Golden-square, musical-instrument dealer. (Pike, New Bouvill-court)	
Crumble, G. and Carr, J. York, tobacco-manufacturers. (Wood)	
Curwen, J. Great Eastcheap. (Wilks, Finsbury-place)	
Dawson, R. Norwich, linen-draper. (Simson and Rackham)	
Dean, J. Bingley, builder. (Tolson)	





St. Barbe, J. Austin Friars, May 18	Tomlinson, T. Winterton, May 29	Whitley, J. Dabb in Bagley, June 10
Stett, W. Liverpool, June 4	Turner, J. Bury-hill, May 26	Williams, D. Carmarthen, June 21
Strutt, W. & J. P. Ducklersbury, May 19	Tweed, T. L. Boreham, June 12	Williams, J. Bishopgate-str. May 22
Stubbs, J. Castle-street, May 29	Tyler, B. Woodford, May 29	Wilson, J. & Waugh, G. Aldergate-street, June 9
Tankard, J. & R. Birmingham, May 22	Vaughan, W. Pall Mall, May 26	Witton, J. Kingston-on-Hull, June 5
Taylor, W. Dorset-street, June 9	Ward, R. R. Maiden-lane, May 15	Wood, W. Wimpole-street, May 26
Tebay, E. Hastings, May 28	Watts, W. & Rigby, J. Manchester, June 9	Worboys, W. Deptford, June 5
Thomas, J. Bristol, June 7	Webb, F. Warwick, June 6	Wright, B. Birmingham, June 1
	West, T. Gracechurch-street, May 5	Wright, T. Leeds, June 11

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, &c. IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

Assize of Bread.—The London Assize of Bread, as entered in the Town Clerk's Office at Guildhall, per Quartern Loaf, from the year—

1725 to 1730.....	5d. to 5½d.	
1742 to 1746.....	4½ to 4¾	
1747 to 1755.....	5 to 6	
1761.....	4	
1766.....	8	
1769.....	6	
1774.....	8	Wilkes.
1779.....	5½	
1785 to 1789.....	6 to 6½	
1790 to 1794.....	6½ to 7½	
1795.....	12½	Curtis.
1796 to 1798.....	9½ to 8	
1799.....	13	Combe.
1800(4 weeks 22½d.)	17½	Staines.
1801 to 1803.....	10	
1804 to 1806.....	12½ to 13½	
1808 to 1810.....	15½ to 16½	

The Years remarkable are—1761, 1779, 1795, 1800, and 1809.

Pagoda Bridge.—The whole of this bridge is now pulled down, and most of the materials removed. Workmen are employed in forming a foundation for a very handsome iron bridge, which is cast expressly for it at Falkirk, and which is expected to arrive in town in a very short time.

London Bridge.—Mr. Rennie, the Engineer, lately had made the requisite preparations for the reception of a Committee of the House of Commons to examine London Bridge. The basis of the centre-arch was so cleared from the water, that the Committee were enabled to descend eight or nine feet below the surface of the water, and minutely to examine the piers and the materials of which they were composed. Those materials were found to consist of stone and oak timber, and the wood, as well as the stone, was discovered to be unimpaired. There were no signs of decay; they presented the solidity of rock. They were pronounced capable of sustaining new arches. The Committee had also, from their peculiar situation, a fine view of the

changes of the tide, and the different effects produced by the present construction of the bridge. They next examined what is termed the Chapel Pier. Mr. Rennie had made similar preparations for the examination of this pier, which was not found to be in so perfect a state.

A Statement of the Number of Persons Convicted of any Crime connected with the Forgery of the Notes of the Bank of England, from 1790 to 1820, inclusive.

Years.	Capital Conviction.	Convictions for having forged Bank notes in possession.	Total Number of Convictions each Year.
1790			
1791			
1792			
1793	- nil -	- nil.	
1794			
1795			
1796			
1797	1	- -	1
1798	11	- -	11
1799	12	- -	12
1800	29	- -	29
1801	32	1	33
1802	32	12	44
1803	7	1	8
1804	13	8	21
1805	10	14	24
1806	nil	9	9
1807	16	24	40
1808	9	23	32
1809	23	29	52
1810	10	16	26
1811	5	19	24
1812	26	26	52
1813	9	49	58
1814	5	39	44
1815	7	51	58
1816	20	84	104
1817	32	95	127
1818	62	165	227
1819	33	160	193
1820	77	275	352

Diseases of the Eye.—On the 1st ult. the foundation-stone of the London Infirmary, for curing the Diseases of the

Eye, was deposited by William Mellish, Esq. in presence of a numerous and most respectable assemblage of both sexes, near the Roman Catholic Chapel, Moorfields.

*Diseases of the Ear.*—At the last Annual General Meeting of the Governors of the Royal Dispensary for curing Diseases of the Ear, it appeared that upwards of 2210 patients afflicted with deafness and other diseases of this organ, had been cured or relieved. This statement must be highly satisfactory to the patrons of the charity, one of whom lately, from a conviction of its utility, benevolently remitted the treasurer one hundred pounds. It must be no less consoling to those who unfortunately labour under so unpleasant an affliction; for it is a fact, that until within these few years little had been done by professional men for diseases of the ear; and when it is considered how many thousands of valuable members of society are deprived of obtaining their livelihood by this infirmity, and were formerly without any means of gratuitous relief, this charity cannot be too highly valued. Indeed the success attending the practice at this Institution has been such, that it is now adopted on several parts of the Continent with equally happy effects as in this country. The diseases of the ear, in the incipient state, are generally curable; and it is from neglect chiefly that they are rendered otherwise.

*Country Bankers.*—An official return to an order of the House of Commons, states the number of yearly licenses taken out by bankers in England and Wales, in the year 1815, at 831; ditto, in Scotland, same year, 88—Total 919. In the year 1820, in England and Wales, 766; Scotland ditto, 83—Total 849.

*Prince Ratsé,* recently arrived in this country from Madagascar, lately paid a visit to the King's Palace in Pall-mall, where he was accompanied by his Secretary and Interpreter, and attended by a gentleman from the Colonial Department: he was received at the Palace by the Equerry in Waiting, and conducted over the apartments, through the stables; he seemed highly delighted with every thing he saw.

*The Coronation.*—The orders of the Board of Works have been executing with more than ordinary energy, in Westminster Hall. The galleries and passages, and the servants' glass pantries behind (and ingeniously hid from the passages), for the different articles required during the grand festival, are all

completed in Westminster Hall, except the mere covering of the seats and fresco ornaments in front, which it is estimated could be finished in a fortnight—and these being mere superficial ornaments, it is not necessary they should be laid on until the last moment; but the gilding and stucco work materials are all on the spot, and every thing indicates the truth of the rumour that the coronation will take place this summer. The great alterations now carrying on in Westminster Hall by the Board of Works, are in the repairs of the ancient roof, many parts of which, upon perforating the timber for suspending the chandeliers for the coronation, were found so rotten, that the safety of this noble roof, which, for its mechanism and antiquity, has become so justly celebrated, required an immediate separation of the decayed parts, and the fitting-in of substantial joinings to complete the frame-work. A general survey of the roof lately took place in consequence of the discovery of this decay, and the oak (which, according to the popular tradition, was first imported by William Rufus,) was found mostly sound, but the cherry-tree rafters were worm-eaten; they have been in consequence all taken down and renewed. It was deemed right in the progress of the work, to take down the old lantern, which illuminated the hall from the top of the roof. Its weight was found to have made an impression on the roof, and the taking it down was a difficult and rather perilous work, from the enormous quantity of lead which was clumsily used in its original manufacture. A new lantern is now erecting in its stead, of a light and more useful form. Instead of lead, sheet-iron is used with the timber frame-work, still preserving the Gothic form so essential to the unity of the structure. In three weeks it is calculated that the whole repairs will be finished, and then the upholstery part will alone remain for completion. Six weeks' notice will be necessary between the issuing of the Proclamation and Coronation.

*Small Pox.*—During the month of March last, the variableness of the climate produced, whatever was the cause, much illness in the metropolis. Fever was very prevalent and intermittent, besides the usual accompaniment of catarrhs and pectoral attacks, with sore throat and rheumatism; the cases of casual small pox were much abated, there having been 41 returned fatal in February, and 31 in March; those at the Small Pox

Hospital, at Pancras, have been very malignant and fatal, though not so numerous as heretofore. Application has been made there for variolous ichor, which, according to the rule of the Society, has been refused, and every step is adopted to prevent the spread of the contagion, and the practice of contagious inoculation. We have heard of the attacks of casual small pox, and in some places even after vaccination, but the persons who took the alarm, have done precisely what they should have avoided; for they had recourse to variolous inoculation, by which they increased the infection; whereas had they vaccinated all those in the neighbourhood who had not yet received it, or the disease itself, they would have "stayed the plague." The patients who took the casual small pox after vaccination all did well, having only suffered the alarm and the fever, which continued but a day; for it is now clearly ascertained, that in this varioloid disease the affection is shorter and milder, and not attended by either danger or fatality; and the number of such cases is so very few, when compared with the incalculable numbers who have been vaccinated, that in this general view they are not of any weight to shake the security of the new blessing thus administered to mankind.

*Cash Payments by the Bank.*—On the day appointed last month, the Bank commenced exchanging sovereigns for Bank-notes; but few applications were made. The bankers, instead of the usual daily supply of small notes, received sovereigns only; and their introduction, therefore, into general circulation, must be almost instantaneous. No notes of the denomination of one pound were to be procured at the different bankers in the City; and the same difficulty existed at the Bank itself, the Directors intending not to issue any more of that description at present; reserving the power which they possess under the Act of doing so, for any emergency that may arise, affecting either their own supply of specie, or the demands of the country circulation. Arrangements have been made on a most extensive scale for supplying the different counties so extensively with specie, that a deficiency can scarcely by possibility be felt. For the county of Lancaster, where circulation has always been in Bank of England notes, those of country bankers being unknown, the amount of gold coin considered requisite to supply the place of those below five pounds, was regularly

transmitted, with the view of bringing the new system into action both there and in the metropolis on the same day. To other parts of the kingdom the same, or nearly similar facilities, have been afforded. Inspectors have been sent to the principal towns, to detect the forged notes that will probably on this occasion be presented. Still less apprehension is felt concerning the power of the Bank to supply specie in sufficient abundance; for, independently of their own stock, they calculate, as an auxiliary, that all the specie which has been hoarded during the circulation of paper, will again see the light. It is impossible, of course, to form an exact estimate of the gold thus withdrawn; but it is valued by some at 6,000,000*l.* or 7,000,000*l.* sterling.

*Royal Universal Dispensary for Children, St. Andrew's Hill, Doctors' Commons.*—This important Institution, founded in the year 1816 by Dr. John B. Davis, for the sole purpose of affording prompt medical and surgical aid to the sick children of the necessitous poor, in all parts of the metropolis and its vicinity; without recommendation where danger exists, has been recently honoured with the approbation and patronage of his Majesty. A Special General Meeting of the Directors and Governors was held at the Mansion-House, on the 19th of April, the Lord Mayor in the Chair,—to receive a communication from the King, addressed by Lord Sidmouth to the Duke of Beaufort, one of the Vice-Patrons, in which his Majesty was graciously pleased to signify that he had taken this charity, of such great national and individual utility, under his royal protection. Since the opening of this institution, 13,202 objects have been relieved; and with a view to increase the facilities to the poor for assistance for their children, stations have been opened in Lambeth and in Southwark, offering the same benefits as the parent Institution in the City. Subscriptions are received by Sir Thomas Bell, Treasurer, 8, St. Swithin's-lane; by the Secretary, Mr. Chas. Carter, 52, Great Coram-street; and by the Collector, Mr. H. Chrishard, 4, Weston-street, Maze, Southwark.

#### PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, G. C. B. is appointed Governor of Ceylon.

Lieut.-Col. John Bell, on half-pay as Permanent Assistant-Quartermaster-General, to be Deputy Quartermaster-Ge-



neral at the Cape of Good Hope, vice Warre, who resigns.—Lieut. Colonel Robert Torrens, of the 65th Foot, to be Deputy Quartermaster-General to the King's Troops serving in the East Indies, vice M'Rae, who resigns.

Mr. Roberts has been appointed, by the Bishop of London, as one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, to succeed Mr. Bartleman.

#### NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

*Borough of Oxford.*—The Most Hon. Robert Marquis of Londonderry, v. John Douglas, Esq. Chiltern Hundreds.

*Borough of Ludgershall.*—The Right Hon. George Charles Pratt, commonly called Earl of Brecknock, v. the Earl of Carhampton, deceased.

*County of Down.*—M. Forde, of Seaford, co. Down, Esq. v. Visc. Castlereagh, now Marquis of Londonderry.

*Borough of Andover.*—Thomas Assheton Smith, jun. Esq. v. Thomas Assheton Smith, Esq. Chiltern Hundreds.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

The Rev. Thomas Mills, to the Rectory of Little Henny, Essex.

The Rev. W. Upjohn, M.A. to be Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Beauchamp.

The Rev. William Evans, M.A. to the Vicarage of Wigmore.

The Rev. J. H. Cotton, to the Living of Landechid.

The Rev. Robert Williams, to the Living of Llandyfrdog, Anglesey.

The Archbishop of York has licensed the Rev. J. Smyth to the perpetual Curacy of Keyingham, Yorkshire.

The Duke of Sussex has appointed the Rev. Samuel Bennett, M.A. one of his Royal Highness's Chaplains in Ordinary.

Lord Selsey has presented the Rev. R. Chester, M.A. to the Rectory of Elstead, Sussex.

The Rev. William Wyvill, B.A. to the Rectory of Spenithorne, York.

At a late meeting of the members of the Presbyterian Church, Swallow-street, they unanimously elected Mr. John Marshall, Preacher of the Gospel, to be their Pastor, in the room of the late Dr. Nicol.

The Rev. Mark Aitkins to the Church of the united parishes of Dyke and Moy, in the Presbytery of Forres and county of Moray.

The Duke of Hamilton has presented the Rev. William Proudfoot, to the Church and Parish of Avendale.

The Associate Congregation of Barrhead, have called Mr. David Young to be their Pastor.

The Rev. Isaac Gossett, A.M. his Majesty's Chaplain at Windsor Castle, and Minister of Datchet, has been presented to the Vicarage of New Windsor.

The Rev. J. J. Drewe, to the Vicarage of Alstonefield, Staffordshire.

The Rev. J. Radcliffe, M.A. is appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Kintore.

The Rev. T. Lawes, of Marlborough, to the Vicarage of Halberton, Devon.

The Rev. W. P. Thomas, LL.B. to the Prebend or Canonry of Holcombe, in the Cathedral Church of Wells.

*Births.*]—In Gloucester-place, Portman-square, the Lady of H. Chamberlain, Esq. of a son—The Lady of Alexander Fraser, Esq. of Thavies Inn, of a son—At Waltham Abbey, the Lady of the Rev. T. Pickthall, of a daughter—Mrs. Geo. Allen Aylwin, Lower Thames-street, of a son—At the Hon. Mr. Justice Burroughs, Bedford-row, the Lady of T. H. Fenwick, Esq. R.E. of a son—At Dulwich, the Lady of J. Petty Muspratt, Esq. of a son—At her house, 25, Devonshire-street, Portland-place, Lady Frederica Stanhope, of a son and heir—In Montague-place, Montague-square, the Lady of Thomas March, Esq. of a daughter—At his house in Manchester-buildings, Westminster, the Lady of L. B. Allen, Esq. of a son—At Earl's-terrace, the wife of Isaac Eales, Esq. of Fulham, of a son—In Red Lion-square, the Lady of John Bridges, Esq. of a daughter, still-born—At Champion Lodge, Surrey, the Lady of Thomas Starling Benson, Esq. of a daughter—In Henrietta-street, Brunswick-square, Mrs. Conyers Hudson, of a son—In Argyll-street, Mrs. Matthew Clark, of a son—At Craven Cottage, Fulham, the Lady of the Rev. J. H. Randolph, of a son—In Upper Bedford-place, the Lady of W. L. Rogers, Esq. of a daughter—In Montague-place, Montague-square, the Lady of Wm. Sargent, Esq. of a son—In Dover-street, the Lady of W. M. Pitt, Esq. M.P. of twins, a son and daughter—In Beaumont-street, the Lady of Captain Wm. Fitch Arnold, of a daughter.

*Married.*]—At St. George's Church, Hanover-sq. Lieut.-Col. Cooper, Groom of the Bedchamber to H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence, to Miss Baker—At Streat-ham, Joseph Hartnell, Esq. to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. William Robisson, of Upper Tooting—At St. Margaret's Church, L. H. Desanges, of Finsbury-square, Esq. to Elizabeth, third daughter of the Rev. Dr. Dakins—At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Francis Ri-



cardo, Esq. of Lower Grosvenor street, to Miss Elizabeth Lucy Alexander—At Kensington, Charles Wm. Smith, Esq. to Miss C. L. Shadwell—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Sir Charles Grey, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court at Madras, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Sir Samuel Clark Jervoise, Bart.—At St. Paul's, Deptford, Mr. B. Wilson, of Camberwell, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of R. Edmonds, Esq.—At St. Mary, Newington, Joshua Hart, Esq. of Islington, to Mrs. Meymott, of Dover-place, New Kent-road—At St. Pancras Church, William Wilde, Esq. of Gray's Inn-square, to Miss Walker—Mr. James Briggs, of Leadenhall-street, to Emma Crawley, youngest daughter of the late William Jones, Esq.—At St. Vedast, Foster-lane, Richard Berry, Esq. to Phebe, daughter of the late Jos. Devey, Esq. of Bank-side, Southwark—At Croydon, the Rev. Thomas Chapman, to Rebecca, eldest daughter of Thos. Miller, Esq. of Croydon—At St. Michael's, Queenhithe, Mr. Charles Ryder, to Elizabeth, fourth daughter of W. J. Goss, Esq.—At Streatham, J. T. Lowndes, Esq. of Watling-street, to Harriet, fifth daughter of William Borradaile, Esq.—At St. Pancras Church, James Philcox, jun. Esq. of Burwash, to Louisa, daughter of the late Richard Hughes, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn—At St. George's Church, David A. Dewar, Esq. to Anne, eldest daughter of Richard Mageniz, Esq. M. P.—John Walford, Esq. to Jane, second daughter of the late Thomas Ruggles, Esq.—Captain John Drummond, of the Coldstream Guards, to Miss G. A. Finch—At St. George the Martyr's, the Rev. Dr. Geldart, to Eliza, daughter of the late and sister of the present William Cutfield, Esq.—At St. Clement's Eastcheap, Mr. William Jones, to Harriet, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Cartwright, of Upper Thames-street—At Ewell, Surry, T. Cartwright, jun. Esq. of Singleton, Sussex, to Miss C. Broadbent—At St. Paul's Covent-garden, Edward, third son of William Layton, Esq. to Mary Amelia, only daughter of the late C. Miller, Esq. formerly of Bencoolen—At Stoke Newington, John Blackett, jun. Esq. to Martha, youngest daughter of the late Henry Allnutt, Esq. of High Wycombe—At St. George's Hanover-square, Sir Henry Lambert, Bart. to Anna Maria, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Edw. Foley—E. I. Crachley, Esq. to Miss Wootton, of Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street—At Islington, N. Hatley, Esq. to Mrs. Elizabeth Jones—At the New

Church, Mary-le-bone, B. H. Gill, Esq. to Maria Jane, daughter of the late W. Richardson, Esq.

*Died.*]—At his house in Upper Eaton-street, Pimlico, Charles Downes, Esq. in the 72d year of his age, State Page to his present Majesty, and thirty-five years Page of the Bedchamber to his late Majesty—At Apsley House, the Marchioness of Worcester, of an internal inflammation. Her Ladyship was Georgiana Frederica Fitzroy, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Henry Fitzroy, son of Charles, first Lord Southampton, brother of the Duke of Grafton, by Lady Anne Wellesley, sister of the Duke of Wellington and Marquis Wellesley; and was married to the Marquis of Worcester on the 25th of July, 1814. Her Ladyship was one of the most intimate and favourite friends of the late Princess Charlotte—James Hill Hooper, Esq. of the Paragon, New Kent-road—At his apartments in Bennett-street, St. James's, John Wood, Esq. late Commander of the Hon. East India Company's ship Marquis Wellington—At Newington, David Horn, Esq. in the 80th year of his age—Elizabeth, wife of C. Stutfield, Esq. of St. George's-place, East—At Richmond, Mrs. Hester Kipling—At Stoke D'Abernon, Surrey, Lieut. Colonel Henry Rowland Fetherstonhaugh—At Thorncroft, near Leatherhead, Mary, eldest daughter of James Stirling, Esq.—At her house in Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, in the 86th year of her age, the Right Hon. Lady Juliana Dawkins—At No. 2, Montague-place, Mary, the wife of Major-General Barton—At his house in Cockspur-street, Mr. Slark, of Cheapside, and of Clapton, Middlesex, in the 69th year of his age—At Walworth, Mr. Blyth, late of Ironmonger-lane, aged 73—Mary Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Rich. Winstanley, of New Bridge-street—In Southampton-row, Henry Hope, Esq. late of Harley-street, in his 36th year—In Sackville-street, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Rattan, aged 56 years—At Prince's-place, Lambeth, Mrs. Mary Robins—At her Cottage on Englefield-green, Mrs. Green, widow of the late George Green, Esq.—At Croydon, in her 70th year, Mrs. Anne Boon—At Battersea, aged 80, John Hodgson, Esq.—At his house in New Norfolk-street, Grosvenor-square, the Hon. Charles Stuart, in the 78th year of his age—At Heston, Middlesex, Mr. Nath. Ravis, late of Gracechurch-street, London, in his 78th year.—Of an attack of apoplexy, Mr. William King, of the British Fire Office, Cornhill, aged 64.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS  
LATELY DECEASED.

## DR. NEILSON.

Died, in Belfast, on the 26th of April, in the 46th year of his age, the Rev. William Neilson, D. D. M. R. I. A. Professor of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and Head Master of the Classical School in the Belfast Academical Institution. Dr. Neilson was the fourth son of the Rev. Dr. Neilson, Presbyterian Minister at Redemon, county Down, who still survives to lament the loss of his son. From early years he displayed an ardent taste for literary knowledge, especially for the study of languages, of which the Greek soon appeared to be his favourite. At an early period of life he finished his philosophical studies, in the University of Glasgow. For some years subsequent he assisted in conducting his father's academy. In 1797, he was ordained Presbyterian Minister of Dundalk, where he gave to the world his Greek Exercises, English Grammar, Greek Idioms, and Irish Grammar. He was also the author of many valuable Essays on subjects connected with languages, in various Literary Journals. His character in literature stood so high, that the University of Glasgow conferred upon him the degree of Doctor in Divinity—an honour which was equally unsolicited and unexpected. The Royal Irish Academy invited him to become one of their members. In 1818 he was invited to become Professor and Head Master in the Belfast Institution; and in the full and laborious exercise of his duties in that literary establishment, he was unexpectedly arrested by death, after a residence of little more than three years. The literary fame of Dr. Neilson, particularly as a linguist, was great, and was even more extended in England and Scotland than in his own country. His labours in the composition of excellent elementary works, calculated in particular to facilitate the knowledge of the Greek language, have been appreciated in all parts of the empire. Notwithstanding his various avocations in Belfast, he gave to the world, about a year ago, an edition of Moore's Greek Grammar, with large additions and improvements, which has been already adopted as a text-book in some of the Universities of Scotland, and has been highly approved by the best judges. His speculations on the more intricate and philosophical parts of grammar and language, were refined and philosophical. His great and unremitting labours in the Institu-

tion can be fully estimated by those alone who were intimately acquainted with him, or by those who had the advantage of receiving his instructions. To the Belfast Institution, since his removal to it, he always displayed the warmest attachment, founded upon the rational hope, from what it had already performed, of its becoming of the greatest benefit to the north of Ireland. In the death of Dr. Neilson, the institution and the town of Belfast have sustained a great loss. As a Christian clergyman, he was distinguished by pure and rational piety; and in discharging all the duties of his religious office, he was anxious to impress the truths which he himself sincerely felt.

## DR. BATEMAN.

On the 9th inst. died, at Whitby, in Yorkshire, in the 43d year of his age, Thomas Bateman, M. D. late of Bloomsbury-square. The health of this excellent and lamented physician had long been in a declining state, and there had for some time been, unhappily, little prospect of any favourable result, either from the resources of art, or the assiduous and affectionate attentions of his family. The failure of his bodily powers did not, however, impair the vigour of his mind, and his wonted cheerfulness continued unabated to the last; his religious principles supporting him under the expectation and approach of death. In recording his regretted illness and decease, it is impossible not to advert to the loss which his personal connections, and society at large, have thereby sustained. But as a detailed biographical memoir will probably be given of him at some future period, it is sufficient at present to remark, that in his private life he was most exemplary, and in the exercise of his profession upheld its dignity and usefulness, by independent feeling, integrity of conduct, active benevolence, and extensive learning. Dr. Bateman was, indeed, highly gifted for administering to the sick, being acute and accurate in his observation of disease, and prompt and judicious in the treatment of it. His contributions to the medical literature of his country have been no less various than important; whilst the zeal and ability, with which for many years he performed the arduous services of the Public Dispensary, as well as of the House of Recovery or Fever Hospital, were highly beneficial to those institutions and to the commu-

nity. Of him then may it be said, that though removed from life at an early period, he has descended full of honour to the grave.

Dr. Bateman's works are, "Delineations of the Cutaneous Diseases." "A Practical Synopsis of Cutaneous Diseases, according to the Arrangement of Dr. Willan, exhibiting a concise View of the diagnostic Symptoms, and the Method of Treatment." "A succinct Account of the Typhus or Contagious Fever, of this Country, with the appropriate Method of Treatment, as practised in the House of Recovery, &c." "Reports on the Diseases of London, and the State of the Weather, from 1804 to 1816, including practical Remarks on the Causes and Treatment of the former."

LIEUT.-COL. E. JONES.

Lieut.Col. Evan Jones, who died lately at Rose Hill, near Wrexham, was born in 1771, and entered the army as ensign in 1791. In 1793 he embarked with his regiment, the 23d or Welsh Fusileers, from Cork, for the West Indies, under Sir Charles Grey, and landed at Martinique. He served at the reduction of Pigeon Isle, Fort Royal, St. Pierre, Fort Bourbon, and other French possessions in that Island. He was present also at the taking of Guadaloupe, and other French Islands in the Caribbean Sea, with many of their possessions in St. Domingo. He was nearly carried off in that climate by the yellow fever, but a negro woman, his nurse, wrapped him in a sheet or blanket strongly impregnated with vinegar, which arrested that dreadful malady. He, with his gallant regiment, greatly distinguished themselves at the Helder, in 1799, and in the subsequent battles in Holland, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie. He served also under the same general in Egypt. At the memorable battle on the heights of Nicopolis, near Alexandria, on the 21st of March, 1801, when the brave Abercrombie fell, the 58th, 42d, and 23d regiments charged with the bayonet the *Invincibles* of France, took their standard, and drove them off the field; the 23d and 40th regiments forming the advance of the British army, in dislodging the enemy from the sand hills on which they were stationed. In 1808, he married Anna-Maria Kenyon, daughter of Robert Kenyon, Esq. of Cefn, near Wrexham, brother of the eminent Lord Chief Justice Kenyon, and uncle to the present excellent nobleman, and the Hon. Thos. Kenyon. He then quitted

the army, and retired to his maternal property at Gellewig, in Caernarvonshire, where he amused himself with agricultural pursuits, enjoying *otium cum dignitate*. In his domestic relations, Colonel Jones was most exemplary, fulfilling the several duties of a son, husband, friend, and master, with affection and rectitude.

MR. JAMES LANE FOX.

The death of this lamented gentleman took place on the 7th ult. at his seat at Bramham Park, after only a week's illness, but many years of suffering from ill health. His fine principles, his honourable feelings, his excellent disposition, in short, his good qualities, were too numerous to admit of an attempt to delineate them; his generosity and his extensive charities can never be calculated, for they were not ostentatious. He was, perhaps, the most accomplished man of his day—one of the best linguists, and the greatest adept in ancient and modern history; his manners were those of the high-bred gentleman. He was most agreeable in society, when in good spirits, being very quick in repartee, and full of anecdotes of the great men of his day, particularly of Mr. Pitt, with whom he was intimate, as long as his health permitted; when that grew worse, he retired from the world, and lived at Bramham Park, occasionally going to a seat he had in Rutlandshire, and to London for a very short time every year. He was born in the south, and was brought up by his uncle, George Fox, Lord Bingley, of Bingley. He resided, for many years, in Italy and France, and had travelled a great deal over the continent. He had also been a member of the House of Commons. He married the daughter of Lord Rivers, by whom he has left a daughter, married to the brother of Lord Stourton; George, a member of Parliament, William, married to a niece of the Earl of Harewood, and grand-daughter to the Earl of Mortton; Sackville, an officer in the guards; and Thomas, intended for holy orders.

MR. BARTLEMAN.

This gentleman, who for many years stood unrivalled in his profession as a bass-singer, died on the 14th of April, at his house in Berners-street, in the 54th year of his age, after a long protracted and painful illness. Those who have heard Mr. Bartleman in the finest songs of Handel, Purcell, and other ancient composers, can well appreciate the loss the musical profession will sustain by the death of such a man: to a fine toned melodious voice, he added the most correct judg-

ment and refined taste, with an expression peculiar to himself. In his private character Mr. Bartleman was highly respected by a numerous circle of friends, who will long deplore his death. The interment of the remains of this eminent professor took place on the 20th, in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey, adjoining the grave of his great master, Dr. Cooke.

#### SIR JOHN COLPOYS.

Died lately at Greenwich, Admiral Sir John Colpoys, in the 80th year of his age. He was born in Ireland, and entered the navy as long ago as 1756. He was the third naval officer in seniority in the service. In early youth he served, with great credit to himself, at Martinique, Louisbourg, &c. and was ever considered an experienced, skilful, and valuable officer. After he obtained a flag, he never was employed in active service where he had any opportunity of distinguishing himself. His conduct, however, in subduing the spirit of mutiny at Portsmouth, gained him deserved credit, and he was soon after made a Knight of the Bath, Treasurer, and finally, Governor of Greenwich Hospital. Sir John Colpoys was 34 years in the navy before he attained the rank of master and commander; his commission as post-captain was dated 1792, and as rear-admiral 1794.

#### THE EARL OF CARHAMPTON.

Died on the 25th ult. in Bruton-street, the Right Hon Henry Lawes Luttrell, Earl of Carhampton, Viscount Carhampton, and Baron Irnham, governor of Dublin, a general in the army, and colonel of the 6th regiment of dragoon guards. He married Jane, daughter of George Boyd, Esq. of Dublin, one of the most beautiful, as well as the most amiable, women of her day, who survives him, and by whom he has had no issue. His lordship was brother to the beautiful Miss Luttrell, who married the late Duke of Cumberland, uncle of his present Majesty. He was distinguished in early life as Colonel Luttrell. He fought some political battles, and was the opponent of the celebrated Mr. Wilkes, in the memorable contest for Middlesex, when the latter was expelled the House of Commons by a vote of the house. He also figured in the Letters of the renowned Junius, among the political dependents of the Duke of Grafton. The late Earl was appointed a general in 1798, and stood third on the

list, those preceding him being the Marquis of Drogheda and Earl Harcourt. —He is succeeded in his titles by his only brother, John Luttrell Olmua. His lordship came to his titles on the death of his father, in 1787. Creations of the first nobleman, the father of the deceased: — Baron, 1768; Viscount, 1781; Earl, 1785.

#### H. EDRIDGE, ESQ. A.R.A. & F.S.A.

Mr. Edridge died on the 23d of April. he was an artist of great merit, and was prematurely snatched from the world. Successful art is perhaps in itself enough for the acquirement of an individual; but that art which is termed liberal, ought to extend to the manners and habits of the man; and the fine feeling that conduces to success in painting, ought to dictate the purest conduct in society, with the most generous sentiments, unrestrained liberality, unenvying commendation, and energetic support, to contemporaries in art. These were the unexaggerated qualifications of Mr. Edridge, together with a high character for benevolence and urbanity. The judgment which the world had formed of his talents need not be repeated here; diligent in, and fond of, his art, he truly merited the eulogies which his labours received from all unprejudiced judges.

#### SIR R. R. BLIGH.

Died, on the 5th ult. at Belle Vue, near Southampton, Admiral Sir Richard Rodney Bligh. He was born in Cornwall, in 1737, of an ancient and respectable family in that county. He entered the service of his country at a very early period of life, but it was not until 1777 that he attained the rank of post-captain; in which situation, in the command of the *Alexander*, of 74 guns, in November 1794, he exhibited, in a most unequal combat with a French squadron (consisting of five ships of 74 guns, three large frigates, and a brig), such courage and abilities, as, to use the words of a modern biographer, "have never been surpassed in the British navy." Sir Richard was the 8th oldest Admiral on the list, having got his flag on the main in 1804, when he resigned the command on the Leith station. He was twice married, first to the daughter of Sir E. Worsley, of the Isle of Wight, by whom he has left several daughters (all married), and one son, Captain G. M. Bligh, Royal Navy.

# PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES, IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

## BEDFORDSHIRE.

*Birth.*] At Bedford, Mrs. Barnard, of a daughter.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Williams, of Luton, to Miss C. Hacker—At Eaton, Mr. R. Hilyam, to Miss F. Capp—At Pottton, Mr. G. Symons, to Miss A. Wisdom.

*Died.*] At Turvey, Atherton Edward, the son of the Rev. Leigh Richmond.

## BERKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Peppard, Mr. T. Saunders, to Miss M. A. Walker—At Reading, Mr. Wilkins, to Miss Rusher—Mr. R. Munt, to Miss Slade—At Thatcham, Mr. W. C. Long, to Miss A. Goddard—Mr. Somerset, druggist, of Newbury, to Miss M. A. Flower.

*Died.*] At Pangbourn, Mr. R. Mettingly, 82—In Windsor Castle, Mr. J. Taylor, 86—At Newbury, Mr. Wright, 84—Mrs. R. Mayo, 83—At Wokingham, Mr. J. Wheeler—At Maidenhead, the daughter of W. Payn, esq.—At Thatcham, Mr. Felton—At Abingdon, Mrs. Allen—Near Wantage, Mrs. Goodlake—At Warfield, Mrs. Watling—At Reading, Mrs. Rugman—Mr. W. Chase, 82—Mrs. Hodkinson, 81.

## BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] The Rev. J. Gould, of Newton Blossomville, to Miss L. Gould—Mr. C. Bennett, to Miss S. Wilmer, of Loughton—Mr. F. Amos, to Miss S. Eagles—At Stoney Stratford, Mr. W. Wilkinson, to Miss M. Brookes—At Newport Pagnell, the Rev. J. Wilson, to Miss E. Hill—At Chesham, the Rev. Mr. Anderson, to Miss E. Hepburn.

*Died.*] At Aylesbury, Miss Hatten—At Stoke Goldington, Mrs. A. Wright, 75—At Aston Sandford, the Rev. T. Scott, 74—At Fawley Court, Mrs. Freeman—At Long Crendon, Mr. J. Busby—At Wormingham, Mrs. Brooks—A few days since, at Olney, Elizabeth Robinson, 65, better known by the humble appellation of Poor Bet Robinson. This singular character was considered by the town and neighbourhood as the Crazy Kate of Cowper's muse, in his poem of The Task.

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

On Tuesday, May 1, the first stone of the new Observatory at Cambridge was laid by the Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, vice chancellor.

The stupendous drainage of the Eau Brink, extending over some hundreds of thousands of acres, and which has been so many years in contemplation, is at length rapidly drawing towards its completion. The Eau Brink Cut, about two miles and three quarters in length, is nearly completed, as is also the New bridge across it, which is to be a draw-bridge for the admission of ships to pass and repass through it up to St. German's. The new bridge is of timber, which, with great ingenuity, is so combined as to produce strength and durability. Its length is

about 820 feet; the versed sine or spring of the arch is 8 feet 11½ inches: consequently it forms a segment of a circle, whose diameter is eight miles, and its circumference upwards of 25 miles! On this grand canal and its appendages, there will in all probability, before the works are finally completed, be expended nearly half a million sterling! It is the intention of the commissioners to open the cut, or new river, in June next.

*Married.*] Mr. B. Edia, to Miss M. Haslop, of Cambridge—At Cambridge, Mr. J. Hobbs, to Miss S. Leach—Mr. T. Woolston, to Mrs. Few—Dr. Geldart, of Barnwell Priory, to Miss E. Cutfield—At Isleham, the Rev. J. Reynolds, to Mrs. S. Norman.

*Died.*] At Landbeach, the Rev. T. C. Burroughes, M.A. many years a magistrate of the county—At Cambridge, T. Bond, esq. 82—Mr. C. Clay—Mr. Wm. Halls—At the College, Ely, Mrs. R. Durham.

## CHESHIRE.

*Births.*] At Bode Hall, Mrs. Withersham, of a daughter—At Frodesley Rectory, Mrs. Edwards, of a son—At Chester, Mrs. Heaton, of a son.

*Married.*] At Northop, Mr. E. Jones, to Miss P. Davies—At Chester, the Rev. T. M. Davies, to Miss M. Bedward—At Tattenhall, Mr. T. Briscoe, to Miss E. Royle—At Davenham, Mr. Fletcher, to Miss Eaton—At Stockport, Mr. J. Morris, to Miss E. Davica.

*Died.*] At Chester, Miss M. Halton—Miss M. Calveley—R. Crewe, esq.—Miss A. J. Wilkinson—At Betton, R. Scott, esq.—At Toft, Mrs. Leycester, 76—At Malpas, Mrs. Taylor—At Hartford Beach, Mrs. A. Barrow—At Middlewich, Mrs. M. Paterson, 85—At Disley, Mr. J. Hancock—At High Leigh, C. Everest, esq.—At Runcorn, Mr. J. Ormerod—Mrs. Potts, of Ollerton—At Ruthin, J. Jones, esq. of Chester.

## CORNWALL.

*Married.*] At Falmouth, Mr. J. Powell, to Miss J. J. Rolls—At Talland, Mr. W. Bunny, to Miss A. Phillips—At Penryn, Mr. J. Webster, to Miss E. Geard—At St. Michael Carhayes, Mr. J. Messer, to Miss Dingey—At Newlyn, Mr. J. Tremain, to Miss Hawke—At Cury, Capt. Polkinhorne, R.N. to Miss P. Passingham—At St. Ives, Mr. W. Hichens, solicitor, to Miss E. Bazelzy—At Madron, Mr. A. Hosken, to Miss S. Cory.

*Died.*] At Trenarth, Mrs. Skues—At Antron Lodge, Capt. Rogers, of the Portland packet—At Truro, Miss A. Pengelly—At Westneath Mills, Mrs. A. Bennet—At Torpoint, J. Cook, 88—At Falmouth, Mr. T. Treffry, Mr. Drew—At Camelford, Miss Warren—At Liskeard, Mr. J. Goynes—At Landewednack, Mr. Stevens—At Helston, Mr. J. Dobb—At Treworgy, Mr. J. Inch, 77—At St. Ives, F. G. Ley, esq.—At



Penzance, Mrs. Marshall—At Penryn, Mr. T. Grey.

#### CUMBERLAND.

*Births.*] At Arthuret, Mrs. Graham, of a daughter—Mrs. Atkinson, of the Two Lions Inn, Penrith, of three daughters, two of whom are since dead—At Walton House, Mrs. Johnson, of a son.

*Married.*] At Arthuret, Mr. J. Graham, to Miss M. Graham—At Penrith, Mr. W. Grisdale, to Miss H. Butterworth—At Middleton, Mr. W. Knipe, to Miss Bowness—At Carlisle, Mr. J. Monkhouse, to Miss S. Hetherington—Mr. B. Prince, to Miss M. Gray—The Rev. R. Rice, to Miss M. Goodenough, second daughter of the prebendary of Carlisle, of that name—At Whitehaven, R. Benn, esq. to Miss J. Dean—Mr. J. Mirehouse, to Miss S. Nicholson.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, Mr. J. Lowry—Mr. J. Robson—Mrs. B. Nutter—Mr. J. Sowerby—Mrs. Ramsay—Mr. J. Kirk—Mr. W. Dunn—At Low Hesket, Mr. J. Longrigg—At Blencow, Mr. J. Wilkinson—At Egremont, Mrs. H. Roger, 75—At Wigton, Major Cliffe—At Denton Hill, near Carlisle, Mrs. Ramsay—At Burghby-Sands, Mr. R. Tate—At Workington, Mr. M. Peel—Mrs. E. Clarke, 80—At Penrith, Mr. J. Mason—At Whitehaven, Mrs. Paley—Miss Harrison, of Kendal—At Ulverston, M. F. Burton, esq.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Buxton, W. Whitehead, esq. to Miss R. Harrison.

*Died.*] At Belper, Mrs. Ward, 81—At Great Longtone, Mrs. H. Buckstone, 91—At Chesterfield, Miss Dixon—At Stanmore, Lady C. Finch—Mrs. Denby, wife of Col. Denby, of Derby—At Derby, Mrs. Wallis.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Axminster, Mr. S. Hendebourck, to Miss A. Whitty—At Plymouth, Mr. E. Worth, to Miss Dominy—Mr. C. Marshal, to Miss Douglas—At Stoke, J. R. Dale, esq. to Miss F. D. Lake—At Exeter, Mr. Seabrook, to Miss White—Mr. R. Garbett, to Miss E. Prout—At Serton, Mr. Tanner, to Miss A. M. Newell—At Bradford, Capt. R. Cooke, to Miss S. Heysett—At Sidmouth, H. Carew, esq. to Miss J. M. Rogers—At Bovey Tracey, S. Barker, esq. to Miss J. Daniel—At Crediton, Mr. W. Saunders, to Miss C. Roberts.

*Died.*] At Shaldon, Mrs. Lestpriers—At Exeter, Mrs. R. Luke—Mr. J. Benton—Mrs. Truscott, 77—Mr. J. Medland—Mrs. S. Collins, 80—Mr. Hodge—Mr. T. Benedict—At Plymouth, Mr. W. Tarratt, 72—Mr. W. Courtis, 74—Mrs. Thomas—Mr. Northcott—Mrs. J. Barton, 76—At Whimble, E. Brook, esq.—At Stokefleming, Mrs. Harris—At Dartmouth, Mrs. Whitney—At Honiton, Mrs. Maynard—At Barnstaple, Miss Arter—At Sidmouth, Mr. W. Street—At Tiverton, Mrs. Tucker—Miss A. Melhuish.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

*Birth.*] At Poole, Mrs. Barter, of a son.

*Married.*] H. Barter, esq. of Poole, to Miss Daw—At Wyke Regis, Mr. H. Harris, to Miss J. Stone—Mr. Allbut, to Miss S. Gollop, of

Poole—At Durweston, the Rev. C. Fleet, to Miss E. Dean.

*Died.*] At Chideock, Mr. J. Horrad—At Severell's Farm, Mr. R. Butler—At Preston, near Yeovill, Mrs. Symes—At Shaftesbury, Mr. W. Mullet—At Blandford, Mr. J. Thomas—Aged 65, Mr. W. Towers, brother of the late Rev. Joseph Towers, LL.D. and more than forty years editor of the Sherborne Mercury. To manners the most unassuming, he united unbounded benevolence, severe integrity, and a singleness of heart that spurned at the idea of dissimulating even on occasions the most trivial.

#### DURHAM.

*Births.*] At Pictree, Mrs. W. Stobart, of a daughter—At Low Gosforth, Mrs. Brandling, of a son—At North Shields, Mrs. Soade, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At North Shields, Mr. T. Hepworth, to Miss Roddam—At Gateshead, Mr. J. Johnson, to Miss J. Greene—At Sunderland, Mr. Jowell, to Miss S. W. Duncan—Mr. D. Cockburn, to Miss E. Smith—At Durham, Mr. L. Surtees, to Miss M. Barron—Mr. R. Hall, to Miss Chimside—Mr. J. Pearson, to Miss E. Miller—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. T. Pratt, to Miss M. Dodd—Mr. T. Lawson, to Miss Anderson—At Pitlington Hallgarth, Mr. J. Simpson, to Miss A. Hardy—Mr. J. Atkinson, to Miss E. Gray.

*Died.*] At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. F. Hird, 74—At Sunderland, Mrs. Nesbitt—Mr. W. Mer-saw, 85—Mrs. A. Thompson—At Chester-le-street, Mrs. Smales, 80—At Gateshead, Mr. C. Fairs—At Durham, Mr. J. Robinson—Mr. S. Mitchenson, 40—Mrs. Mather—Mr. J. Walker, 83—At South Shields, Mr. T. Dryden, 78—At Morpeth, Mr. J. Man, 79—At Hexham, Mr. W. Jobling—At Berwickhill, Mr. J. Reay—At Darlington, Mr. T. Norris, 84—At Bishop Auckland, Mrs. E. Douglas, 72—Mrs. M. Bambridge—At Barnard Castle, Mrs. A. Vickers.

#### ESSEX.

*Birth.*] At South-End, Mrs. Hume, of a son.

*Married.*] The Rev. M. Hare, to Miss A. M. Brackenbury, of Broomfield Lodge—G. F. H. Greenhall, esq. to Miss Hunt, of Maldon—At Aveley, the Rev. H. B. Lennard, to Miss H. D. Prideaux—At Springfield, J. W. Holgate, esq. to Miss D. Cootes—At Ramsey, the Rev. J. W. Edalle, of Chigwell, to Miss C. G. Whinfield—James Graham, esq. of Rochford, to Miss S. Fry.

*Died.*] At Colchester, Mrs. Kendall, 73—At St. Clair's Hall, Mr. J. Belcher, 81—At Raythorn Hall, Mrs. Burleigh—At Halsted, Mrs. Groom, 91—At South Weald, Miss J. Wollaston—At Frating Hall, Mrs. Balls, 71—At Wethersfield, T. Stock, esq.—At Great Eiston, Rebecca Cook, 97—Mr. Frederick Hanbury, son of C. Hanbury, of Sloe Farm, near Halstead.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Mr. Chantrey is to execute a monument, the expense of which is to be raised by subscription, in the cathedral church of Gloucester, in memory of the late Sir George O. Paul, baronet, to whom this country is so much indebted in various ways.

*Births.*] At New Court, Mrs. Munro, of a daughter—At Alderley, Mrs. Phelps, of a daughter—At Tockington, Mrs. Cleaver, of a son.

*Married.*] At Alderton, J. Capel, esq. to Miss S. Woolley—At Woodchester, Capt. Baghott, to Miss Sloper—The Rev. C. Capel, to Miss E. Forbes—At Iron Acton, Wm. Senior, esq. to Miss M. C. Mair—At Withington, John Smith, esq. to Miss Hatheway—At Stroud, E. G. Halliwell, esq. to Miss M. Watts.

*Died.*] At the Wilderness, Mrs. Wemyss—Mr. D. Long, of Slimbridge—At Gloucester, the Rev. J. Griffith, D.D. prebendary of Gloucester cathedral—At Bristol, Miss S. Biddle—Mrs. Holmes—Mrs. Price—At Wotton-under-edge, Mrs. Le Chevalier—At Kit's Green, Mrs. Hooper.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

*Births.*] At Upton Gray, Mrs. Hawley, of a son—Mrs. Harris, of West Cowes, of twins.

*Married.*] At Romsey, Mr. R. Sharpe, to Miss Comley—Mr. D. Elyott, to Miss E. Spurrier, of Southampton—At Southampton, Mr. B. Hughes, to Miss E. Nutt—At Brixton, Capt. J. Dyer, to Miss M. Moorman—At Petersfield, Mr. J. Brewer, to Miss O. Willmer—At South-  
Stoneham, Mr. J. Webb, to Mrs. E. Baker.

*Died.*] At Basingstoke, J. Chambers, esq. 70—At Southampton, Mrs. Waight—Miss Seward—Mr. J. Rice—At Andover, Miss J. Ball—At Cowes, D. Worsley, esq.—At Ryde, Miss Cooper—At Newport, Mr. E. Caplen—At Romsey, Mrs. Coote—At Merry Oak, G. Ede, esq.—At Bonchurch, Lady M. Gray—Near Nathwood, Mrs. Attil.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Hereford, Mr. Warring, to Miss Lane—Mr. T. Greatrex, of Crickhowel, to Miss E. Price.

*Died.*] At Burghill, Mrs. Hopton, 76—At Wolverlow Park, Mrs. Davis—At Hampton Bishop, Mr. W. Wootton, 81—At Banhill, Mrs. Weaver—At Canon Pion, Mr. H. Yeomans—At Hereford, Mrs. Goode—At Holmer, Mrs. Carwardine—At Tarrington, Mr. Freene.

#### HERTFORDSHIRE.

*Birth.*] At Berkhamstead, Mrs. Daniel, of a son.

*Died.*] Mrs. Pritchett, of Bromfield—At Offley, Mrs. Parry—At Broxburn, P. White, esq. 87—At Hertford, Mrs. E. Marshall, 79—At Hoddesdon, Mrs. Edwards—At Ware, J. Burr, esq.

#### HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

*Birth.*] At Alconbury House, Mrs. Newton, of a son.

#### KENT.

*Married.*] At St. Laurence, Thanet, Mr. Evans, of Vine Cottage, to Miss King—Mr. G. Gore, to Miss S. Dove—At Sellinge, Mr. J. Hogen, to Miss Mayer—At Folkstone, Mr. T. Gosebey, to Miss E. Taylor—At Canterbury, Mr. T. Staines, to Miss J. Mann—Mr. J. Boorman, to Miss E. Sutton—At Folkstone, Mr. J. Kite, to Miss M. Friend—At Biddenden, Mr. E. Hortar, to Miss M. Browne—At Eltham, Mr. J. Webb, to Miss H. May—At Lydd, Mr. T. Morris, of Brewret, to Miss E. Austin.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, Mr. W. Twynam, 79

—Mr. J. Worthy—Mr. E. Chandler—By lightning, the daughter of Mr. William Heanden, 13—Mrs. Austen—At Folkstone, Mr. S. Pinfold—Mrs. M. Clarke, 71—At Ashford, Mrs. S. Peasfield—At Chatham, Mrs. Chadwick—Mr. H. Carter—Mrs. Green—At Lydd, Mrs. Forster—At Dover, Miss A. Brown—Mr. J. Woodcock, 74—At Faversham, Mrs. Coleman—At Boughton-under-Bleau, Mrs. C. Adams, 72.

#### LANCASHIRE.

The assessment of Liverpool to the county rate, amounted last year to 13,800l. a sum equal to one third of all that is paid for the maintenance of the poor!

The county of Lancaster has adopted the plan of raising the militia by bounties instead of ballot, which mode is found the least expensive to the county.

*Married.*] At Manchester, Mr. Langston, to Miss E. Clay—At Lancaster, Mr. W. Bateman, to Miss M. Yates—At Liverpool, John Benson, esq. of Pledwick House, near Wakefield, to Miss J. Griffith—The Rev. J. E. Beaumont, of Heddington, to Miss S. Morton.

*Died.*] At Liverpool, Mr. S. Hargreaves—Mrs. Gifford—Mrs. Redmayne—T. Hoyle, esq. of Manchester, 82—At Manchester, Mrs. S. Culverwell—At Warrington, Mr. J. Parsonage.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. B. Jacques, of Sheepshead, to Miss Martin—At Leicester, Mr. T. Breedon, to Miss H. Hames—Mr. J. D. Poole, to Miss E. Hames—At South Kilworth, Mr. W. Bennet, to Miss E. Whale—At Lutterworth, Mr. Humblestone, to Miss A. Lea—At Hinckley, Mr. W. Richards, to Miss E. S. Palmer—J. Sculthorpe, esq. to Miss F. L. Williams—At Saddington, Mr. Marriott, to Miss S. Breedon.

*Died.*] At Sileby, Mr. E. Baker—At Leicester, Mrs. Down—Mr. Manning—At Lutterworth, Miss Elston—Mrs. Smith—At Church Langton, Mrs. Hanbury.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Births.*] At Sleaford, Mrs. Yerburch, of a daughter—At Normanby Hall, Lady Sheffield, of a daughter.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Canwell, of Long Thorpe, to Miss Pollard—Mr. Hudson, of Revesby, to Miss Chambers—At Kirton, Mr. Fisher, to Miss H. Taylor—At Leake, Mr. J. Clarke, to Miss Codling—At Kirkby Green, near Blankney, Mr. J. Sewell, to Miss Golding—At Lincoln, Mr. Kell, to Miss Trafford—At Horncastle, Mr. W. Nicolson, to Miss Smith—Mr. Kirkby, to Miss M. Bryan—At Irby, near Grimsby, the Rev. H. W. Powell, to Miss F. Bell.

*Died.*] At Byhall, Mr. W. Lock, 71—At Spalding, Mrs. Hurry—Mrs. S. King—Mr. J. Norris—Mr. J. Sheath.

#### MONMOUTHSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Prichard, to Miss M. Preece, of Walford, near Ross—F. M'Donnell, esq. to Miss Prothero, of Usk—Mr. Gething, to Miss James, of Newport.

*Died.*] At Langattock House, Mrs. Michell—At Castle Hill, Mrs. Powell—In Monnow-street, Mr. T. Powell—At Chepstow, Mr. W. Prichard.

**NORFOLK.**

*Births.*] At Hedenham, Mrs. Chambers, of a daughter—At Bradenham Hall, Mrs. Haggard, of a daughter.

*Married.*] Mr. Startford, of Helgham, to Miss Cook—At West Besham, Lieut. T. Holloway, to Miss J. E. Rudkin—At Cromer, Mr. S. W. Thurston, to Miss M. M. Peel—Mr. Blythe, of Heacham, to Miss S. Curtis, of Lynn—At Yarmouth, Mr. J. Nolloth, to Miss E. Dawes—At Norwich, Mr. W. H. Stebbing, to Miss C. Wabey—Mr. R. Talbot, to Miss R. Parr—Mr. J. Daniels, to Miss M. Wells—Mr. W. Scotter, to Mrs. H. Smithson.

*Died.*] At Bealing, Miss C. Casterton—At Norwich, Miss Ann Smith—Mr. T. Smith, 87—At St. Michael's at Plea, Mrs. Harvey, 79—At North Tuddenham, Mr. Sanders, 77—At Yarmouth, Mrs. Mitchel—Mrs. Gallant, 88—Mrs. E. Foley—Mrs. Cozens—Mrs. Mayl—Mrs. M. Thaxter, 84—At Castleacre, Mr. H. Dye, 76—At Stalham, Rev. J. Berney—At Lynn, Mrs. Kirk, 76—At Wrenningham, Mr. J. Bush, 80, leaving 140 children, grand-children, and great-grand-children—At Cromer, Mr. W. Jacob, 75—At Great Ormsby, James Symonds, esq. 60, descended from one of the oldest families in the county, seated for ages at Coleby, Suffield, Clay next the Sea, and Great Ormsby—At Wymondham, Mrs. Gedge, 84—At Blakeney, Mrs. M. Droser, 78—At his house in Surrey-street, Norwich, after a severe and tedious illness, borne with the utmost resignation, W. Stevenson, esq. This gentleman has, for a length of time past, been the senior proprietor of "The Norfolk Chronicle," in which public capacity he has secured the lasting esteem and respect of all good men. He closed a well-spent life in the 72d year of his age.

**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.**

*Birth.*] At Rushden, Mrs. Williams, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Spratton, Mr. W. Hefford, to Miss E. Wright—At Yelvertoft, Mr. R. Bray, to Miss Bray—At Northampton, S. Sharman, jun. esq. to Miss E. M. Malin—At Earl's Barton, Mr. J. A. Loyell, to Miss M. Gaudern—At Brixworth, Mr. T. Smith, to Miss Brawn—At Yardly Hastings, Rev. J. Hippus, to Miss Berrill—At Brampton, Mr. J. Birdsall, to Miss A. Vialls.

*Died.*] At Sudborough House, J. Dore, esq.—At Long Buckby, Mrs. Lee—At Northampton, Mr. J. Mennard, 97—Alderman Kirshaw—Mrs. J. Newcome—At Mears-Ashby, Mrs. Callis, 83—At Welford, Mr. T. Woodford, 78—At Sulgrave, Mrs. Malsbury—At Markfield, Mr. T. Adnutt, 37—At Grafton Underwood, Mr. J. Bland—Mr. Ward, of Whitwick, and Mrs. S. Swann, both suddenly.

**NORTHUMBERLAND.**

*Births.*] At Newcastle, Mrs. Baillie, of a daughter—At Low Gosforth, Mrs. Brandling, of a son—At North Shields, Mrs. Carr, of a daughter—At Newcastle, Mrs. Adamson, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Newcastle, Mr. T. Pattison, to Miss E. Ridley—Mr. J. Nixon, to Miss M. Jobson—Mr. J. Blackburn, to Miss S. Brown—At Bedlington, Mr. T. Nicholson, to Miss Fors-

ter—At Hexham, Mr. E. Turnbull, to Miss R. Hindmarsh—At Berwick, Mr. J. Elliot, to Miss F. Millar—At Gosforth, Mr. W. Dodd, to Miss M. Hall.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, Mrs. A. Cartright, 75—Mr. R. Watson, 76—Mr. J. Story—Mr. D. Robertson—Mrs. J. Hewitson, 78—Mr. J. Hunter—Mr. J. Atkinson—At Gateshead, Mrs. Hawks—At North Shields, Mr. T. Todd—Mr. P. Ford—At Alnwick, A. Lambert, esq.—Mr. M. Forster—At Hexham, Mrs. Watson.

**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.**

*Births.*] At East Bridgford, Mrs. Lencroft, of a son—At Nottingham, Mrs. J. Hadden, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Nottingham, Mr. Somers, to Miss H. Hutton—Mr. T. Windley, to Miss J. Hutchinson—Mr. G. Huckerby, to Miss J. M. Cocking—At Babworth, Mr. F. Marriot, to Miss Low—At Lenton, Mr. J. Stewartson, to Miss M. Eyre—At Sandlacre, Mr. J. Oldershaw, to Miss Attenborough.

*Died.*] At Beeston, Mr. J. Bond, 78—At Kingston, Mr. S. Simson—At Granby, Mr. Benson—At Nottingham, Mr. J. Blount, 76—Mr. J. Alexander—Mr. R. Stocks—Mrs. Clay—Mrs. Alliot, 78—Mrs. Maples—Miss Senior—Mrs. S. Varney, 74—Mr. Newitt—At East Retford, Rev. E. Morton, 77—At Arnold, Mrs. Flinders, 74—At Wilford, Mrs. Whitterton.

**OXFORDSHIRE.**

*Married.*] At Adderbury, Mr. Harding, to Miss Steele—Mr. J. Heath, to Mrs. Merrick, of Oxford—At Chipping Norton, Mr. Harris, to Miss Huckvale—Mr. T. Barnett, of Holywell, Oxford, to Miss Louisa Legg—Mr. J. Hemming, of Oxford, to Miss C. Applebee.

*Died.*] At Banbury, Mr. Willson, sen. 82—Mr. W. Gubbins—At Charlbury, Mrs. M. Wellington—At Oxford, Mrs. Forty, 60—Mrs. Boulter, 77—Mr. W. White—Mr. W. Taylor—Mr. J. East, 85—Mr. W. Dorrington, late of Thame—At Thame, Mrs. Ricketts, 90—At Halley, Mr. Humphriss.

**RUTLANDSHIRE.**

*Died.*] At Seaton, Mr. W. Cousins—At Oakham, Rev. Mr. M'Farlane.

**SHROPSHIRE.**

*Birth.*] At Gravel Hill, Mrs. Beauchamp St. John, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Hodnet, Mr. T. Churton, to Miss M. A. Hodgkin—At Shrewsbury, Rev. J. Richards, to Miss M. A. Price—Mr. J. J. Griffiths, to Mrs. Ford—Mr. J. Watkins, to Miss M. Poole—Mr. Buffrey, to Miss A. Jones—Rev. C. G. Wade, to Miss A. M. Burton—At Bishopscastle, J. S. Adams, esq. to Miss E. E. M'Taggart—At Kinnersley, Mr. A. Davis, to Miss M. Lloyd.

*Died.*] At Oldbury, near Bridgnorth, Rev. T. M. Lyster, 69, a justice of the peace for the county—At Bridgnorth, Mr. T. Penson—Mr. F. Pigott—At Corvedale, Mr. Downes—At Chetwynde, Mr. Scott—At Hodnet, Mr. G. Morris—At Malpas, Mr. R. Taylor—At Newport, Mrs. Meredith—At Dennington, Miss S. Maddeley—At Oswestry, Mrs. Cartwright—Miss P. Cocher-

11—At the Moor, Mrs. Walcot—At Wrexham, Mr. Edwards—At Madeley, W. Ferriday, esq.—At Shrewsbury, R. Scott, esq. of Betton.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

*Births.*] At Bath, Mrs. Moyzey, of a still-born daughter—At Bathcaston, Mrs. Aveline, of a daughter.

*Married.*] Capt. Ponting, of Mount Pleasant, to Mrs. Beaven—Mr. E. Peters, to Miss Slade, of Upper Easton—At Bath, Mr. D. Harrison, to Miss A. P. Apkin—Rev. C. Taylor, to Miss A. M. Tyndale—J. Mogg, esq. to Miss M. A. Gage—Maj.-gen. Layard, to Miss Richardson—At Moorlinch, J. Dawbin, jun. esq. to Miss Pulsford—At Taunton, Mr. J. Duck, to Miss S. Muller—At Bridgwater, Mr. T. P. Browne, to Miss Pine—At Wells, Mr. J. Sherborne, to Miss L. Palmer.

*Died.*] At Bath, Miss J. H. Watts—Mrs. Sloper—Miss Noble—Miss Falconer—Mr. Park—At Bridgwater, Mr. J. Parker—Mr. Cockings—At Wellington, T. Fox, esq.—At Frome, Lieut. W. Carter, 64—R. Blunt, esq.—T. Clement, 88—At Merriott, Mr. R. C. Baker—At Bathwick Farm, Mr. J. Palmer, 76—At Lambbridge, Miss M. Sturge—Mr. Charles Pindar, youngest son of Mrs. Pindar, of Union Passage, Bath; in a fit of mental derangement, he discharged a pistol at himself, highly laden with powder only; the barrel of which unhappily bursting, caused immediate dissolution by the division of the pulmonary artery. This young man was highly esteemed in the small circle of friends in which he moved; a general urbanity of manners and kindness of heart constituted the prevailing traces of his character. Latterly he had been particularly studious; his intense-ness to which, commingled with the variety of his studies, appears too unhappily to have paved the way to the fatal catastrophe.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Birth.*] At Lichfield, Lady Darwin, of a son.

*Married.*] F. Collins, esq. of the Borton, near Stafford, to Miss A. Willson.

*Died.*] At Haregate, near Leek, Mrs. M. Chorley, 86—At Lichfield, Mrs. Taylor—Moreton Walhouse, esq. father of E. J. Littleton, esq. M.P. for Staffordshire—Mrs. Bowles, relict of the Rev. St. John Bowles, of Caversall.

#### SUFFOLK.

A very elegant mural monument has lately been erected in Beccles church, executed by J. L. Chantrey, esq. R.A. in memory of Dr. Jos. Arnold, naturalist to the Hon. East India Company, in the island of Sumatra, where he fell a victim to his thirst for science in that most pestilential climate.

*Birth.*] At Dedham, Mrs. Webb, of a still-born daughter.

*Married.*] Mr. Grimwood, of Layer, to Miss Hicks—At Bury, Mr. Munro, to Miss Steggle—Mr. J. Juliens, to Mrs. S. Thompson—Mr. T. Wincott, to Miss S. A. E. Stockings—At Ipswich, Rev. C. Bridges, to Miss H. Torlesse—At Hasketon, Mr. J. Fox, to Miss M. Buttrum—Rev. J. G. Dobree, to Miss E. E. Tweed.

*Died.*] At the College, Ely, Mrs. R. Durham—At Great Bealings, Miss C. Costerton—

At Colpho Hall, near Ipswich, Mrs. Thompson—At Raydar, Mr. J. Wells, 96—At Debenham, Mr. R. Beck—At Ipswich, Mr. V. Coker—At Brandon, Mr. J. Hardy—At Stutton, Mr. W. Turner, 80—At Beccles, Mrs. Cluthe—At Thorpe Morieux, Mrs. Mudd, 78—Mr. J. Abbott, of Erwardon Hall—At Bury, Mrs. Lincoln—Mrs. E. Ruffe, 62—R. Hewes, esq. of Lexden, 88—At Wethersfield, T. Stock, esq. 71.

#### SUSSEX.

*Married.*] At Brighton, Rev. T. C. F. Tufnell, to Miss C. Penford—At Burwash, J. Philcox, esq. to Miss R. Hughs.

*Died.*] At Auckfield, W. Clutton, esq. 86—At Wakehurst Place, J. L. Peyton, esq.—At Chiddingly Park, Mr. J. Funnell—At Brighton, Mrs. S. Alnutt.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

*Birth.*] At Berkswell Hall, Mrs. Wilmot, of a daughter.

*Married.*] W. Dickens, esq. of Cherington, to Miss L. Park—The Earl of Aylesford, to Lady A. S. Greville, sister to the Earl of Warwick—At Rugby, J. Sculthorpe, esq. to Miss F. L. Williams—At Birmingham, Mr. J. M. Knott, to Miss T. J. Frears.

*Died.*] At Harborough Magna, Mr. J. Newcumb, jun.—At Corngreaves, J. Attwood, esq. 75—At Warwick, Mr. Richard Loveday, 89—At Stratford-upon-Avon, Mr. J. Bernhurst—At Buybrook, Mr. J. Levitt.

#### WESTMORELAND.

*Married.*] At Kendal, Mr. J. Addison, to Miss A. Whitehead.

*Died.*] At Kendal, Mrs. M. Harrison, 95—Mrs. Agues.

#### WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Castle Combe, G. P. Thompson, esq. to Miss E. Scrope—At Devizes, Mr. Perry, to Miss S. Perry—At Warminster, Lieut. Linthorne, R.N. to Miss M. Buckler—At Steeple Ashton, Mr. Wreat, of Bratton, to Miss Smith—At Melksham, Mr. J. Bullock, to Miss M. A. Croome—At Lyneham, Mr. J. Large, to Miss M. Rumboll.

*Died.*] At Broad Hinton, Rev. W. Andrews, M.A.—At Westcot, Mr. Clark—At Colne, Mr. Atchley, 86—Rev. T. Greenwood, 80—At Westbury, Mrs. M. Bourne—At Salisbury, Mrs. M. Lewis—Mr. Lampard, 80—At Devizes, Mrs. Cale—Mrs. B. Anstie—Mr. J. Gray—At Wilsford, Miss M. Pinckney—At Highworth, Mrs. Crowdy—At Malmesbury, Mrs. M. Griffin, 76.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Upton-on-Severne, W. H. Buckle, esq. to Miss Martin—Mr. D. Davis, to Miss Lane—At Pershore, Mr. J. Lavies, to Miss M. Bedford.

*Died.*] At Evesham, Mr. J. Wylie—At Henwick, T. Farley, esq. 80, a magistrate of the city and county—At Rainbow Hill, Mrs. R. Moseley—At Paxford, T. Roberts, esq. 76.

#### YORKSHIRE.

*Endowed Schools.*—By the decisions of the Chancery Court, the revenue of two schools, one at Rishworth, near Halifax, and the other at Dewsbury, is now swelled from 500*l.* to nearly

3,000*l.* a year; and it is expected that the number of scholars to partake of the benefits will be increased in the same proportion.

*Married.*] At Leeds, Mr. W. Fryer, to Miss H. Harvey—Mr. T. Edmonson, to Miss M. Calvert—Mr. W. Ellison, to Miss Sadolen—Mr. F. Parker, to Miss Ward—At Halifax, Mr. J. Cousin, to Miss B. Appleyard—Mr. J. Whitaker, to Miss E. S. Webster—Mr. J. Kemp, to Miss L. Armytage—At Bolton by Bolland, P. Dawson, esq. to Miss J. C. Dawson—At Huddersfield, Mr. Aistin, to Miss Wilson—At Sculcoates, Mr. W. Posker, to Miss F. Umpleby—At Everingham, the Hon. Chas. Langdale, third son of the late, and brother of the present, Lord Stourton, and grandson of the last Lord Langdale, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Marmaduke Constable Maxwell, esq. of Everingham Park, in this county.

*Died.*] At Burley, Mr. J. Hincliffe—At Spaldington, Mr. J. Broader, 78—At Shipley Hall, Rev. J. Myers, 88—At Hillhouse-bank, Mrs. Shaw—At Leeds, Mrs. Wood, 78—Mrs. Pawson, 81—Mrs. Giles, 74—At Scarborough, Mr. H. Breary—Mrs. Johnson—At York, Mr. F. Benson—At Mirfield, Mrs. Kitson—At Wakefield, Mr. G. Orange, 74—At Wombwell, Mr. G. Linley—At Doncaster, Mrs. Boulton—Thos. Grimston, esq. 68, of Grimston and Kilnwick.

#### WALES.

*Birth.*] Mrs. Williams, of the Cottage, near Llanfyllin, of a son.

*Married.*] At Kemys, near Usk, Rev. T. Williams, to Miss Rees—At Conway, Mr. J. Jones, to Miss Parry—At Llangollen, R. Jones, esq. to Miss Edwards—At Llanystindwy, Rev. W. Poole, to Miss A. J. Nanney.

*Died.*] At Swansea, Rev. Dr. Jenkins—Mr. Grove, post-master—At Cadoxton, J. Place, esq.—At Ivy House, Glamorgan, W. Price, esq.—At Holywell, W. Smedley, esq.—At Beaumaris, J. Jones, esq. solicitor.

#### SCOTLAND.

The foundation of the monument erecting to the memory of Lord Melville, was lately laid in the centre of St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh. The structure is to be an exact representation of the celebrated Column of Trajan at Rome. The current coins of the realm, an almanack, and several newspapers, were deposited in a crystal bottle, hermetically sealed; as also the following inscription engraved on a plate of gold:

In Memoriam

Viri reipublicæ gerendæ peritissimi,

HENRICI DUNDAS,

Qui, regnante Georgio Tertio,

Temporibus gloriâ haud minus quam periculo  
plenis,

Præfectus Navalis armarii,

Regis a Secretis,

Septemvirosum Navium Princeps,

Classibus Britannicis bene feliciterque consulendo,

"Optimus Nautarum Amicus,"

In perpetuum haberi meruit,

Hæc columna collocata est,

Sociis Navalibus et Classiariis Sumptum

Sponte conferentibus, ut,  
Admirantis et grati animi extaret ad posteros  
MONUMENTUM,

Anno Domini MDCCCXXI. Georgii Quarti Reg-  
nantis II.

On the inverse side;

To the Memory of  
that illustrious Statesman,

HENRY DUNDAS,

LORD VISCOUNT MELVILLE,

During the eventful and glorious reign of  
George III. successively Treasurer of the  
Navy, one of the Principal Secretaries :

of State, and First Lord of

the Admiralty,

of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and  
Ireland;

Whose unwearied and successful exertions to  
promote the interests of the British Navy,  
have justly entitled him to be  
ever esteemed

The Seaman's best Friend;

This Monumental Column is erected

by the

Voluntary Contributions of the Officers, Petty  
Officers, Seamen, and Marines, of the Royal  
Navy of these United Kingdoms,  
as a Testimonial of Admiration and Gratitude,  
in the year of our Lord, 1821,  
and in the second year of the reign of  
his Majesty King George IV.

*Births.*] At Edinburgh, Mrs. Wyllie, of a son  
—At Gartmure House, Mrs. C. Graham, of a  
daughter—At Kilravock Castle, Mrs. Rose, of a  
daughter—At Touch House, Mrs. M'Donald, of  
Staffa, of a daughter—At Kilgraston, the Hon.  
Mrs. Grant, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Rettyhill Cottage, near Inver-  
ness, Lieut. H. B. M'Kenzie, to Miss Jessie  
Mackay—At St. George's Chapel, W. H. Gor-  
don, esq. to Miss J. M'Cleod, of Lynager—At  
Old Aberdeen, A. Nicolson, esq. to Miss E. J.  
Jack.

*Died.*] At Ruddery House, Miss S. Fowler  
—At Sheal House, Ann M' Rae, 112—At Kilgras-  
ton, the Hon. Mrs. Grant—At the Manse of  
Roskeen, Mrs. Ross, 78—At Tain, Mrs. D. Ross  
—At Edinburgh, J. Bonar, esq.—Lieut-col.  
Englis—At Paisley, Rev. Dr. Findlay.

#### IRELAND.

The Dean and Chapter of the Archdiocese of  
Cashel have elected the Very Rev. Dr. Wright,  
the Vicar Capitular of the vacant see; and Dr.  
Laffin was unanimously appointed Archbishop.

*Birth.*] At Dublin, Mrs. Hutton, of a son.

*Married.*] At Dublin, C. Knox, esq. to Miss  
E. Knox—E. Handcock, esq. to Miss D. Ormsby.

*Died.*] At Brussels, the Rt. Hon. Randal Plun-  
kett, thirteenth Lord Dunsany, third Baron of Ire-  
land. He married, first, Margaret, daughter of  
Edward Archdeacon, esq. and second, Mary,  
sister to Sir Drummond Smith, bart. He is  
succeeded by his eldest son, Edward Wadding,  
who distinguished himself in the Guards, during  
most of the late arduous contests, and was  
severely wounded in Egypt.



## POLITICAL EVENTS.

JULY 1, 1821.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

*Parliamentary proceedings continued.*

—May 23, the Timber Duties Bill was read a third time and passed. On the 24th, upon the order of the day for the third reading of the Grampound Disfranchisement Bill, some opposition was made, and the house divided, 39 for, and 12 against the Bill, which then passed. On the 25th no particular motion came before the house; but on Monday the 28th the royal assent was given by commission to the Timber Duties, Poor Settlement, Steam Engines, and Bankrupt Laws Amendment Bills; also to nearly seventy of our public and private Bills. On the 30th the London Wharfs and Irish Election Regulation Bills were brought up from the Commons. The Marquis of Lansdown presented a petition from the nobility, gentry, &c. of Lanarkshire, in favour of Mr. Owen's plan for the relief of the poor. On the first of June the second reading of the Sale of Bread Bill was fixed, and the orders of the day of little interest were got through, when the House adjourned until Monday. Lord Sidmouth then moved the second reading of the Irish Courts of Law Bill, which went to correct some of the very great abuses which existed in the Courts of Ireland; it provided that the officers of the King's Bench, Common Pleas, and common law side of the Exchequer should be paid by fixed salaries, instead of the undue and exorbitant fees which they had been accustomed to charge. Earl Donoughmore opposed the Bill, and the Marquis of Lansdown, Lord Redesdale, and the Earl of Limerick, supported it; when the Bill was read a second time; as was also the Irish Court of Chancery Regulation Bill. On the 5th the Earl of Lauderdale moved the second reading of the Sale of Bread Bill. The Irish Assize Clerks and Nisi Prius Fees Bill, and the Irish Rate of Interest Bill, were

read a second time. Counsel was heard on the London Wharfs Bill. The next day the Bills on the table were advanced a stage. On the 7th the Sale of Bread Bill was read a third time and passed. On the 8th the royal assent was given by commission to the Grampound Disfranchisement and several other Bills, and the Marquis of Lansdown presented a Report from the Committee on Foreign Trade on the subject of the Silk Trade. It stated, that the improvements in that branch of commerce exceeded most expectations; that the raw article was supplied from India three times a year, and in such quantities that while France consumed two millions of pounds a-year, England manufactured two millions and a half; that the value of our silk trade was estimated at the annual sum of 12 millions; and that our manufacturers could now stand a competition with France as to the quality of their goods; in proof of which English silks, although dearer than French, had the preference in the United States. The Report recommended a duty on the importation of French silks, instead of that now on the raw material, and the repeal of the Spitalfields act, which prohibited the introduction of a machine now used in France. His Lordship said the Committee had also directed their attention to the Wine Trade. The Report was ordered to be printed, and the House adjourned until the 13th, when several Bills were brought up from the Commons, and the Irish Courts of Law Bill was read a third time, the standing order which prohibits the passing of any bill through more than one stage in a day being suspended. On the following day Lord King presented a Petition from a Clergyman, complaining of the conduct of the Bishop of Peterborough, in refusing to license a Curate, who, having already subscribed to the thirty-

nine Articles; refused to answer eighty-seven questions proposed by his Lordship, with a particular view, it was said, to the exclusion of Calvinists from the Church. Lord Harrowby opposed the motion for laying the Petition on the table, as it was not likely to be followed up by any practical result; but he strongly disapproved of the conduct of the Bishop. It was contended by the Bishop of Peterborough, that Parliament could not interfere in this case, and that an appeal only lay to the Archbishop of Canterbury. His Grace, however, said, that he had no jurisdiction. Earl Grey, the Marquis of Lansdown, Lords Calthorpe and King, disapproved of the course pursued by his Lordship, who, they thought, had assumed to himself a power which could only belong to the whole Church. The motion for laying the Petition on the table was negatived. On the 15th the royal assent was given by commission to several Bills, and others were read, among which were the Navigable Rivers Robbery Bill, and the Private Stealing in Shops Bill. On the 18th the House met to hear Appeal Causes, and several Bills were read a first time. The Earl of Darnley brought forward several resolutions on the 19th, relative to the Patent granted to the Lord Mayor of Dublin for supplying stationery to the public, noticing the inferiority of the stationery, the enormous price charged for it, and calling on the House to condemn the office as vicious. The motion was negatived. Several Appeal Causes were heard on the 20th. On the 21st the Marquis of Lansdown moved the order of the day for reading the second time the Penal Laws Bill, substituting transportation in lieu of death, for robbing on canals and in dwelling-houses. The Lord Chancellor opposed the Bill, which was lost by a majority of 10 against it. On the 22nd, Earl Wilton, the second son of Lord Grosvenor, took the usual oaths and his seat. The Vagrant Laws Amendment Bill passed through a Committee.

*House of Commons.*—May 23, several Petitions were presented for a mitigation of the severity of the cri-

minal laws. Mr. Brougham brought before the House a new Association, calling itself Constitutional, professing to prosecute all seditious and political libels. Sir J. Mackintosh moved the going into a committee on the Forgery Punishment Mitigation Bill. The Bill was opposed by the Solicitor-general, who moved that it be read that day six months; the House divided 118 for, and 74 against the going into a Committee. On the 24th Mr. Astell presented a petition on the subject of the Corn Laws, praying that the protecting duty might be reduced. Mr. Scarlett moved the second reading of the Poor Relief Bill. The Metropolis Roads Bill was lost by a majority of 1. On the following day the Grampound Disfranchisement Bill was brought down with Amendments from the Lords; and several divisions took place upon the Army Extraordinaries, which were ultimately passed. On the 28th Sir J. Mackintosh presented two petitions from the Inhabitants of Newfoundland, complaining of grievances resulting from the mode of administering justice in the colony. Several amendments were made to the Poor Laws Bill. In a Committee of Supply the miscellaneous estimates underwent considerable discussion and opposition, but were finally carried. Mr. M. A. Taylor brought forward a motion relative to the Court of Chancery on the 29th. The object he had in view was to obviate the delay which took place in the administration of justice in that Court. In the prosecution of a scarcely questionable right, one third of the property at issue was often paid away in costs. It appeared that the property in the hands of the accountant-general amounted, in 1818, to 33,500,000*l.*, half of which was probably contested. The honourable member stated that he was determined to persevere in pressing the subject on the House, which was bound to attend to the causes of the procrastination and delay of justice to the ruin of many families. He moved a resolution that the subject should be taken into consideration by the House early in the following session. The Marquis of Londonderry and the Attorney-

General opposed the motion, which was lost by a majority of 56 to 52. Mr. Brougham noticed the self-styled "Constitutional Society," and the ruinous effect of its proceedings on individuals. Mr. Scarlett followed on the same side. The Marquis of Londonderry and the Solicitor-general contended that such a combination was not contrary to the spirit of the Constitution. Mr. Scarlett moved the postponement of the Report of the Poor Laws Bill. On the 30th Mr. Bennet moved for leave to bring in a Bill to better secure the Independence of Parliament, which was lost by a majority of 76 to 52. The first item in the Report of the Committee of Supply was then read, "That the sum of 43,071*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* be granted for paying the Salaries to the Officers of the Ordnance at Pall Mall and the Tower for 1821." The Vote was opposed by Mr. Hume as extravagant. He moved that 27,271*l.* be substituted, but in vain, and the first sum with other items was carried. The next day the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward the Budget, in doing which he shewed that there was a saving in the expenditure, as compared with the year 1820, of upwards of one million six hundred thousand pounds. There was to be no Loan—no new Tax; the existing Ways and Means, with the aid of thirteen millions borrowed from the Sinking Fund, being fully adequate to the supplies of the year, and the Revenue affording a prospect of improvement. The following are the particulars of the Budget.

1820.	SUPPLY.	1821.
9,443,248 Army	—	8,750,000
6,586,695 Navy	—	6,176,700
1,199,650 Ordnance	—	1,195,100
2,444,100 Miscellaneous	—	1,900,000
19,678,688		18,021,800
1,000,000 Interest on Excheq. Bills		1,000,000
410,000 Sinking Fund on ditto		200,000
21,088,688		19,321,800
By reduction of Unfunded Debt, viz.		
9,000,000 { Irish Treasury Bills 500,000		
	{ Bills for Pub. Works 200,400—700,400	
20,088,688		20,018,200

WAYS AND MEANS.		
Granted for 1820.		Estimate for 1821.
8,000,000 Annual Taxes	—	4,000,000
2,500,000 (Excise Duties) Tea Duties	—	1,500,000
240,000 Lottery	—	200,000
200,000 Old Stores	—	168,400
Surplus of pecuniary Indemnity payable by the French Government		
	—	500,000
198,000 Exchequer Bills for Public Works repaid	—	125,000
Surplus Ways & Means, 1820		81,000
		6,570,000
Sinking Fund Loan, viz.		
12,000,000 { Great Brit. 12,500,000		18,000,000
	{ Ireland - 500,000	
Bank of Ireland, Increase of Capital 500,000 Irish Currency, being in British Currency		
	—	461,530
12,000,000 { 5,000,000 Loan		
	{ 7,000,000 Funded Exch. Bills.	
30,198,000		20,031,530

UNFUNDED DEBT.—1820.		
Exchequer Bills, 1 Geo. IV.	—	20,000,000
Irish Treasury Bills, 1 Geo. IV.	—	1,000,000
Exchequer Bills, for Public Works, &c.		206,400
		80,706,400
1821.		
Exchequer Bills	—	20,000,000
Irish Treasury Bills	—	1,000,000
		30,000,000
By reduction of Unfunded Debt		706,400
		30,706,400

The Chancellor of the Exchequer concluded by moving that 13,000,000 be raised upon annuities for the supply of the year 1821, which was put and carried. For raising 200,000 by way of lottery a division took place, when it was carried by a majority of 123 to 63. The other resolutions were agreed to. On the 4th, Petitions were presented from the London bankers respecting the Forgery Bill, and against the Poor Laws Amendment Bill, from Lynn in Norfolk; also from certain land owners and occupiers in favour of Mr. Owen's plan for the relief of the poor.—The Bankrupt Laws Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed. The Forgery Prevention Bill was lost on the third reading by a majority of 120 to 114. The next day 36 members only being present, the House adjourned to the 6th, when Dr. Lushington presented a petition

from Thomas Dolby, a bookseller of the Strand, complaining of the self-styled Constitutional Association, which was ordered to lie on the table. Lord Nugent moved for a Committee to enquire into the state of the courts of justice in the island of Tobago, which motion was lost by a majority of 105 to 66. The Marquis of Londonderry moved that the grant of 6000*l.* a year made to the Duke of Clarence, should be granted out of the consolidated fund; it was agreed to be considered on the 8th. Mr. W. Courtney moved a Select Committee to enquire into the making a compensation to the American Loyalists, which was carried by a majority of 77 to 60. On the 7th, several petitions were presented, and Mr. Hume brought forward a motion for enquiring into the conduct of Sir Thomas Maitland and the government of the Ionian Islands, which was lost by a majority of 97 to 27. The following day Mr. Serjeant Onslow withdrew his bill respecting usury, and the grant to the Duke of Clarence of 6000*l.* a year, with arrears from the 5th of April, 1818, was carried by a majority of 119 to 43. The Dwelling-house Robbery Bill and the Navigation Rivers Robbery Bill, were read a third time and passed. The House then adjourned until Wednesday the 13th, when several bills were forwarded and sums voted for various charges and expenses. On the 14th leave was given to bring in the Agricultural Horse Tax Repeal Bill of Mr. Curwen, by a majority of 141 to 118 against Ministers. The Bill was then read a first time. The 15th the House resolved itself into a Committee upon the Irish Revenue Inquiry Bill, when a Committee of five was appointed to cleanse (as Mr. Robinson termed it) that Augean Stable of jobs and corruption. Several sums were also voted for the service of Ireland. On the 19th there were not members enough present to open the House, and it adjourned until the following day, when Mr. Buxton moved for all papers and documents relative to the sacrifices of women in India on the funeral piles of their husbands; after some debate the motion was agreed to. Mr. Hutchinson next

made a motion, of which he had given notice, on the State of Europe, by moving an address to his Majesty stating that the House, as the representative of a free and enlightened people, viewed with discontent and alarm the late proceedings of the Allied Sovereigns, in which principles as well novel as dangerous to the happiness of mankind, and directly opposed to and destructive of the British Constitution were maintained; and also expressing its hopes that his Majesty would remonstrate with his Allies on those proceedings, in order to cause their cessation, as hostile to the welfare and security of the Minor States of Europe, and to the establishment of freedom in them, as well as to the existence of the liberties of Great Britain. The Marquis of Londonderry opposed the motion. Sir R. Wilson supported it. The House divided. For the motion 28, against it 117. The consideration of the Poor Relief Bill was then moved by Mr. Scarlett, but after some debate the further consideration of the question was postponed. On the 21st Sir John Newport enquired respecting an Orange Society formed at Manchester, which held correspondence with others of a similar description, it being in fact an unlawful society; and also whether an illustrious individual had patronized it. The Marquis of Londonderry stated that his Royal Highness (the Duke of York) had consented to become its patron, but when he found it different from what he expected, he had withdrawn his name. Lord W. Bentinck moved that an address be presented to his Majesty, stating the mortification of the House to learn, that contrary to instructions transmitted through their ambassador in the kingdom of Sicily, the government had made attempts to reduce the independence of that nation, by which the British government would be exposed to the reproach of having contributed, by the change of system adopted during its occupation of that country, to impair the happiness and liberty of the Sicilian people, &c. The Marquis of Londonderry opposed the motion, on the ground that there

was no reason for interference in former transactions, and if there were, that it was too late. The House divided: for the motion 35, against it 69—majority 34. Mr. S. Wortley then moved for the authentic documents of the Allied Sovereigns at Laybach, with the view of founding some future resolution upon them, they being opposed to the liberties of England and the world. The Marquis of Londonderry said that government had shewn its resistance to them. He considered the Allied Sovereigns ill-advised in making such declarations, but he acquitted them of any ill intention. Extreme principles generally produced evils, but England was not yet a country that applauded all revolutions. He considered there was no necessity for producing the papers called for. Sir J. Mackintosh supported the motion, and took a brief view of the perfidious conduct of the Allied Sovereigns. He assented to the doctrine of the noble lord that extremes would produce extremes. If kings would make war upon popular institutions, it was natural that popular institutions should make war against kings. If kings would not suffer liberty to exist with monarchy, the people would find out that liberty could not exist without the destruction of monarchy. Col. Davies enquired what would be the course of this country if Austria should place Russia in possession of Sicily. The Marquis of Londonderry in the course of his reply said, that the Austrian troops had entered Sicily at the invitation of the King of Naples, because the garrisons there were not very popular on account of the excesses committed at Palermo. The House divided, for the motion 59, against it 113. On the 22d the House went into a Committee on the 9th Report of the Commission on Irish Courts of Justice. Mr. S. Rice then moved certain resolutions respecting the taking of illegal fees by the Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer. After some debate the Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit on the following Tuesday. Mr. Smith moved for sundry documents respecting the Austrian Loan, but afterwards

withdrew his motion. Several sums of money were then voted, and the Metropolis Police Bill read, when a clause was added, prohibiting the crying of Newspapers and blowing of horns on Sundays, Christmas-days, and Good-Fridays; on which the House divided, ayes 43, noes 8.

The ceremony of the Coronation has been fixed for the 19th of July, by the following proclamation:—

GEORGE R.

Whereas by our Royal Proclamation, bearing date the 6th day of May, 1820, we did (amongst other things) publish and declare our Royal intention to celebrate the solemnity of our Royal Coronation upon Tuesday, the 1st day of August then next ensuing, at our Palace at Westminster: and whereas by our Royal Proclamation, bearing date on the 12th of July following, we thought fit to adjourn the said solemnity until our Royal will and pleasure should be further signified thereon: and whereas we have resolved, by the favour and blessing of Almighty God, to celebrate the said solemnity upon Thursday, the 19th day of July next, at our said Palace at Westminster; we do by this our Royal Proclamation give notice of and publish our resolution therein; and we do hereby strictly charge and command all our loving subjects whom it may concern, that all persons of whatever rank or quality soever they be, who either upon our letters to them directed, or by reason of their offices and tenures, or otherwise, are to do any service at the time of our Coronation, do duly give their attendance at the said solemnity on Thursday, the 19th day of July next, in all respects furnished and appointed as to so great a solemnity appertaineth, and answerable to the dignities and places which every one of them respectively holdeth and enjoyeth; and of this they or any of them are not to fail, as they will answer the contrary at their perils, unless upon special reasons, by ourself under our sign manual to be allowed, we shall dispense with any of their services or attendances.—Given at our Court at Carlton House, this 9th day of June, 1821, in the second year of our reign.—God save the KING.

In consequence of some expressions made use of by Sir F. Burdett at a public dinner, which were deemed personally offensive to Mr. Canning, the latter was induced to demand an



explanation of the hon. baronet, through Lord Wm. Bentinck, when Sir Francis having stated that he had no intention of offering Mr. Canning a personal insult, or going beyond what political men might say of each other, Mr. Canning declared himself satisfied.

The agricultural distresses of the country still continue. It does not appear that parliament has been able

to find any remedy to alleviate them, though every disposition so to do has been evinced, and the repeal of the husbandry horse-tax been carried by the tacit consent of ministers, who are fully aware of the agricultural difficulties under which the nation labours, but have not the power, under present circumstances, to lighten the burthen of taxation, which alone can confer permanent relief.

#### COLONIAL.

The following extract of a letter from Bencoolen is of great interest, as it gives reason to hope that a new market will be opened to British industry in the east, of almost unbounded extent, and is ascribed to Sir T. S. Raffles:—

“The rapid rise of this important station, Singapore, during the year that it has been in our possession, is perhaps without its parallel. When I hoisted the British flag, the population scarcely amounted to 200 souls; in three months the number was not less than 3000, and it now exceeds 10,000, principally Chinese. No less than 173 sail of vessels of different descriptions, principally native, arrived and sailed in the course of the first two months; and it already has become a commercial port of importance. I consider myself extremely fortunate in the situation, and in not having had to complain of any one of the almost invariable difficulties attending the establishment of new settlements; the establishment has more than equalled my anticipations, and its effects have been more marked and sudden than I could have contemplated, though not more so

than I wished. If our object in the Eastern Seas and in China is commerce, and commerce alone, I am not aware of any plan so easy of adoption, or so unobjectionable, as that of making our station *free ports*. In a political point of view, it will have the effect of preventing and deterring other European nations from settling on the neighbouring coasts; for our continental possessions will enable us to do that, without considering it as a loss, which no other nation could do, except at a dead loss, in consequence of the greater distance of their power; this is particularly applicable to the French, Russians, and Americans. We can only afford to maintain our Eastern stations without levying duties at them, but by doing so, we improve the general trade, and consequent prosperity of our Continental possessions. No other nation could afford to maintain such stations without levying duties. In a few years, if the system on which I have commenced is followed up, the whole of the Eastern Archipelago will be clothed from Great Britain, and I see no reason why Ava, Siam, Cochin China, and even a large portion of China, may not follow the example.”

#### FOREIGN.

The arbiters of Europe have put forth the following declaration, dated Laybach, May 12.

“Europe is acquainted with the motives of the resolution taken by the Allied Sovereigns to suppress conspiracies, and to terminate disorders which menaced the existence of that general peace, the establishment of which had cost so many efforts and so many sacrifices. At the very moment when their generous objects were accomplished in the kingdom of Naples, a rebellion of a still more odious character, if possible, burst forth in Piedmont. Neither the ties which had, for so many generations, united the reigning House of Savoy with the people,

nor the benefits of an enlightened Government, administered by a wise Prince, and under paternal laws, nor the sad prospect of calamities to which the country was exposed, could restrain the disaffected from their designs. The plan of a general subversion was prepared. In this combination against the repose of nations, the conspirators of Piedmont had their part assigned them. They were eager to perform it. The Throne and the State were betrayed—oaths were violated—military honour tarnished—and the contempt of every duty soon produced the scourge of every disorder. Every where the pestilence exhibited the same character: every where one uniform spirit directed these fatal revo-

lutions. Not being able to assign plausible motives in their justification, nor to obtain national support to maintain them, it was in false doctrines that these contrivers of anarchy sought an apology: they founded, upon criminal associations, a still more criminal hope. In their eyes, the salutary supremacy of the laws was a yoke which must be destroyed. They renounced those sentiments which are inspired by a true love of one's country; and substituting for known duties, arbitrary and undefined pretences—for a universal change in the constituent principles of society, they prepared endless disasters for the world.

"The Allied Sovereigns beheld the dangers of this conspiracy in all their full extent, but they had also discovered the real weakness of the conspirators, in spite of their veil of declamation and deceit. Experience has verified their anticipations. The resistance which legitimate authority has encountered has been useless, and crime has disappeared at the sight of the sword of justice. It is not to accidental causes—it is not even to the conduct of men, who behaved so ill in the hour of battle—that this easy success should be attributed. It has resulted from a more consolatory principle, from one more worthy of attention. Providence struck with terror the consciences of men so guilty; and the censure of the public, whose fate was compromised by these artificers of mischief, caused the arms to fall from their hands.

"Solely employed to contend with, and to put down rebellion, the Allied forces, far from pursuing any exclusive interests, have arrived to the aid of the people who were subjugated, and the people themselves have regarded the employment of those troops as a support in favour of their liberty, not as an aggression upon their independence. From that moment the war ceased—from that moment the States which revolution had assailed, became the friendly States of those Powers which never wished any thing but their tranquillity and their prosperity.

"In the midst of these grave occurrences, and in a situation thus delicate, the Allied Sovereigns, in concert with the King of the Two Sicilies and the King of Sardinia, have judged it indispensable to adopt temporary measures of precaution, indicated by prudence, and called for by the general good. The allied troops, whose presence was necessary for the restoration of order, have been placed in suitable positions,

solely for the purpose of protecting the free exercise of legitimate authority, and to assist it in preparing, under this ægis, those benefits which may efface every vestige of such portentous misfortune.—The justice and disinterestedness which have prevailed in the deliberations of the Allied Monarchs, will always continue to regulate their policy. In future, as during the past, they will ever prescribe to themselves the preservation of the independence and of the rights of each state, such as they are recognised and defined by existing treaties. The issue, even of such an alarming crisis, will, under the auspices of Providence, become the consolidation of that peace which the enemies of the people attempted to destroy, and the stability of an order of things, which will secure to nations their repose and prosperity.

"Filled with these sentiments, the Allied Sovereigns, in terminating the conferences at Laybach, have wished to announce to the world the principles by which they have been animated. They are determined never to abandon them; and all the friends of order will constantly see and find in their union, a sure safeguard against the enterprises of anarchy.

"It is for this purpose that their Imperial and Royal Majesties have ordered their Ministers Plenipotentiary to sign and publish the present Declaration.

(Signed by the ministers of Austria, Prussia, and Russia.)

A circular has also been addressed to the different ministers at the courts of Europe, exhibiting a detailed view of the objects contemplated by the allies. The dispatch recites the proceedings in Naples and Piedmont, and expresses the indignation of the monarchs at them, and at the conspiracy which caused them. The following extract from it develops the principles and views of the holy alliance clearly.

"Those states (adds the Circular) which have admitted changes into their political system are no more secure from attacks than those whose venerable institutions have survived the storms of time." . . . "Useful or necessary changes in legislation, and in the administration of states, ought *only* to emanate from the free-will and the intelligent and well-weighed conviction of those whom *God has rendered responsible for power*. All that deviates from this line necessarily

leads to disorder, commotions, and evils far more insufferable than those which they pretend to remedy. Penetrated with this eternal truth, the Sovereigns have not hesitated to proclaim it with frankness and vigour; they have declared that, in respecting the rights and independence of all legitimate power, they regarded as legally null, and as disavowed by the principles which constitute the public right of Europe, all pretended reform operated by revolt and open hostility. They have acted conformably to this declaration, in the events which have taken place at Naples, in those of Piedmont, and in those even which, under very different circumstances, though produced by combinations equally criminal, have recently made the eastern part of Europe a prey to incalculable convulsions.".... "The Monarchs are so much the more decided not to deviate from this system, because they consider the firmness with which they have maintained it in so critical an epoch, as the true cause of the success which has attended their efforts towards the re-establishment of order in Italy.".... "The Congress, which is about to close, will meet again in the next year. Then will be taken into consideration the fixing of a term to the measures which, from the acknowledgment of the Courts of Italy, and particularly of those of Naples and Tugla, have been judged necessary to consolidate the tranquillity of the Peninsula."

The King of Naples has given what he is advised to call a "Constitution" to his people. The constitution is worthy of those from whom it emanates, and not altogether unworthy of those for whose happiness it appears to be designed. The chief features of it are—that the *King chooses* the national representatives in the first place; and, in the next place, gives pensions to such of them as shall merit such proofs of his royal favour.

Accounts from Constantinople have detailed the most horrible atrocities practised by the Turks upon the Greek inhabitants of that city. The Greeks have been robbed and murdered without distinction of age or sex, and Christians of other nations have been

involved to a certain extent in a similar fate. The Greeks in the Morea are said to be all in arms, and to have obtained great advantages over the Turks; the accounts on all sides are, however, very contradictory. The Porte acts with a degree of cruelty unmatched for centuries in the history of that sanguinary race, and it is said has commanded the presence of an Asiatic army to march against the Greeks, who in their turn are actively employed in sweeping from the Turkish seas the vessels of their oppressors, and are retaliating ferociously upon their Mahometan enemies, the cruelties which the latter have been perpetrating in Constantinople.

Several bands of robbers, principally commanded by ecclesiastics, have been causing disturbances in Spain; one of these is commanded by a monk named Merino, who has rendered himself much feared by his daring and his cruelties. The Spanish ministry, however, has taken the most vigorous measures for his apprehension; and on the whole the arm of the new government seems to gain an accession of strength and firmness, which we fervently hope may fix it on an unmoveable basis. The Court of Justice at Valencia have found General Elio guilty of having co-operated in the proceedings which led to the destruction of the Constitutional system in 1814; and he is sentenced to be degraded and strangled.

An address from the King of Sweden to the Storting of Norway, dated the 12th of April, has been published; it calls upon that body to fulfil faithfully the existing stipulations of the conventions between the two kingdoms.

The Court of Rio de Janeiro was expected to set sail from that place for Lisbon on the 25th of April, and measures were taken by the Cortes to receive them with due honours.

Hostilities have been renewed in Venezuela, and the hopes indulged of a permanent pacification in that quarter are disappointed.

## THE DRAMA.

## DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

OUR critical functions are this month in some degree curtailed by the quick succession of benefits. There are those, we have heard, who think it would be more for the dignity of the theatrical profession that these should be resigned, than that the old custom which sanctions them should remain in full force and vigour. We should be sorry to acquiesce in this opinion, for we have a high esteem for the art of acting, and at the same time a jealousy of any innovation which would detract from our mental familiarity with its professors. To us there are few things more genial than the benefit of a favourite actor. Even if we do not enjoy his personal acquaintance, we seem at least to be social with him "for this night only," and delight to pay a tribute of respect to one who has afforded us pure and elevated pleasure through a long season. The halo of his theatrical glory is about him, and yet he condescends to enjoy our greetings. It is almost as though for a short space we became intimate with Macbeth, or Hamlet, or Alexander, in the fine blending of the ideal with the actual—of the feeling of the grandeur of the character with the sense of grateful kindness towards its representative. The "star" of the night then has clear supremacy in the horizon of public favour. He is indisputably the first actor in his line, with that audience, and for that evening. He takes his revenge on the malevolence of rivals, the bad taste of managers, and the ignorance of the town, and assumes the station to which his young ambition has been directed. And what, if now and then there is a little perversity in the choice—if great tragedians will play harlequin or the fool—if the inimitable will condescend to imitate—if the humourist will assume the buskin, for which he has always regarded himself as born—if singers will grow heroical, and fine gentlemen pastoral, and young ladies philosophical, "and all things change them to their contraries,"—it is no great matter. Peace

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be to the manes of Mr. Liston's Romeo, and his "pretty Ophelia," and forgiveness to the revolutionary movements of Mr. Kean's Diggory! Of these harmless pleasantries—"Evil be to him that evil thinks." The benefits not rarely bring forward merit, which else would have no opportunity of disclosure;—and we should like them for ever, were it only that this year one of them has made us acquainted with the finest Hamlet within our memory. But we must not anticipate; we are now at Drury-Lane; and here we have to acknowledge a high treat afforded to us on Mrs. W. West's night, by her performance of Lady Elizabeth, in the interlude of "*A Day after the Wedding*." It was in the highest style of genuine comedy. The resources of her pettishness and rage seem infinite. When you think she has screamed her loudest, she sends out another and a higher note, as startlingly as a first-rate singer when she delights to astonish her audience by an ascent to the top of her compass. And with all this there is a real lady-like grace—a certain bridal and feminine air—which redeem the passion, and make one feel that it would be easy to put up with worse at her hands. As we have before only seen Mrs. West in the tragic and the sentimental, both of which she too often deepens into unbearable sadness—we were quite surprised at this piece of high and hearty nature, which is worth all the moans and convulsions in the world.

An experiment, to add one more to the solitary instance of a standard English opera, with the whole dialogue in recitative, has met at this theatre with a fair trial. Such a piece, founded on Metastasio's *Demophoon*, has been produced under the title of *Dirce, or the fatal Urn*, which, though compiled by a tasteful composer, and represented by admirable singers, scarcely promises to be lastingly attractive. In theory, doubtless, there is more consistency in the structure of such a drama, than in the frame of those pieces in which the performers

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start from plain speaking into song, and return from their vocal triumphs into the dialogue of ordinary mortals. The illusion, were the interest potent enough to produce it, would be more unbroken, and the mind having once yielded to the charm, and consented to believe in a race who should love, madden, and die in song, would find no incongruity to disturb its faith. But we apprehend that our countrymen are too sturdy thus to yield themselves implicitly to harmonious influences, though they are willing to enjoy music relieved by wit and sentiment—to meet the composer half way—and to sit out an entertainment between a concert and a comedy. They require something for the heart as well as for the ear, and would not too long be “lapped in Elysium.” They love the real human earth better than the daintiest regions to which the musician may waft them, and long for substantial joy or sorrow, and for objects which they may seize with a manly grasp. Artaxerxes, it is true, holds its place; but for this it is indebted to the intelligible character of almost all its airs—to the vulgar effrontery of “The Soldier Tired;” to its rich succession of Mandanes; and to the judgment of the managers, who have compressed it into two short acts. The subject, too, is well adapted to musical expression; its oriental gorgeousness and effeminacy harmonise well with recitative, and it is hardly difficult to conceive of weak and luxurious Persians, whose atrocities and virtues spring alike from weakness, singing on throughout their lives. But to reduce the God-like Greeks to ballad-mongers—to melt that heroism which is a possession to the world for ever into quavers—is neither just nor wise. A first-rate singer, or a woman dressed in male attire, may be a fit representative of a Persian Satrap, or a Neapolitan warrior; but will scarcely be worthy to represent the meanest of that race who fought at Thermopylæ and Marathon. Our feelings revolt at the profanation, except at the Italian opera, where we do not take our hearts. To this cause we chiefly attribute the little success of

*Dirce*, on which great skill has been employed, and to the performance of which great powers were devoted. As the story was clearly given in the play-bills, we will not repeat it here, especially as the plot is in these cases subservient to the composer. Miss Wilson was the heroine—and not only executed some very difficult songs in her most triumphant style, but acted in trying situations with feeling and grace. The little wild melodist, Miss Povey, warbled enchantingly, though she does not strikingly resemble a Grecian lady or a princess. Horn sang with power and effect, as Demophoon; and Madame Vestris, “ever charming, ever new,” was exquisite as the young Cerinthus. Of Braham we scarcely know what to say, for he almost oversets our theories against Grecian operas—“hear him but sing, and we forget them all.” The spirit of old freedom seems to linger in his tones. He might awaken the slumbering spirit of a people, and infuse heart into them like another Tyrtæus. But unfortunately the hero of a serious opera must act as well as sing,—and we cannot praise Mr. Braham’s tragic style. The whole performance was, however, highly meritorious, and would have been brilliantly successful, had it not encountered a potent obstacle in the natural taste of the English people.

#### COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

A new tragedy, founded on the old and beautiful story of *Damon and Pythias*, has been received here with great applause, and performed repeatedly to respectable houses. Our readers, no doubt, like ourselves have a rooted affection to this tale, as one of the earliest which “did beguile them of their tears,” which first, perhaps, gave them the precious idea of a generous friendship, and mingled with the enthusiastic opening of the heart towards their fellows, which, however embittered or misplaced, can never be forgotten. Yet we do not regard it as peculiarly fitted for tragedy. It exhibits, indeed, a noble spectacle—it develops a sublime affection—but it has no proper end, no immediate object, no worthy goal or



termination to the working of its energies. It has its origin in an attempt to restore the liberties of Syracuse, which not only fails, but is finally abandoned by the hero who made it. The whole is to be done over again, or rather the cause of tyranny is left stronger than ever. There is nothing contrary to the tragic feeling in the mere external defeat of a noble aim, but there is in the resignation of the purpose, and in the contented acquiescence in the evil. If Damon ought to be satisfied at the end of the play, he was a mere fool or assassin at its opening. We are not among those who maintain, that in tragedy some one must die before the curtain falls; but we do not think that a play which begins with an attempt to rid the world of a tyrant, ought to close leaving that tyrant in possession of his throne, and his foe in the enjoyment of his life. Still less should it degrade the patriot by expressions of gratitude for the boon, and leave him nothing at last but to bow to the despot—and the house! The whole is rather a fine scene cut out of history, than a grand tragic play. It is part of a continuous series of figures, in bas relief, rather than a single group of passionate and heroic statuary. There is, however, considerable dramatic skill in the working up of individual scenes, as well as in the natural connexion of the whole. There are some fine lines, of condensed sentiment—much eloquent declamation—and a few home-striking familiar touches in that true style which Mr. Knowles has revived, and of which he is, beyond compare, the mightiest master. The author has committed an error, which we cannot pass by, in the delineation of his female characters. It was right to make them gentler, and more irresolute, and more anxious, and grief-stricken than his men; but he should not have made them petty and selfish. In his piece, the betrothed mistress of Pythias interrupts Damon's last sad journey, having no belief in his virtue or honour; and Damon's wife, in her turn, would force him to violate both, and leave his heroic substitute to die in his room.

The first is more unpardonable than the last—because the lady need only be endowed with faith in virtue to have assurance that her lover will be saved harmless;—and this faith the author has denied her! In the last scene, Pythias almost reverses the feeling given him by history, and is half in ecstasies at Damon's return, till he puts in a few saving words, which the audience eagerly catch as vindicating the old image of their youth from utter debasement. But we have too long dwelt on blemishes; and, indeed, our opinion of this play must not be collected from the proportion of space taken up by our blame and our praise; for it so happens that the last is easily given, while the reasons for the first require explaining. That play must have considerable merit which gives scope for some of the finest of Macready's acting. In the scene where Damon, boiling with indignation at the wrongs of his country, meets Pythias and Calanthe, and half endeavours to conceal his passion, and to restrain his friend from sharing in his peril, the performance of this great tragedian was most natural and striking. His manly efforts to appear calm—his relapses into absence—the quiverings of rage, blending with the accents of well-known love—the mighty swellings of heart, repressed only to enable him to breathe out the earnest entreaties of affection—and the terrible suddenness and familiarity of the fearful exclamation, “I've forgot my dagger!” gave the most vivid reality to this domestic scene bordering on a desperate enterprise. His majestic eloquence in the senate—his noble scorn of the cowardly betrayers of the rights of his country—the dazzling quickness of his attempt to stab the tyrant—and his look of intense agony when reminded of his wife and child, by the delicate cruelty of his foe—diversified another mighty scene, which will not be forgotten. Then came the affecting meeting with Pythias—the desperate ecstasy of receiving permission again to visit his home—the wild energy of his departure—and the trying interview with Hermion and the child. Here the

dream-like air with which he first gazed on them—the soothing tones which might half take away the bitterness of death—those little farewell-words so full of love and agony—the embraces which spoke affection stronger than the grave—melted every eye into tears, and made every heart tremble with unwonted sympathy. Of another kind—not more true or beautiful, but more striking—was his wild rushing in to the place of execution, half maddened with anxiety and strange toil—his gradual revival to all the images of horror about him—the gushing forth of the exhausted heart in “an agony of joy,” and the assumption of grandeur of the generous victim as he stood on the scaffold as on a throne. Charles Kemble was admirable in all the noblest parts of *Pythias*—finest where the part is most heroical—and only less than excellent where the author has debased the character by unmanly apprehensions and hopes. Miss Dance was very radiant, and sparkling, and bride-like in the early scenes, though not equal to the more trying situations; and Miss Foote gave to the only scene of *Hermion* all that nestling beauty, and all that womanly tenderness could impart, to deepen and to grace it. She afterwards spoke a pleasing epilogue, in which an allusion to herself very delicately introduced and modestly delivered, was caught with the most hearty eagerness by the audience, and hailed, as it merited, with rapturous applauses.

This has been a triumphant month for Mr. Macready, since he has not only wrought a new character for himself in the part of *Damon*, from comparatively slender materials, but has succeeded in bodying forth the sweetest, the profoundest, and most varied of Shakspeare's creations. This we think a more decided proof of entire masterdom in the art than even the complete success of the artist in vivifying new conceptions, where there is no recollection to interfere with originality—no prepossessions to overcome, and no rivals to contend with. What, indeed, can be a higher glory to a performer than to make the most hacknied scenes appear new—to rea-

lize the selectest idea of the deepest hearts—to give palpable shape and distinctness to the finest airy notions and dim tracings of the thought on a noble theme—to bring out delicate traits of feeling, unheeded since they passed through the great author's mind, and stamp them for ever on the memory? All this Mr. Macready did in his performance of *Hamlet*, to which his benefit happily gave occasion. Nothing could be more natural or touching than his delivery of the first soliloquy, where thought visibly suggested thought, and one image of regret or indignation grew out of the other to the eye and ear, in such lone untheatrical sadness, that each spectator might fancy he only was privileged to look into the soul of the gentle sufferer. In the scene with the Ghost he seemed to look and move as in the presence of a supernatural being—his tones had awe and horror in them scarcely of this world, and his whole manner spread a shuddering conviction of the reality of the dreadful interview which even the thick substantial form of the vision could not dissipate. While he gave the majestic reflections on man and the universe, his voice seemed to extend even with his “great argument,” and to be a fit organ for the mighty thought. He did not give the famous soliloquy on life and death so well, but spoke it too much as though it were a mere problem in philosophy which he wished to solve, and not like the fearful questionings of one who is himself in a terrible dilemma, and whose contemplations, awful in themselves, would receive a deeper colouring from his own destiny. Nor did we admire the scene with *Ophelia* which follows; he seemed to us too hearty in his scorn and unkindness; instead of trying to counterfeit rage with an unwilling voice, and giving the impression of a mighty mind unhinged, “like sweet bells jangled out of tune and harsh.” But in the soliloquy where *Hamlet* draws the parallel between the player's grief and his own—in the play-scene—and in the closet-scene—his acting, far beyond description or eulogy, was greatly superior to any we recollect in those

passages, and fully equal to any thing we have witnessed on the stage. His inimitable by-play as he lay at Ophelia's feet while the play proceeded—the deep bitterness of his taunts—his bosom swelling, his eye flashing with strange fire, now wandering to Horatio, now fixed with serpent-fascination on the king, every nerve stretched to agony and trembling with expectation,—all wrought up the spectators to an almost equal degree of suspense, which the tremendous burst of horrid triumph, when the king rose, fully satisfied. Perhaps there never was so striking yet so natural a transition as, on the appearance of the spectre in the closet, where he broke from the most intense and passionate indignation to the lost and bewildered air, and with a face of unearthly horror and tones of strange awe, tremblingly addressed the spirit, or pointed towards him with silent finger. At the grave, his voice, if not so tenderly sepulchral as Kemble's, and therefore not so exquisitely in unison with the scene, came on the ear and on the heart like “the still sad music of humanity, not harsh nor grating, but of ample power to chasten and subdue.” In the last scene, he did not, like all other Hamlets whom we remember, forget the particular cause of Hamlet's fall, but without trespassing on the physically disgusting, gave a striking picture of death by the influence of poison. This gave a deeper tragic tone to the close of the play than we have usually felt; for all the interest is concentrated in the “sweet prince,” and the other dead bodies are a mere spectacle. But not chiefly for these more brilliant passages did we enjoy his Hamlet;—it was in the more level but more characteristic scenes—in the gentle waywardness, in the melancholy smiles, in the manner of his walking about “wrapt in the cloud of his own thoughts,” in the playing with the very shadows of his destiny, that we chiefly recognized in him a real Shakspearian spirit. Defects cer-

tainly there were in the performance; but take it for all in all, it was one of the most signal dramatic triumphs within our memory. Why a performance so likely to become attractive has not been repeated, we cannot even conjecture. After the play, Mr. Macready performed the part of Sir Charles Rackett, with a spirit, humour, and gentlemanly ease, which evinced no small genius for elegant comedy.

The new Farce, called *The Grand Tour*, is clever and spirited, but rather too long for a joke. The natural acuteness of Emery, the fine stupidity of Liston, and the delightful vivacity of Jones, procured for it a favourable reception, and a tolerable run. It is not, however, comparable to the *Roland for an Oliver*, of the same author.

#### SURREY THEATRE.

There have been no new pieces produced at this theatre, except a pleasant burletta on Free Masonry, and an affecting melo-drame, called the *Hag of Poland*. But the ever fresh *Heart of Mid-Lothian* has been twice repeated; and Miss Copeland, as the Maniac in the *Lady of the Lake*, has afforded another proof of her power to give sweetness to a representation of the most affecting calamity of our nature.

#### ADELPHI THEATRE.

Mr. Kent opened this theatre last month with an entertainment of his own, consisting of songs and lectures upon heads, somewhat in the manner of G. A. Stevens. There was much humour in his delineations of character, but several things were wanting to render the *tout ensemble* as attractive as it might have been made—his performance was susceptible of some alterations, which would have fixed the public attention. Amusement and instruction were both combined in the outline of his plan; and the filling up with a little more artistship, must, we think, have ensured him no small degree of public approbation.

## FINE ARTS.

## NATIVE TALENT.—EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

IN the pursuit of every excellence for which Greece and Italy were distinguished, the British Islands have maintained a successful competition, except in the practice of the arts of design. This new track of glory has, however, been opened and successfully followed by many highly-gifted artists in the last and present reigns, and with a power that, considering the shortness of the space, in comparison with the prolonged time in which the arts were growing in Greece and Italy, promises to carry it upward to the highest summit of fame. In the last reign the able professors in the separate branches of painting and sculpture took respectable stations even among the ranks of the Italian masters. They were each a bright morning-star in the hemisphere of art, succeeding a long night of ignorance, and shewing, by their lustre, the admirable condition of the intellectual atmosphere of our country. But still brighter promises appear to be fulfilling; for, after the able professors alluded to, BARRY and WEST, in history; REYNOLDS, in portraiture; WILSON, in landscape; BANKS and BACON, in sculpture; we now have HAYDON and HILTON, their superiors in history; LAWRENCE, the equal of REYNOLDS, in portraiture; and TURNER or WILSON, in landscape; WILKIE and KIDD, so superior in domestic life painting, as to rank with the famous Dutch masters, and E. LANDSEER, in animal painting, promising to equal the celebrated SNYDERS. The late and present public exhibitions, so unexampled as to number, and most of them richly stocked by many vigorous hands, form part of the evidence of what we are advancing, and prove that there is an extraordinary impetus given to the Fine Arts, arising from causes, which, had we room, we might easily shew must continue to operate.

In respect to the variety and weight of talent in the National or Royal Academy Exhibition, it is universally allowed, that aggregately viewed, it is the best for many past years, notwithstanding the regretted death of

the late President WEST, and that TURNER, WESTALL, and FLAXMAN have left a blank in our pleasure, by not sending any of their works this year. Many of the other popular suppliers of the rich repast, however, have seasoned it with a finer relish than usual. Thus, Mr. HILTON's *Nature blowing Bubbles for her Children*, is alone sufficient to give beauty and importance to the Large Room, with the pictures of delicious groups of playful children, and their elegantly reclining mother, who from a reed is ejecting bubbles, which they are trying to catch: the figures are of a size larger than life, a circumstance which always swells the importance of a picture, if it has proportionable dimensions of mind, which this so obviously has, that were it in the magnificent exhibition of Italian and other paintings at the Institution Gallery, which is now delighting and improving the public, it would be impressively worthy of the place. Thus, too, Mr. MARTIN's picture of *Revenge* would be effective in company with any standard works, for it is not, like some of his former pictures, overstrained and inadequately drawn, but is correctly vehement; so that, from the fiercely conflicting passion in the figure of *Revenge* and the armies fighting under a fiery cope from a town in a state of conflagration, the imagination revels both in the picture's visual and mental powers. *May-day, in the Reign of Elizabeth*, is Mr. LESLIE's most perfected work. He conveys us by it into the open-air pastimes, and back to the animated and glorious time of that energetic Queen. Faithful too to Nature, and to her transcribing favourite SHAKSPEARE, Mr. BRIGGS paints their impassioned scenes in the best spirit of comedy, and makes us laugh at the silly gallantry of the fidgety anatomy *Slender*, as he refuses to walk before Mrs. Anne Page; but raises a more serious feeling in his representation of the quarrel between a party of the jarring houses of Tibalt and Montague. We step from rural Nature herself with as much

satisfaction to view Mr. CONSTABLE'S *Landscape by Noon*, as we do to see her ever-charming scenes in company even with *Ruysdaal* and *Hobbins*. We will mention but two more, Mr. E. LANDSEER'S *Animals*, and Mr. ALLAN'S picture of *the Murder of Archbishop Sharp*, which has been rarely exceeded in executive beauty, and never in a terrible energy of passion, of impatient and vindictive revenge. The admirable Exhibitors thus glanced at, as evidences of the growth of native art, are very young, or in the prime of life, so that with the genuine love for their profession, which, mixed with other just motives, must have prompted their exertions to attain the excellence described, there is a well-founded expectation of a very enhanced state of talent taking place in Great Britain. For if, during the short space of about 60 years, when art was first seriously cultivated here, it has placed several professors on a par with some of the old masters, it is fair to conclude from the enlarged means of improvement recently supplied by the greatest examples of ancient and modern times at the British Museum and British Institution—from the increasing relish for art among the British people, (evidenced by the great numerical increase of professors of talent, including the instructors in drawing in every school and in numerous private families) and from the remarkably increased attention to the subject in periodical publications—that this country will reach a very exalted rank in the scale of genius in the Fine Arts before many years have passed away. This is a cheering view of the subject, and it will add to its value that all has been the result of individual effort, unbacked by the patronage of government, but supported by a few noblemen and gentlemen of distinguished taste and liberality towards art. Unlike other governments of Europe, which have schools of art in Italy at the national expense, and have thrown every possible facility that power and munificence could add into the scale of its support, ours has kept aloof, and seen its artists forcing their way to excellence by individual exertion, aided by the co-operation of a few superior spirits, and reaping the fruit

of popular and not ministerial patronage.

After mentioning a young sculptor named GOTT, whose models, or sketches, as he terms them, in the Exhibition, appear to be germs which will spring into superior excellence at no distant period, and that Sir T. LAWRENCE, WILKIE, COOPER, CALCOTT, and other admired artists, fully sustained their professional character there—we will conclude our opinions respecting the Exhibition and the state of native talent, by repeating the fact, that if the aspirant for fame steadily pursues and reaches professional eminence, he will obtain his due reward. A STAFFORD, a LEICESTER, a SWINBURNE, a HOPE, a BRITISH INSTITUTION, or a BRITISH PUBLIC, will requite his labours.

*Mr. M. Wyatt's Monument to George III.*—At a dinner of the subscribers for Mr. Wyatt's monument to the memory of George III. which took place since our last Number was published, the mystery which appeared to envelope the origin and first proceedings relative to that work are cleared up. At another meeting on the 9th ult., the Earl of Blessington being in the chair, a number of resolutions were passed, for expediting the undertaking. The idea of erecting a monument to the memory of George III. we now find to have been exclusively Mr. M. Wyatt's own, as well as the design about to be adopted. Having first settled his plan and design, Mr. M. Wyatt next endeavoured to obtain subscribers to carry it into execution, and the Committee nominated was one formed of the subscribers, who agreed to lend their aid towards the completion of his object. Thus the design did not originate with an unprofessional man, as we and others of our contemporaries were induced to believe, and no variety of designs could have been laid before a Committee for selection. The error has been, that the work in question, instead of being given out as simply the design of an artist, who solicited public support, was by the over zeal of some who were made interested in its success, trumpeted forth as a *national* undertaking, and praised in a most extra-



gant and ill-judged manner. An undertaking of this nature should not have been called a "*national* tribute," nor stated for noble simplicity, spirit, and general effect, "never to have been surpassed," and that this was the opinion of "many of the best judges of art in the kingdom." Such fulsome assertions have done Mr. M. Wyatt much injury. As an artist laudably endeavouring to obtain patronage for his labours, he is entitled to every support; but he can have no right to assume that a work so originating is a *national* undertaking, however truly the subject may be so deemed. If this were the case, a work vastly inferior to one of Mr. Wyatt's earliest studies, might obtain subscribers sufficient to carry it into effect, under a claim of nationality, and render the character of British sculpture ridiculous. As we have before observed,—“Among us, the number who possess even a limited taste, is very small, compared with the bulk of the population, &c.” 2000*l.* or 3000*l.* might easily be obtained by a subscription from those who could not know a work of Canova from the figure-head of a Liverpool trader;—and is a work so originating to be called national? The generosity of the British people is proverbial; thus the attainment of the means for completing a design, cannot be deemed evidence of its merit in art. See our new churches for examples of the truth of this.

Works which claim to be national should be the most perfect a nation can produce, for the sake of its character in art. They are either to stand its honour or disgrace for ages. But how is the best design in such a case to be obtained but by a competition, open and honourable; and how can any other national design fairly originate? for though all works belong in strictness to a country that are executed within its limits, only those of surpassing excellence can be understood to claim justly that title.

Our ideas as to the design in question continue the same, and our objections to it as a piece of sculpture remain in full force. But in considering Mr. M. Wyatt as the *sole* projector and designer of the work, and it not having been selected by a Committee or the nation, we are now by no means

disposed to be so fastidious with an artist labouring in his "*vocation.*" Our remarks took their tone from our wish and determination, that if our humble efforts could prevent it, no individual should hold the character of our country, as to art, in his own hands, *save and except by a superiority in excellence over all his compatriots.*

*Sir J. Reynolds.*—The sale by Christie, of many of Sir Joshua Reynolds's best pictures, late in the possession of his niece, the deceased Marchioness of Thomond, took place last month. The amount of those sold exceeded 15,000*l.*; 5,000*l.* more than they had been estimated at. A picture by Sir Joshua, entitled '*Charity,*' was sold to Lord Normanton for 1,500 guineas, a larger sum than has ever been given before for a single picture produced by an Englishman, with the exception of '*Christ's healing the Sick,*' painted by the late Mr. West. The productions of Sir Joshua's pencil were the chief attraction, as the '*Marriage of St. Catherine,*' painted by Corregio, which formerly was valued at 2000*l.*, was purchased by the Duke of Northumberland for only 215 guineas.

*New Monuments.*—Two very handsome monuments have just been placed in St. Paul's Cathedral, to the right of the north entrance, to the memory of the late Lieutenant-general Sir T. Picton and Major-general Hay, who fell at the battle of Waterloo.

*Mr. West.*—Mr. Rossi is now employing his scientific chisel on the marble statue of the late venerable President of the Royal Academy, which is to be placed, when finished, in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul.

*Mudie's Medals.*—Mr. Mudie, who has been the first to lead the way to the medallic art in this country, has, in consequence of a want of encouragement little honourable to the public, petitioned Parliament that it will "institute an enquiry, by a Committee or otherwise, upon such evidence as he is prepared to produce, into the merits and importance of what he has effected; and to take into consideration whether, and upon what conditions, it may be advisable that the property of his Series of National Medals should be transferred to the Public."

## VARIETIES.

*Oxford, June 2.*—This day the Prize Compositions were adjudged to the following gentlemen :—

*Chancellor's Prizes.*—*English Essay*,—The Study of Modern History.—D. K. Sandford, B. A. of Christ Church, and son of the Right Rev. D. Sandford, D. D. one of the Bishops of the Scots Episcopal Church, Edinburgh.

*Latin Essay*,—De Auguriis et Auspiciis apud Antiquos.—C. J. Plumer, esq. B. A. sometime of Baliol College, now fellow of Oriel College, and son of the Right Hon. Sir T. Plumer, knt. Master of the Rolls.

*Latin Verse*,—Elenus.—Hon. G. W. F. Howard, of Christ Church, son of Viscount Morpeth.

*Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize.*—*English Verse*,—Pæstum.—The same, Hon. G. W. F. Howard.

On Monday last the following gentlemen were elected Students of Christ Church from Westminster-school, viz. :—Mr. Egerton Venables Vernon, Mr. Robert Hussey, Hon. Wm. Legge, Mr. James Temple Mansel, and Mr. F. Alex. Stuky.

*Cambridge, May 30.*—At a congregation on Wednesday the 23d, John Smith, B. A. of St. John's College, was appointed Deputy Esquire Bedell: Mr. Beverley, the senior Esquire Bedell, being allowed by the University to retire with the full emoluments of office, in consideration of his long services and advanced age.

T. P. Platt, B. A. fellow of Trinity College, is elected a Hebrew Scholar on the foundation of the Rev. T. Tyrwhitt.

*Cambridge, June 15.*—The following gentlemen were elected Barnaby Lecturers for the year ensuing :

*Mathematical.*—B. P. Bell, M. A. fellow of Christ College.

*Philosophical.*—Joseph Hudson, M. A. fellow of St. Peter's.

*Rhetoric.*—H. P. Hamilton, M. A. fellow of Trinity College.

*Logic.*—George Stevenson, M. A. fellow of Trinity college.

The Chancellor's gold medal for the best English poem, for the present year, is adjudged to Thomas Babington Macaulay, scholar of Trinity College.—Subject, *Evening*.

Sir William Browne's three gold medals for the present year, were on Wednesday last adjudged as follows :—

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*Greek Ode*—'Ὀκεανὸς δ' Ἰνδοπέποις. Henry Nelson Coleridge, fellow of King's College.

*Latin Ode*—MARIA Scotorum Regina. Charles Fursdon, Downing college.

*Epigrams*—'Ἐραστὲρ ἀπὸ σπουδαίων. Edward Baines, Christ College.

The Vice-Chancellor has selected the following exercises, *Honoris causa* :—

*Greek Ode*—Motto 'Expectes eadem,' &c.

*Latin Odes.*

Motto, "Barbiton Paries habebit."

Motto, "Lauro, cinge volens, &c."

*Epigrams.*

Motto, "Conamur tennes grandia."

Motto, "Labor ultimus."

Motto, "Quisquis es, &c."

Motto, "Τὰ μικρὰ μικροῖς."

The names of the respective writers will be recorded, if their consent to open the mottoes be communicated to the Vice-Chancellor.

*Trinity College, Dublin, May 19.*—After the usual examinations, and the performance of the necessary academical acts, the Provost and senior fellows have been pleased to confer the degree of Doctor of Medicine on Mr. John Dunn, M.R.C.S.L., of Drumana, county Leitrim.

*Burns's Monument.*—The sum collected for the purpose of erecting a monument to Burns in Edinburgh is near 1500*l*. Mr. Flaxman, the artist, has generously undertaken its execution without any pecuniary advantage, allowing the whole sum to be expended in the materials and labour.

*Edinburgh College Museum.*—We understand the following among other interesting articles of natural history and of the arts, have just been placed in the museum of the university :—Female Giraffe or Camelopard, from Africa. The museum already possesses the male Giraffe, which measures nearly eighteen feet in height.—Tapir of India, and Crocodile of the Ganges; a present from the Marchioness of Hastings.—Sea-horse or Walrus, killed in the Arctic seas by Captain Parry.—African Leopard, and two rare and fine specimens of Antelope, from southern Africa.—The Proteus, from the subterranean caves of Carniola; sent to the museum by professor Cuvier of Paris.—Valuable collection of the larger species of British birds, prepared by the late Captain Falconer of Woodcot.—Perfect skeleton of the Tapir of Malacca, and

an interesting collection of the agricultural instruments and carpenters' tools of India.—Specimen of the Musk Deer, from Nepaul.—Specimen of the head of the two-horned Rhinoceros.—Specimen of the pigmy Antelope, and various birds natives of China.—Case containing various interesting relics of Babylon; collected on the spot by sir Robert Ker Porter.—Collection of plants, made by the North American expedition under Lieutenant Franklin.—A second collection of the rocks of the Arctic regions; presented by captain Ross.—*Edin. Cor.*

*New Society of Arts.*—A society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Arts, Manufactures, and Fisheries, comprehending the counties of Derry, Donegal, and Tyrone, has just been formed under the auspices of all the men of property in those districts.

*Society of Arts, &c.*—The late meeting of this society was numerously attended. The Report contained many interesting facts, strikingly illustrative of the success of the exertions of the Society. After it had been read, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, who presided, distributed the honorary rewards. The first gentleman named was C. F. Palmer, esq. M.P. to whom were given two large gold medals, and a large silver medal; the two first for planting 280 acres with 893,420 forest trees, and 30,700 oaks for timber; the latter for sowing 216 bushels of acorns, on 240 acres. The next was a large gold medal, given to T. Wilkinson, esq. of Fitzroy-square, for sowing 240 bushels of acorns on 260 acres. The small, or Ceres gold medal, was given to Sir W. T. Pole, bart. Shute house, near Axminster, for raising 896,000 oaks from acorns. To H. Potts, esq. the large silver medal, for planting 194 acres with 528,240 forest trees; and to E. Dawson, esq. the large gold medal, for embanking 166 acres of marsh land from the sea. To the candidates in the polite arts, there were 41 medals of different kinds distributed. Mr. W. Salisbury, of Brompton, received the Ceres silver medal, for matting made of the *Typha latifolia*, or bull-rush, which promises to be a source of employment to many poor persons. The Isis gold medal, was given to Mr Bishop for his discovery of millstone of superior quality. In mechanics, there were 14 inventions. Lieut. N. H. Nichols, R.N. received the large silver medal, for a semaphore of superior construction. Mr. S. Barlow, of the Royal Academy of Woolwich, received the large gold medal, for the invention of an instrument

to correct the local variation of a ship's compass. The gold medal was also granted to Mr. J. Perkins, of Fleet-st. for a most important invention of instruments to ascertain the trim of a ship, whether loaded or unloaded, at sea or in harbour. This gentleman also received the large silver medal, for the discovery of a method of ventilating the holds of ships, and warming and ventilating apartments.

*Royal Society of Literature.*—One of the first steps taken by the Royal Society of Literature was to offer premiums of one hundred, fifty, and twenty-five guineas, respectively, for the best View of the Age of Homer, the best Poem on Dartmoor, and the best Essay on the Greek language, which should be submitted to it within certain periods. The second of these competitions has been determined in favour of Mrs. Hemans. The Essay on the Age of Homer is to be sent in at farthest by the 22d of February, 1822; and the Essay on the Greek language will be prolonged to the same period.

*Society of Antiquaries.*—The Bishop of Chester, and Lord Kenyon, are chosen on the New Council of the Society of Antiquaries.

*Phrenological Society.*—A society has been formed at Edinburgh under the name of the Phrenological Society, the second session of which ended on the 23d of April, 1821; when a report of its proceedings was published by the secretary. George Combe, Esq. is the president; and Sir G. S. Mackenzie, J. Brownlee, and William Ritchie, are vice-presidents. Several essays have been read at different meetings of the society, and a collection of casts from the skulls of different remarkable individuals has been formed, and is still enlarging by the society.

*Celtic Society.*—The Celtic Society held their second general meeting for this year in Oman's new Waterloo Tavern, Edinburgh, on the 1st ult. Sir Walter Scott in the chair. He was supported on the right by the Lord Chief Baron, Sir Samuel Sheppard, and on the left by Prince Zchartorychi.

*New Society.*—A society has been formed in Liverpool, under the title of "The Liverpool Society of Travellers into Foreign Countries." Its object is to receive and collect information respecting distant regions. In the outset, the members met at each other's houses, but latterly they have assembled in a commodious room in the Waterloo Hotel. One of the standing regulations is, that no person

can be eligible as a member who has not travelled out of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, nor without having first communicated to, or informed the society of, some of his personal observations abroad. This society, of which Dr. Traill is the president, Capt. Scoresby and Dr. Raffles vice-presidents, and David Gladstone, Esq. secretary and treasurer for the year, has already become respectable, both in the number of its members, and in the interesting nature of its papers that have been read.

*Edinburgh University.*—The election of a Professor of the Practice of Physic in this University, in the room of the late Dr. Gregory, took place on the 6th ult. The following was the state of the votes :—

For Dr. Home.....	17
Dr. Allison .....	9
Dr. Sanders .....	1
Declined voting .....	5
Absent .....	1

—

33

Majority in favour of Dr. Home, 8.

The other gentlemen formerly named withdrew from the contest.

*Mr. Soane's Museum.*—Mr. Soane has completed his museum or gallery connecting with the library, at his house in Lincoln's-inn-fields. He has displayed his usual ability in adapting the building to its purposes upon a limited site. The ceilings are tastefully varied in their forms, and the lights so managed as to produce a very perfect and fine effect throughout. The whole may be said to consist of four principal apartments; one room is entirely covered with paintings by Canaletti, and drawings by Clerisseau, and some of Mr. Soane's own works and designs. An original series of paintings by Hogarth, and other fine pictures by Members of the Royal Academy of Arts, accompany these architectural views and drawings. The library is stored with almost every known work in architecture; no expense has been spared in procuring the most scarce and useful, as well as the most splendid publications. Whatever may be the real merit of Mr. Soane as an architect, he unquestionably appears anxious to see established, for the architects of his own country, the most perfect system of education; and he thus endeavours well, at least, both for the benefit of his own art and the extension of scientific knowledge around him.

*Sir J. Reynolds.*—Sir Joshua Reynolds, by his will, bequeathed to the eccentric

Barry, the chair in which his distinguished sitters were placed. This relic of the founder of the British school of painting, is now in the possession of Sir John Leicester, and, after having been restored from the filthy state in which it remained for so many years, has been placed in a niche of the worthy baronet's gallery of the select works of modern artists.

*Magnificent organised Fossil.*—Productive as the coast of Dorsetshire (between Charmouth and Lyme) has been in specimens of organised fossils, the interesting vestiges of the primæval world, (see an account of another specimen found at the same spot, page 225) none have hitherto been discovered there of so fine a character, and in such rare perfection, as a skeleton found upon a ledge of rock, a few days since, by Miss Mary Aming, of Lyme, about half a mile to the eastward of that town. The animal, whose remains have been thus brought to light by this persevering and successful collector of extraneous fossils, appears to have been one of the species called *Ichthyosaurus vulgaris*, which, in times we know nothing of, was a common inhabitant of the parts where his bones at present repose. Its skeleton lies in high relief upon a mass of the blue marl which alternates on the western coast of Dorsetshire with the strata of blue lias, and presents the complete osteology of the monster, commencing at the snout and terminating with the last process of the caudal vertebræ. Its length is 5 feet, and the natural arrangement of the bones is so little disturbed, that the most perfect idea may be obtained of its original curious and terrible formation. Formidable, however, as it must have been alive and in action, it was but a *laby*, compared with another fossil of a similar description found by Miss Aming about six weeks ago near the spot in question. The remains of this beast measure nearly 20 feet in length; its vertebræ are 95 in number; its head 5 feet long; the jaws nearly of the same extent; and its teeth, round and sharp at the point, (equally calculated for piercing and tearing,) are full three inches long and one inch in diameter. Could man be coeval with such monsters as these? The latter animal is called the *Ichthyosaurus Platyodon*.

*Scientific Conversations.*—The meetings entitled *conversations* among the *haut ton*, but which it would be difficult to distinguish from routs, either on the score of number or insipidity, have been far eclipsed in solid interest by the dif-

ferent meetings of individuals attached to literary or scientific pursuits, or the admirers of science and literature, under the same name, which are becoming frequent in the metropolis. Of these, Mr. Frederick Webb's, in Langham-place, has been most numerous and fashionably visited during the season. Mr. Oakley's, in Tavistock-place, has possessed considerable attraction for scientific men, and has been also fully attended. Several other meetings of the same character have contributed to bring into collision a number of those who are known but little in active society, and also to effect a communication of ideas and promote intimacies between persons before known to each other but by name. There is more of this intimacy wanted in our metropolis; hitherto Paris has far surpassed every other city of the world in social intercourse of this species, delightful and kindly as it is to the best feelings of the mind; and it is not without reason that Englishmen have been accused of sullen reserve, and pronounced deficient in those conversational powers which give a real charm to life. Let us improve upon and surpass our neighbours in these elegant and simple entertainments.—*Fas est et ab hoste doceri.*

*Ancient Palace.*—It has often been remarked, as a surprising fact, that there is extant no descriptive account of Clarendon Palace, (3 miles east of Salisbury) so celebrated in British History as a royal residence in the 12th century. It is believed that there is not, among the innumerable prints of noted buildings in England, a single sketch of this palace; and although the most minute and accurate accounts have been handed down to us, of the important laws that were framed and enacted at Clarendon Palace in the splendid reign of Henry II., yet is there no document left which conveys an idea of the extent and nature of the building itself. Of the palace, the only remains now left are a part of its wall, overgrown with ivy, in length 34 feet, in height 20 feet. Some men have lately been employed in digging the ground that formed the site of the building, and it has been ascertained, by tracing the foundations of the walls, that the palace extended full 700 feet in length from east to west. By removing mould of several feet in depth (varying in depth in different parts), the floors of no less than 8 or 9 rooms have been discovered, several of them in a very perfect state. The structure of the building appears to have been very irregular. The principal

room is 90 feet long and 62 feet wide; and it is conjectured that it was in this room Henry II. and the heads of the clergy of his kingdom framed and ratified the laws (called the "Constitutions of Clarendon") which regulated the powers of the clergy. The floors of some rooms were paved with Norman tiles. These tiles are for the most part square and triangular; they are extremely hard in substance; of different colours, and variously ornamented; some of them exhibiting dragons, griffins, flowers, &c. It is not a little remarkable that, notwithstanding the many centuries these tiles have remained under a deep and damp mould, the greater part of them retain, in a perfect and undecayed state, the glazing that covers and preserves the figures with which they are stained. Some of the floors were composed of a smooth plaster, which still remains in a perfect state. In the course of the interesting search which has been made for the traces of this once celebrated palace, several shingles, or slates, have been found, which there can be no doubt formed part of the roof of the building. Several pieces of beautifully stained glass, of which the palace windows were composed, have also been discovered. The walls of the various rooms differ in thickness from 2 feet 8 to 5 feet 2 inches.

*British Museum.*—The number of admissions to the British Museum, from 27th March, 1820, to 25th March, 1821, was 62,543.

*Chemistry.*—On the Action of Salts on the Chloruret of Gold. If the acids could unite to oxyd of gold, and form true saline compounds with it, the most favourable circumstances to produce these compounds would certainly be found in the play of double affinities. However, salts of gold have never been formed by this method, but only mixtures, when solutions of phosphate of soda, &c. have been added to the chloruret of gold. Some peculiar appearances have occurred to me on using the sulphate and nitrate of silver, which I shall now relate. When a solution of sulphate of silver is added to liquid chloruret of gold, though the salt of silver is very sparingly soluble in water, a yellowish-brown precipitate suddenly falls down, the liquid becomes clear, and retains nothing but naked sulphuric acid, if the proportion of the sulphate of silver has been sufficient to engage the whole of the chlorine of the auriferous solution. Nitrate of silver has the same



effect on the solution of gold, only more marked, on account of its greater solubility; the clear liquid containing the whole of the acid of the nitrate of silver employed. What can be the nature of the precipitate thus obtained? Considering the affinity of chlorine for silver, it would at first be concluded that the silver is in the state of chloruret in this precipitate; but to unite with chlorine the silver should be reduced to the metallic state; therefore, in this case, as no chlorate of silver is formed, and no oxygen given out, the latter must unite with the gold. The precipitate, therefore, must consist of an intimate mixture of chloruret of silver and oxyd of gold. Therefore, if this precipitate is treated with hydrochloric (muriatic) acid, all the oxyd of gold is taken up, and is found in the solution in the state of chloruret. At the same time the precipitate loses its colour, diminishes in bulk, and is reduced to simple chloruret of silver. An artificial mixture of chloruret of silver and oxyd of gold, shews exactly the same appearances with muriatic acid. If the precipitate is heated by itself in a proper apparatus, a large quantity of pure oxygen gas is obtained.—*Annal. de Chimie.*

*Hyoscyamia.*—Hyoscyamia is extracted from the *hyoscyamus niger*, and is not easily altered even at a red heat. It crystallizes in long prisms, and when saturate with sulphuric acid or nitric acid, forms very characteristic salts. In examining the constituent alkaline principles of narcotic plants, much care must be taken, as the venomous properties of the plants are concentrated in them. The vapour is very injurious to the eyes, and the smallest fragment placed on the tongue is extremely dangerous.—*Journ. de Physique.*

*Cause of the diurnal Variation of the Needle.*—The diurnal variation of the needle has been ascribed, in a memoir of M. Ampere, to the alternate change of temperature of the two regions, during the diurnal rotation of the globe; the influence of temperature on electric actions having been established by M. Des-saignes and others. "We must add also," says he, "among the electromotive actions of the different parts of the earth, that of the magnetic minerals which it contains, and which should be considered as voltaic piles. The elevation of temperature which takes place in the conductors of electric currents, ought also to take place on the terrestrial globe. Is not this the cause of that

internal heat in the earth, which has been established by recent observations? And when we consider that this elevation of temperature produces, when the current is sufficiently energetic, a permanent incandescence, accompanied by the most brilliant light, without combustion or loss of substance, may we not conclude that opaque globes are so, on account of the little energy of the electrical currents which are established in them, while those which shine by themselves, derive their light from the more active currents which they possess?"

*New Plant.*—A plant of the *Aber Pristie* has recently been brought to England from the coast of Malabar: this curious exotic, about nine o'clock in the evening, is covered all over with flowers of a beautiful white colour, and a most delicate smell.

*Queen Mary's Ring.*—This ring is a diamond of considerable value, perhaps, from 200*l.* to 250*l.* It is set in a plain gold ring, in the manner in which signets were worn in those days; but is more remarkable for the sharpness and beauty with which the arms and initials are cut. Notwithstanding the great advance of art, we are of opinion, that this operation could, with difficulty, if at all, be performed in this country at the present time. Probably, the ring of the unfortunate Mary was executed in Italy, where the artizans were then justly celebrated for their skill. Be that as it may, there could be no doubt of its originality, even were there no prima facie evidence in a stone of so much value being devoted to such a purpose, which could only be done for a personage in her station, and not for any subject, without claim to, or interest in those distinctions. The history of the ring itself is brief and simple. The queen gave it to one of her servants, immediately before her death, to be conveyed to her son, James. From James it fell by inheritance to Charles I. who presented it at the scaffold to Bishop Juxon. In the possession of the second James, his distresses after his abdication obliged him to pawn it in Holland; and this he did to a General Phelps, for 300*l.* On the death of Gen. Phelps it was sold, and once more returned into the family of Stuart, being purchased by the old Pretender for 320*l.* He finally bequeathed it to the Cardinal York, and when he died, it was sent to England, where the names of the persons through whose hands it has passed, are well known.—*Literary Gazette.*

*Chromate of Iron in Shetland.*—The chromate of iron occurs in the Serpentine rocks in the neighbourhood of Balta Sound, in the Island of Unst. Innumerable fragments of it were first seen strewed about the hill in which it is found, and even contributing to strengthen the fences of the country. It is observed in the form of imbedded and insulated masses at Bunes, close to the house of the proprietor, T. Edmonstone, Esq. The extent of the greatest mass is not, however, ascertained, as it is on one side concealed by the sea, and on the other by the deep

soil of a meadow. It was traced three feet in breadth, and fifteen feet in length. At Hagdale, near Haroldwick, the chromate of iron occurs in the form of numerous thin ramifying veins, but these are only from two to three inches in breadth, sometimes increasing to the breadth of five or six inches. Many masses are elsewhere observable, extending a few feet, and then losing themselves in a general dissemination throughout the serpentine rock in which they occur. This dissemination consists in the diffusion of granular particles of the colour and size of gunpowder.

## FOREIGN VARIETIES.

### FRANCE.

From the statements relative to public education in France for 1817 and 1820, it is gratifying to observe that there is a great increase in the number of schools, and the means of extending the benefits of education. The following is a comparative view of the years 1817 and 1820:—

The number of communes having one or more schools was in 1817, 17,800  
in 1820, 24,124

Increase in 1820, 6,324

Total No. of schools in 1817, 20,200  
in 1820, 27,581

Increase.. 7,381

Number of scholars in 1817, 865,721  
in 1820, 1,063,919

Increase..... 198,198

Number of masters in 1817, 20,784; in 1820, 28,945.

Number of schools held by the religious; 60 in 1817; in 1820, 187.

Thus the spread of education in France is rapidly enlarging, and tends every hour to strengthen the obstacles which prevent the return of the old system of monkish superstition and civil tyranny, which once existed in that country, and of which the Ultra faction so ardently wish the return.

Agricultural societies have been established in numerous districts of France, and have given medals for the encouragement of the breed of cattle, and for the improvement of culture. At Auch, at Gers, Condom, and Lectoure, the

umpires have decreed the different rewards offered, in a manner highly satisfactory.

At a late meeting of the Academy of Sciences, M. Cuvier presented to the society the head of Des Cartes, which M. Berzelius had forwarded from Sweden. He read the history of the head, and the details which proved its authenticity. M. Cuvier also produced a picture of Des Cartes, and remarked that the bony parts seemed of the same character as those in the head sent by M. Berzelius, which gave strength to the idea that it was the genuine head of that great philosopher. The academy deferred its decision on the means of preserving it as a precious relic. M. Magendie then read a memoir, "*Sur l'entrée accidentelle de l'air dans les veines; sur la mort subite qui en est l'effet; sur les moyens de prévenir cet accident et d'y remédier.*" M. Dupetit Thouars continued his memoir, called "*Démonstration de sept propositions ou théorèmes,*" on which he founded his ideas of the reproduction of buds. M. Morel read a paper "*Sur la faculté vibratoire du système membraneux de l'oreille humaine.*" M. Virey also read one "*Sur la membrane de l'hymen.*"

*Greek Medal.*—A silver Greek medal lately found in the ruins of Antiochia, and brought from Aleppo to Paris, has upon it a bust of Demetrius I. Soter, king of Syria, together with a female head. It is a remarkable circumstance, that of all the medals of this monarch hitherto known, not one has these two together. M. Von Hauteroche, in his "*Essais et conjectures,*" proves that this female head is Laodicea, the sister and consort of Demetrius I.; and confirms, by an authentic monument, the hypo-

thesis of the celebrated Visconti, respecting the beautiful cameo of these two persons, which is engraved in his *Sconographie Grecque*, pl. XLIII. No. 27.

*Royal Institute of France.*—In the *Academy of Sciences*, the Baron Palissot de Beauvois has been replaced by M. Dupetit Thouars. Sir Joseph Banks, by M. Gauss, of Gottingen. Among the correspondents, Blagden, Lafosse, Duvaucel, Mudge, Palassou, all dead, are replaced by Professor Leslie, of Edinburgh; Thaër, of Berlin; Brinkley, of Dublin; Bochnenberger, of Stutgard; and Danbuisson, of Toulouse. In the *French Academy*, the Marquis de Pastoret has been elected in the place of M. Volney, deceased. In the *Academy of Inscriptions*, the Abbé Morelli, of Venice, foreign associate, has been replaced by the Abbé Sestini, of Florence. M. F. de St. Vincent has been replaced by the Count de Hauterive. M. Wittenbach, of Leyden, by M. Heeren, of Gottingen. M. Tôchou, is succeeded by M. St. Martin. M. Delandine, of Lyons, died in 1820. In the *Academy of Fine Arts*, M. West, of London, died in 1820. M. Commucini, of Rome, is elected in the place of M. Appiani, deceased. M. Antolini, of Milan, in the place of M. Marvuglia, deceased.

The Royal Academy of France has nominated M. Villemain to the vacancy occasioned by the death of M. de Fontanes: the numbers were, for M. Villemain, 18; M. Davigny, 12; M. de Wailly, 2.

*Anti-spasmodic.*—M. Girard, a physician of Lyons, has discovered that volatile ammoniac (*l'alcali volatil fluor*), diluted with water, is a remarkable anti-spasmodic. He has applied it with success to the cure of drunkenness, which he considers an affection of the nerves. Seven or eight drops in a glass of water sufficed to effect a cure. M. Chautourelle, who presented the report of the discovery to the Society of Medicine in Paris, adds that it is not by the decomposition of the wine that this remedy operates; but he thinks that it is by modifying the sensibility of the mucous membrane of the stomach, and acting on the nerves distributed over it, which convey to the brain the impression that they receive from it.

#### SWITZERLAND.

The Discourses read at the opening of the annual sitting of the Swiss Society by M. Zollikofer, called *Eræstnungsrede*, have been published. This literary society does not seem to be much known; it is composed of different persons, who

cultivate the natural sciences in the various cantons. They assemble annually in the principal city of each canton alternately. It consists of 300 members, who cannot be supposed to be all of them deeply versed in natural history, but are many of them *amateurs*; those deeply versed in the science amounting, perhaps, to one tenth of the whole number. The first meeting took place at Geneva in 1815, at Berne in the following year, and in 1817, 1818, and 1819 at Zurich, Lausanne, and St. Gall. At each general meeting a prize subject is proposed; a member belonging to the city in which the meeting is that year held, is the president, and delivers a speech, which contains an account of the labours of the society for the past year. It is pleasing to observe the spread of science and literature over Europe, evinced in these directions of the human mind, all contributing to increase the happiness and freedom of mankind, though by slow and imperceptible gradations.

#### ITALY.

The publication of the first part of *Istoria della vercellese letteratura ed arti*, &c. has taken place in Turin. It is divided into five grand divisions. The first presents the state of literature in the first, second, and third centuries, as far as the reign of Constantine. The second comprehends the fourth and fifth, until the fall of the empire of the West. The third shows the state of the three following centuries; the fourth extends to the twelfth century; and the fifth to the thirteenth. It does not seem certain whether the author will extend the work to the present time. The poem of *Human Life*, by Rogers, has been translated into Italian at Turin, by *Vittorio Paciotti*.

A medal has been struck by the city of Padua, in honour of the celebrated traveller Belzoni, who is a native of that place. On his return to Europe, he took the opportunity of his first visit to Italy to present to his native city two lion-headed statues of granite, part of the fruits of his enterprising and successful researches; they have been placed in the great saloon of the *Palazza della Justizia*. The inhabitants of Padua, proud of the distinction which their fellow-citizen has so justly obtained, have commemorated the gift as well as the discoveries of the traveller. Of the medals sent to M. Belzoni, two were of the finest Venetian gold, six of silver, and twelve of bronze. On one side of the medal are the lion-headed statues, with the motto:—

Ob Donum Patria Grata A. MDCCCXIX.

And, on the reverse :—

Jo. Bapt. Belzoni, Patavino, qui Cephrenis Pyramidem Apidisq. Theb. Sepulcrum primus aperuit, et Urbem Berenicis Nubis et Libys Mon. impavide detexit.

Some remarkably fine statuary and other marble quarries have lately been discovered at Scravazza, in Tuscany, much superior to any thing of the kind at Carrara, which threatens to rival and lower the pride of the latter-mentioned place. His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Tuscany gives great encouragement and protection both to commerce and the fine arts within his dominions.

#### GERMANY.

A most interesting work relative to the Crusaders, displaying great historical research, and written in an excellent style, has made its appearance in Germany under the title of *Gemählde aus dern Zeitalter der Kreuzzüge*. It particularly details the history of the chiefs who took the most prominent part in those enthusiastic wars. The principal personages of whom the writer has given biographical sketches in the first volume, are Tancred and Badouin III. The work will be completed in another volume, and many incidents generally unknown in the existing accounts of the leaders of the Christians in that unchristian warfare, are brought to light and preserved from oblivion.

*Natural Phenomenon.*—It is stated in accounts from Giessen, in Hesse-Darmstadt, that on the 3d of May, there fell in different parts of that city, a rain of the colour of blood. Professor Zimmerman analyzed it, and says, that its component parts were oxyd of iron, an earthly acid (d'acide de terre), and carbon. Many of the inhabitants were much alarmed by the shower.

*Hydrophobia.*—The official Gazette of Berlin gives a correct list of the persons whose deaths have been occasioned by hydrophobia, in the different provinces of the Prussian monarchy. In the space of ten years the number of deaths was 1666, and from 1816 to 1819 exclusively, there were 1053 deaths occasioned by this malady; whence it results that in Prussia 2719 persons have died in consequence of being bitten by mad dogs. These numerous accidents have excited the attention of the Government, and it has been acknowledged, that the only means of diminishing the evil is the imposition of a heavy sumptuary tax upon all individuals who shall keep dogs without having occasion for their services.

The Commentary of Eustathius is about to be reprinted at Bonn, having now become so rare as scarcely any where to be found. This work, called Παρεκβαλαι, treats of the Iliad and Odyssey. There never have been more than two editions, each with the text, in three volumes folio, one printed at Rome in 1542, the second at Bale 1560.

*Lives of the Ancient Dutch and German Painters.*—In consequence of the attention now paid to ancient German art, a book giving an account of the first masters is projected by J. Schopenhauer (well known as an agreeable writer), from the scarce and extensive works of Charles Von Mander, Descamps, Sandruss, Murr, and others, whence he will complete the Memoirs of Van Eyck, Hemling, Hugo von der Goes, Roger Bruges, Quintin Matsis, Schorrel, Lucas Von Leyden, Albert Durer, Kra-nach, Mabuse, Holbein, Hemskirk, &c.

A Mr. Leinberger, an ingenious machine-maker, at Nuremberg, asserts that he has solved the problem of giving an horizontal direction to the air-balloon; and he offers to set out on his aërostatic voyage from Nuremberg to London, as soon as the Royal Academy of Sciences (the Royal Society) will engage to pay him on his arrival in London the reward of 20,000*l.* sterling, which it has offered for this discovery.\*

#### POLAND.

The Count de Romanzoff, member of the Society of Friends of the Sciences at Warsaw, has offered 5000 crowns for the MS. of M. Dogiel, entitled *Coder diplomaticus*. In 1773, the King Stanislaus Augustus formed the project to print this work at his own expense, but circumstances prevented the completion of his intention.

#### DENMARK.

*Copenhagen, May 11.*—The Royal Academy of Sciences has chosen M. Leopold Buch, of the Academy of Berlin, and Sir H. Davy, President of the Royal Society of London, foreign associates for the class of natural philosophy; and Professor Gauss, of Gottingen, and Professor Bessel, of Königsberg, foreign associates of the mathematical class. The Icelandic Society has elected the celebrated Baron de la Motte Fouque, (author of *Undine*, &c.) one of its members. Oehlenschläger's new tragedy, "*Erich and Abel*," had been performed for the first time with great applause.

\* Quere, When?

## AFRICA.

*Travellers in Africa.*—Two adventurous English travellers in Upper Egypt and Ethiopia, Messrs. Waddington and Hanbury, who may be expected to return to their native country before Christmas, are said to have discovered the city of ancient Meroe, spoken of by Herodotus, lib. ii. ch. 29; by Diodorus Siculus, i. 33; by Strabo, xvii. and by Josephus, ii. 10. From the three authors last mentioned, it appears that the city of Meroe was situated in an island, formed by the Nile, the Astapus, and the Astaboras (the Bahr-el-abiad, the Abawi, and the Tacazza.) It was anciently called Saba, which name was changed to that of Meroe, by Cambyses, in honour of his wife or sister. The geographical situation of Meroe is thus described by Herodotus:—After quitting the island of Tacpompso, and again reaching the bed of the Nile, “you will travel forty days by the side of that river, the stream being rendered unnavigable by rocks and sharp crags. After this land journey of forty days you again, embark and at the end of twelve days you will arrive at a great city, the name of which is Meroe. This is said to be the capital of the rest of the Ethiopians: the only gods that are worshipped there are Jupiter and Bacchus.”

## AMERICA.

*New Learned Society.*—A national academy of *Belles Lettres*, composed of the most distinguished persons for talent and literature in America, has been formed there. Mr. J. Q. Adams is president, and the vice-presidents are Messrs. Livingston and J. Story, Judges of the Supreme Court at New York, and Mr. W. Lowndes. The corresponding secretary is Mr. W. S. Cordell, of New York, and the ordinary secretary Mr. A. M'Cleod; Mr. J. Steans, president of the Medical Society of New York, is treasurer. The council consists of ten members, and there are seven ordinary members.

*Geology.*—An interesting paper, in the *American Philosophical Journal*, by L. Bringier, Esq. of Louisiana, contains observations on the region of the Mississippi, and shews clearly how thousands of square miles of land have been formed by the deposits of that river. The whole state of Louisiana is a country but just emerging from the water; and as the Mississippi is ascended, the banks of the river gradually rise and again descend towards the swamps. The Mississippi in all its alluvial region may be considered

as a river running on the top of a hill 24 feet in its highest position, the base is three miles in its average diameter, and reposes on the swamps, which are about nine feet above the marshes on the sea-shore, for a distance of 215 miles up the river. From all that has been explored of the Mississippi river, it is evident that what has escaped over its banks in its overflowings never returns to it again. Hence some idea might, perhaps, be formed of the enormous beds of timber, leaves, and other substances spread over the plains by its waters, if it was but known how long the Mississippi had been floating them over the lower country. This inference might be grounded upon the quantity constantly seen going into the Achafalaya river, where several hundreds of miles are converted into solid rafts of wood, and these disappear every two or three years under beds of sand and leaves, by which the bed of the Achafalaya is alternately removed four or five miles to the east, or two or three to the west, but mostly to the east, where it has gained more than ten miles since it became an outlet of the Mississippi. Lest any one should hear with incredulity of the enormous quantity of wood spread over the country inundated by the river Achafalaya, which receives it from the Mississippi, Mr. Bringier observes, that he landed at the mouth of that river in 1812, (the river itself is but a mouth-branch of the Mississippi) when it was at its fullest, and he counted the large trees which were perpetually carried into its current in a given time, and found them amount to 8000 cubic feet a minute. To these may be added the leaves, bark, reeds, and muddy sediment, making on a moderate calculation 36 cubic miles of deposit annually. The beds of drift wood at the heads of the islands in the Mississippi will give some idea of the quantity of wood brought down the stream of that river. The large raft at Red River is 60 miles in length, and in many places 15 in breadth, in some places composed of pines heaped together, and in others of cedars matted together with their leaves into compact rafts. Hence mineral coal and bituminous bodies are, no doubt, formed. Under this raft numerous small streams disappear, and shew themselves again several miles off. A vast portion of land is no doubt formed in this way, and that part of America is gradually rising to a higher level. These are curious facts for geologists, and the whole paper on this subject is well worth their perusal.



## RURAL ECONOMY.

Mr. EDITOR—Measures efficient for alleviating present distress, and expressly calculated to prevent the recurrence of national evils, may claim such general application as consists with the pecuniary means and convenience of all who take liberal views of their own interest, and of the public good. The preservation of grain urged in several Numbers of your Magazine, and recommended by the most distinguished writers upon Political or Agricultural economy, offers a simple inexpensive resource against tremendous calamity, and will ensure the products of our country a decided advantage over imported grain. The substitution of foreign commodities will be impossible, as the grain must be procured before it has been threshed; and if the process we have described shall be extensively adopted, vast relief will arise to the farmer through a prompt demand for his next crop. Corn-dealers will also obtain sale for the masses now exposed to corruption and to the depredations of vermin in warehouses, when the ensuing produce of our fields does not interfere with the consumption of a previous stock.

To accommodate persons who may not be able to refer to former publications on this subject, the writer submits to their attention an abstract of the process for preserving grain. Families living in the country, or removing thither in autumn, can employ a trusty domestic, and town residents will find a reputable agent, to purchase well ripened corn whenever it is fit for the farm-yard. Any workman endowed with common sagacity, with some experience in preparing corn for the mill, must be competent for dressing it speedily when intended to form a store. All the moisture is then to be exhaled by kiln-drying, with a gentle heat. When thoroughly hardened, cooled, and winnowed from all impurities, the grain must be transported to chests, where it is to remain. There is full time to have those chests in readiness before harvest, and every inducement for availing ourselves of the very low price of grain, the reduced value of timber, and the moderate wages of labourers and artizans, which enables the public to accumulate stores at the smallest cost. The chests are to be constructed of massive, well-seasoned, undressed boards, firmly grooved in the joinings, and, including the lids, smoothly coated with lime-plaster on the inside and outside. Several chests are preferable to one large receptacle, as the grain can be used at

different periods without injury to the remainder, and there is full time to have them seasoned before autumn. When filled with the dried grain and shut up, every crevice in the external plaster is to be repaired; and in situations infested by rats, another coat of plaster should be given and stuck with pieces of broken glass half an inch asunder. The chests when emptied must be fumigated with brimstone matches, and, sheltered from rain, exposed to a current of fresh air, after mending every defect in the plaster. The heavy expense of ventilating granaries, the precision of management they require, and their inefficiency to exclude rats and mice, has hitherto prevented storing grain from becoming universally practicable. We humbly conceive those obstacles are obviated in the preceding brief details. The chests will be serviceable half a century, and the ordinary workmen and apparatus of a farm can suffice for all the operations. The perfect security of the stores is self-evident, though they should be unexpended during a longer course of years than the usual intervals between abundant and deficient crops in our variable climate. B.G.

*Mode of ingrafting the Coffee Tree abroad.*—Various kinds of the family of the Coffee-tree may be ingrafted with success; but it is better to take plants raised by seed from the common Coffee tree for this purpose. The following is the manner of performing this operation:—You plant in small hampers, during the rainy season, young plants raised by seed, when they are from twelve to eighteen inches high. Place them in the shade until they are quite recovered, then remove them in the hampers, respectively to the foot of the Coffee-tree chosen for the *mother plants*, which ought to be of the most healthy and productive kind. These latter should be cut down to within three or four inches of the ground, to make them throw out new wood near their roots. It is those shoots which are grafted, when they are about a foot or fifteen inches long, upon the seedling plants in the hampers placed round the mother plants. The hampers should be in part buried in the ground, to preserve the earth within them moist. The following are the methods recommended for performing the operation of grafting:—First, You draw together the stem of the plant in the hamper, and one of the branches of the *mother plant*; then make a longitudinal incision on each of them, of the same length; bring the two inci-

sions together, so that one wound covers the other; bind them firmly together, and finally, cover them with a mixture of clayey earth and cow dung. It will be useful to cut off the top of the plant in the hamper, in order to force the sap into the branch of the mother plant.

In the second method, you draw together the tree in the hamper and the branch of the mother plant, as before: and you take off from three to eight inches of the head of the former. Then make a triangular incision upon this cut, and a similar one on the branch on the mother plant, to unite the two

wounds; make them fast together, and cover them with the same composition as before; then place the branch upright by means of a prop. When you are certain the parts are firmly knit together, you cut the branch away from the mother plant, and the ingrafting is completed.

Young trees thus ingrafted, after remaining one or two years in the nursery, should be removed to the plantation they are designed for. This method is highly useful for fruit trees which do not propagate with all their best qualities by the means of seed.

## USEFUL ARTS.

### NEW INVENTIONS.

*Important Invention.*—Mr. William Wood, of Bow, Middlesex, has discovered that a light felt of hide hair, or mixture of hide hair and wool, when saturated with tar, is highly elastic and water-proof, and conceiving the useful application of the substance as a lining for the sheathing of ships, he manufactures it in an expeditious and economical manner, in sheets of suitable size for that purpose; such sheets being attached to the external sides and bottom of the ship by simply nailing with scupper nails, are covered with planking. The substance he terms adhesive felt. It possesses the property of elasticity in so considerable a degree, as to stretch uniformly without fracture or injury either to its texture, or its complete impermeability to water, whenever the ship's seams are opened by straining in hard weather, or in more dangerous cases of the starting of planks or the breaking of timbers, as in stranding. In all such cases, when, with the usual mode of sheathing, water would necessarily be admitted, to the certain destruction of the vessel, this material forms an impenetrable and elastic case or garment for the whole ship's bottom, and in the case of the opening of seams by straining, it recovers its first dimensions with the return of the part so opened, or the release of the strain; in such cases it generally falls into the openings in a certain degree, so as to render them afterwards more secure against a recurrence. He also finds it to be a complete protection against every destruction of worm in all climates; this destructive animal is never known to penetrate the material in the slightest

degree. The material, hair, or hair and wool, is prepared for felting by the operations of dressing and bowing, as in the practices of hat-making, and is felted in the usual manner. Sheets or portions thus felted, are dipped into the melted tar and pitch in certain stated proportions to each other, and then undergo a slight compression to take away the extraneous or dripping quantity of the material; they are then exposed for a short time to dry and cool, and are then considered fit for use.

*Sailing Carriage.*—A machine invented by a gentleman of Christ College, Cambridge, was lately tried at Newmarket. In shape it is nearly that of an isosceles triangle, and it moves with the broad end forward, on four wheels. It has a boom 32 feet long, and an exceeding high mast. It will carry twelve persons at the rate of 30 miles an hour. To the axle of the hinder wheels is fixed a rudder. It can go on a wind, and tack as a vessel at sea, and is capable of being so correctly guided, that the pilot at pleasure can run the wheels over a stone.

*Walking on Water.*—The invention of Mr. Kent of Glasgow, (see page 295) for walking on water, was lately exhibited at Edinburgh. It consisted of a triangle of about ten feet, formed of rods of iron, to each angle of which was affixed a case of block tin filled with air, and completely water-tight. These little boats or cases seemed to be about 2½ feet long, by about 1½ broad, and served to buoy up the machine and its super-incumbent weight. These cases, we understand, are filled with little hollow balls, attached by a chain, and capable of floating the machine, should

any accident happen to the outer case. From the centre of the little boats rose other rods, bent upwards, so as to meet in the middle at a convenient height, and forming at this junction a small seat or saddle, like that of the common velocipede. Like that machine, likewise, it has a cushion for the breast, and ropes or reins to guide the case at the apex of the triangle; and upon the whole the motion is produced in nearly the same manner. When in the seat, Mr. Kent's feet descended to within a few inches of the water; and to his shoes were buckled the paddles, made of block tin likewise, and having a joint yielding in one direction, so as not to give a counter-motion to the machine when moving the leg forward for a new stroke. His heels rested in stirrups attached to the saddle, and the motion was performed by the alternate action of the feet. Mr. Kent started about half-past two o'clock, and after various evolutions, crossing and re-crossing the dock several times, and firing a fowling-piece, which, with a fishing-rod, were buckled to the rod in front of the saddle, he proved, to the satisfaction of the numerous spectators, the complete safety of his machine, and the practicability of using it even for a considerable distance.

#### NEW PATENTS.

JOHN WINTER, Esq. of Acton, for *Improvements on Chimney-Caps, and on the Application thereof.*

The cap is constructed of iron, copper, tin, wood, earthenware, or any other suitable substance. The best form is conical, placed on a pivot over the centre of the opening of the chimney, and supported by one or more small bars of iron, or other appropriate material, forming a triangle, which is preferable to any other form. Such support is to

be fixed to the opening of the chimney, or to the chimney-pot or funnel, so as to allow the cap to yield to the action of the wind. The base of the cap, when so placed, will reach below the aperture of the chimney, or chimney-pot, and be of sufficient size in the circumference to allow the smoke to escape freely: the size of the cap to be increased or diminished according to the size of the chimney, chimney-pot, or funnel.

T. DYSON, of Abbey Dale, Sheffield, for *Improvements of Plane Irons and Turning Chissels.*

This invention, as it respects plane irons, consists of a loose cutter, to be made and used in the following manner: take a piece of thin rolled steel, cut it into the shape of the plane iron, called a cut-iron, and let the hole or slit extend to the top end of the cutter, and make two plates of iron or steel with a screw, in the form and manner of the double plane irons now used (a round hole only being necessary for the screw instead of a slit), between those plates apply the aforesaid cutter, and the same screw will fasten it. The cutter will be supported and strengthened by the plates, and, in consequence of the slit, may be put in and taken out by merely loosening the screw, and the cutter may be raised till worn out, and a new one inserted, as occasion requires. The same cutter may also be used in the present double plane irons, and that also when the cut-irons are worn out. As the invention respects turning chissels, the explanation already given respecting plane irons is sufficient, the same consisting of a similar loose cutter, to be applied between two plates of iron or steel, and to be welded together at the tang end, and fastened by a screw, in the same manner as in the plane irons.

#### PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

W. Thomas, of Sithney, Cornwall, and J. Lobb, for an instrument for cutting and preparing lay or lea ground for tillage at much less expense, and in a shorter space of time, than are required by the present mode of ploughing; and also for renewing grass land, lay or lea ground, with seeds, without destroying or tearing up the whole of the surface thereof. May 1, 1821.

A. Law, of the Commercial-road, for an improvement in the formation of bolts and nails for ship and other fastenings. May 1, 1821.

R. Delap, of Belfast, for improvements in producing rotatory motion. May 1, 1821.

R. J. Tomlinson, of Bristol, for an improved rafter for roofs. May 8, 1821.

J. Redhead, of Heworth, and W. Parrey, of

Walworth, for certain improvements in propelling vessels. May 8, 1821.

A. Manby, of Horseley, for improvements in the making and manufacturing steam-engines. May 9, 1821.

G. F. Eckstein, of High Holborn, for improvements in cooking apparatus. May 9, 1821.

J. Mayor, of Shawbury, Salop, and R. Cook, for improvements in the machinery for raising water, which they intend to denominate Hydrogogue. May 9, 1821.

S. Hall, of Basford, for an improvement in the manufacture of starch. May 9, 1821.

R. Paul, of Starton, and S. Hart, for an improvement in springs, applicable to various descriptions of carriages. May 17, 1821.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

"A CONSTANT Reader," from Eton, writes as follows:—"Having lately visited the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, I was rather surprised at being shewn the skull of Oliver Cromwell, which piece of antiquity was positively averred to be genuine. The account given by your correspondent T. C. in his letter inserted in the last April Number of your interesting Miscellany, is perfectly irreconcilable with this. Some further light may, perhaps, be thrown on the subject, by him, after your insertion of this."

In a matter of this kind we cannot for certain decide if the Ashmolean Museum or T. C. be correct; but we believe that the latter has almost incontrovertible evidence on his side: for we have both heard the history of the embalmed head and seen it, and little doubt remains in our minds upon the subject. We believe the skull in the Museum, therefore, not to be Cromwell's. Might not such learned doctors of Oxford as are disciples of Spurzheim, be able to decide this point, by an inspection of both? Perhaps the skull in the Museum might have been Ireton's or Bradshaw's, whose bodies were not embalmed, as Cromwell's incontestably was. A perfect adept in phrenology must discover in a moment the organ of ambition in Cromwell, the military organ in Ireton, and that of law chicanery in Bradshaw, and thus speedily decide the question, or the value of that science is surely worth but little!

Samuel Hawthorn requests us to insert the following communication:—"Mr. Editor,—I observe in your respectable Magazine of this month, p. 223 Historical Register, a paragraph relating to the erection of cottages without four acres of land (except in certain places), and stating the penalties persons are subject to for offending against an old statute, the 31st Eliz. c. 7.; and also a hint from you, Mr. Editor, to lords of leet and stewards, as well as parish-officers, to attend to this act, so beneficial in your opinion, to many parishes in preventing burthens. Now, I beg leave to refer you to the 15th statute of our late sovereign, c. 32, which states "what great difficulties the industrious poor then had to procure habitations," and totally repeals your *beneficial* act, "which had tended very much to lessen population, and in divers other respects was incon-

venient to the labouring part of the nation in general."

Mr. Pilgrim, of Corston, near Bath, observes, that "a palpable error exists in Pope's translation of Homer's Odyssey, book 9, line 326, and which occurs again in line 553 of the same book.

"Fools that ye are! the savage thus replies,"  
 "(His inward fury blazing at his eyes)."

Book 9, line 326.

"Seest thou *these lids* that now unfold in vain?"  
 Book 9, line 553.

It is needless to remark that the incongruity consists in furnishing the *one-eyed* Cyclop with a *pair* of visual organs!"

"A Cordial Lover of the Drama," in a letter relative to the theatre, in endeavouring to account for the little apparent interest it excites, says:—"I have not yet told you, Mr. Editor, what I suspect to be the true answer to the question. It is this; simply that we dine when our great-grandfathers supped, and our grandfathers drank tea. If I am right, this is an obstacle much harder to get over than the size of the buildings; for what rational being would propose to the fashionable world to dine by day-light? and should the curtain draw up, for their accommodation, at the same hour with that of the French Play at the Argyle Rooms, the pit and galleries must then be deserted instead of the dress-boxes. I have racked my brains to discover some means of reconciling these apparently incompatible desiderata, and have at length hit upon two devices, which I suggest, in the hope that you will give them publicity, and that the adoption of the one or the other may enable my fine acquaintance to enjoy what is to me the highest of all pleasures. The *first* is, that the performance begin with the afterpiece, which would enable those who dine at seven o'clock to arrive in time for the tragedy or comedy. I have, however, not much expectation of this plan being approved, because, to say nothing of its being rather better calculated for the meridian of Dublin than of London, I am aware that it might not be agreeable to the half-price folks, or very convenient as to keeping places. My *second* proposal I advance with greater confidence, and indeed do not anticipate any objection. Let us forestall the next generation, and dine at

nine or ten o'clock ; then if the play begins, as it used to do, at six o'clock, we may most comfortably include it in the list of our morning avocations."

"A Female" wishes to direct the public attention to practical measures for the amelioration of the moral condition of the poor, and placing the industrious where they may at least be able to subsist by their own efforts. "All must admire," the writer says, "the active virtues of Mrs. Fry. Can no one be found to endeavour to prevent the diseases she cures? We have no reason to suppose it would be attended with less success; the many hundred souls our populous districts contain, and the greater part of them now giving way to the loosest principles, certainly demand attention; and when I have said 'charity begins at home,' I trust I shall not be considered illiberal to have called for aid in their behalf. I consider the propagation of the Gospel in distant lands ought not to precede the endeavour of making its fundamental text effectual in our own."

Sir,—I take leave to make a few observations on your 2d Section on Political Economy, in your Magazine for April. You say, "Artificial rent is the difference between the amount of real rent which would be paid, if there were no restrictive laws, and that which is paid in consequence of those laws. 1st. It increases the price of corn; 2d. It is a tax upon the consumer." I beg leave to say that no theory can be correct which is contrary to facts and experience, and which I will endeavour to shew is the case with yours. If your theory was correct, the price of corn would be high when the importation was restricted, and low when there was no restriction on its importation. In the year 1670 a high duty was laid on the importation of corn; and in consequence the ports were closed until the year 1765, when the law was suspended and afterwards repealed, and I believe the ports were open for the importation of corn from that time until 1815, when the present laws were made; I do not think they were closed for one year during that whole time. The average price of wheat at Eton (by Dr. Adam Smith) from 1646 to 1670 was, per quarter, Winchester measure, 2*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* The average price from 1670 to 1696 was 2*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* or nine shillings and five-pence less when the importation was restricted than in the twenty-five preceding

years when it was not restricted. If we take the average from 1695 to 1670 it was (Winchester measure) 2*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* The average from 1670 to 1765, during the whole period of the ports being closed, was 1*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* or eight shillings and one penny less than in the seventy-five years preceding, when there was no restrictive laws. If we take the average for the last thirty years, while the restrictive laws were in force, viz. from 1736 to 1766, and compare the price with the thirty years immediately after the ports were opened, viz. 1766 to 1796, the difference will be still more in favour of the restrictive laws. The average price of wheat from 1736 to 1766 was at Eton 1*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* The average from 1766 to 1796 was 2*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.* or sixteen shillings and three-pence more. Again, the average price of wheat at Eton from 1796 to 1815 was 4*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* during which time the ports were open. From 1815 to 1821 the average was 3*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* or 12*s.* 5*d.* less by the restrictive laws; at present the price is only 2*l.* 14*s.* Now, Sir, if you will have the goodness to look at the first vol. of Dr. Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, and reduce the Eton prices to the Winchester measure, and look at Mr. Rose, or Mr. Western's pamphlets on the Corn Laws, you will find I have calculated the average prices correctly, and therefore your theory is against facts. It is very true, that at this time, and for the last eighteen months, wheat on the continent of Europe and in America has been, and is now, very low, and I have now in a warehouse in Bristol, two cargoes of wheat, which only cost me 2*l.* a quarter, delivered at Bristol; but as soon as there was a demand for corn in this country, prices would rise in every foreign port. If you will look into Oddy's *Trade of the Baltic*, you will find that wheat rose, from 1799 to 1800 and 1801, 150 per cent. In the latter end of 1818 and the beginning of 1819, before our ports were closed, wheat cost the importers, delivered at Bristol, 4*l.* a quarter, as I was shewn four or five invoices by a corn-merchant, which cost him that money, and which did not sell for more than 3*l.* a quarter, and which, in fact, ruined him. You say, if lands of the first quality were only cultivated there would be no necessity of importing corn; and it is owing to cultivating lands of a second, third, or fourth quality, that renders corn dear and rents high. If you can suppose any country where lands of the first quality, or even of the second



or third quality, could be obtained for nothing, such a country would be merely an agricultural one, and consequently such a country would be a seller of corn and not a buyer; before such a country could want to purchase corn, it must breed up a set of manufacturers to not only consume all the surplus farm produce produced at home, but if their own country could not supply them, then they must purchase corn. This country, two or three hundred years ago, was an agricultural one; it exchanged its raw produce for foreign manufactured and other goods: at present it is both an agricultural one and a manufacturing country; they mutually support each other, and the one cannot be injured without injuring the other; but the great misfortune is, that this subject is of such a complicated nature that it is understood by scarcely any one: practical men have no time to study it, and theorists argue upon abstract principles, without knowing the practical results. In my opinion, Malthus is by far the best living writer on Political Economy, and Ricardo the worst; if the latter's theory was to be acted upon, there would be from one to two millions of people thrown out of employ; and he does not seem to have an idea from whence is derived all the new annual property that is, and must be created, to support the immense number of professional men, writers, &c. and of people who live idly on their incomes, and to pay the immense taxes that are raised by the people yearly. Mr. Ricardo may say it is derived from agriculture, from labour, and profits on stock; and this is true; but the fact is, that infinitely the larger proportion is derived from agriculture, and it was the high price of farm-produce, and high wages, and consequent high profits of stock, that enabled this country to raise such immense sums of money to carry on the late war. But Mr. Ricardo reverses this, and says low prices of farm-produce will make low wages and high profits of stock. Now I will venture to say this is totally against experience and facts—witness the immense sums of money saved during the war, and lent for loans to government; the immense sums spent in canals, and in enclosing and improving land, and all this during the high price of farm-produce and high wages. Look at the present situation of the country with low farm produce, when there is scarcely a manufacturer or tradesman that can get but little more than common interest

for his money. The present price of wheat is only three or four shillings a quarter dearer than it was from 1646 to 1670, payable in gold; but that is not the true way of calculating its value. The true way is, first to deduct all the taxes and poor-rates the farmer pays; then to see for what waggons, carts, harrows, malt, ploughs, harness, shoes, wages, boots, wine, spirits, tea, sugar, cloth, hats, books, &c. &c. &c. it will exchange for. Now Dr. Beeke, the present Dean of Bristol, and the late George Rose, both say that the value of our goods exported is about 70 per cent. more than the official value, and which last was valued since the year 1670; so that taking this as a criterion and adding thereto the direct taxes and poor-rates, and the taxes upon what the farmer consumes, 54s. a quarter for wheat would not leave him more than one-half or 27s. a quarter; or 4l. a quarter would not purchase more goods than 2l. would in 1670, saying nothing about the increase of rent. There are three articles that, since my remembrance, have risen astonishingly; I have sold as good Sherry wine, forty-six years ago, as was ever drunk, for 6l. 10s. a quarter cask—last year I gave 114l. a butt. The first post-chaise I bought and harness cost me 85l.—two years ago I gave 310l. for a chariot and harness. Window-glass, thirty years ago, was 3l. 8s. a crate—the same glass is now sold for 8l. Carpenters, masons, and tilers, and plasterers' wages, were at Bristol, thirty years ago, 2s. a day—they are now at 3s. I think Adam Smith says porters' wages in London in 1773 were 7s. 6d. per week; what is paid now I do not know, but I rather think it is double. Farmer's wages in Worcestershire, in 1770, I know to have been 5s. a week; in the neighbourhood of Bristol it is now 12s. in summer and 10s. in the winter. Shoes were 6s. a pair forty years ago, now 12s. Boots a guinea—now 45s. A real beaver hat, 1l. 1s.—now one made of rabbit's fur, and plaited with beaver, 1l. 8s. Best broad cloth 1l. 1s. a yard—now 35s. Cabinet furniture full double. Clerks employed in my manufactory, thirty years ago, were not more than 400l.—now more than 1000l. It is needless to enumerate other articles, but I believe almost every article, except cotton goods, are nearly double what they were forty years ago. If, therefore, almost every article that is exchanged for corn is almost double, I should be glad to know why corn should not rise

in proportion; or why the raising of corn should not be put upon exactly the same footing as manufactures? I am myself a sleeping partner in a very extensive manufactory, partly for home-consumption and partly for exportation, and I really cannot see why I should be placed in a better situation than the landed interest; in fact I know it would be for my interest for them to be placed in as good a situation as myself. In the years 1815 and 1816, when corn was low, I did not get more than 2½ per cent. each year for interest and profit upon a capital of between 30 and 40,000*l.* and in the two next years I got 15 per cent. when corn was high. The two last years my profits were again reduced, al-

though not quite so much as in 1815 and 1816. I hope you will excuse an old man the liberty he has taken of troubling you with this long letter, which is hardly adapted for publication; but as he is a subscriber to the *New Monthly Magazine*, he wishes you not to rely on Mr. Ricardo, whose theory would be, if put into practice, injurious to the country. There can be no good theory that is not supported by experience and facts; and any system of political economy that does not take into its consideration our immense debt must be wrong.

I am, Sir,  
with great respect,

your obedient servant,  
*Cheltenham, May 23, 1821.* A.B.C.

\* \* The Editor has no hesitation in declaring, that it was never his intention to question the right of Mrs. Wilson to the name which she puts in the title-page of her Poetry.

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The Magazine of the Fine Arts. No. II. 3*s.*

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It is painful to read of the atrocious perseverance, and even increased cruelty, with which the French nation in particular, carry on that most infamous of all traffics, the Slave Trade. These pamphlets convey a great deal of information, which, however revolting to the feelings, the public ought undoubtedly to be made fully acquainted with: but we think the writers, or reporters, go somewhat too far in their observance of etiquette, when they affect, even for a single moment, to think it possible that the French government may be ignorant of the extent to which this trade is carried on by individuals in France; or that it has any very earnest desire to abide by the treaties so solemnly entered into with this country on the subject. We will not harrow up the feelings of our readers by extracts from reports, of which every line must necessarily be of a disheartening nature; we will endeavour rather to draw some consolation from the pleasing thought, that in our own country at least, the iniquity of the whole trade is seen as it really exists, and condemned as it ought to be by every feeling mind.

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**The Young Infidel: A Fire-side Reverie.** By a Friend to Truth. Colchester and London, 1821.

This little work, though rather of heterogeneous character, is evidently written with excellent design. The purpose of its author is to exhibit in a striking point of view the miseries arising from the want of that faith which gives man an interest in eternal realities. The beginning and conclusion of the work are occupied by the narrative of the fate of a youth of rich endowments and amiable dispositions, who has been seduced into infidelity, whose heresies have broken the heart of a lady to whom he was attached, and who finally dies strangely himself in the midst of a wood after hearing of her death. The body of the work consists of the letters of this lady to her unbelieving lover, and, without containing much original thinking, are feelingly and elegantly written. The fault of the work is, that the catastrophe is overstrained, and that an imputation is undesignedly cast on the religion which would lead a lady

to die with horror on account of the speculative opinions of a lover. We are afraid the author, while he has painted the worst kind of infidelity in fitting colours, has not represented religion with its most genial aspect. We repeat, however, that he meant well; and as the profits of his work are devoted to a charitable object, we heartily wish it success.

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**POETRY AND THE DRAMA.**

**Sketches from St. George's Fields.** By Giorgione di Castel Chiuso. Second Series. London, 1821.

We do not like this series of sketches so well as the first, though there is fully as much ability displayed in them. They are less gay—less relieved by touches of kindness and joy—and more directly and avowedly written to inculcate a moral, and consequently less calculated to effect a moral purpose. The tales interspersed are told very much in the style, and with no small share of the power of Crabbe; but there is one of them, depicting the death of a madman by his own hand, which is merely frightful. We perfectly agree with the author in the feeling which he has expressed in the introductory verses, that the materials of poetry may be found wherever the human heart is found; but we deny that the mere vivid detail of the circumstances of a prison life, or of any life, is poetic. The subject which he chose requires light and delicate handling, and has, we think, been sufficiently dwelt on. It is now time for his Muse to walk abroad and breathe a purer air, and hasten “to fresh fields and pastures new.”

**Poems and Translations from Schiller.** London, 1821.

We collect from the preface to these poems that they are the productions of an officer who fought in the battle of Waterloo, to the celebration of which his first effusion is devoted. This circumstance must impart additional interest to a volume well worthy of attention for its intrinsic qualities. The Poem on Waterloo, if it has not all the breadth of colouring which distinguishes some of the poetic representations of that great combat, brings before our view several of its prominent events with a vividness which could have been imparted only by an actual observer. In the poem which describes Germanicus leading his army to inter the three legions slaughtered under Varna, the author has well filled up one of the most striking sketches in history. Here also he has, in many of the minute circumstances, evidently drawn from the life, and has filled up the antique outline with delineations of scenes in which he has been himself a partaker. The minor poems are pleasing, and the translations from Schiller are executed with fidelity and skill. The author has often been very felicitous in his attempts

to imitate the peculiar metre and rhythm of the original; and, on the whole, has produced a volume worthy to rank high among the second class of modern poetry.

**Poems.** By Chauncy Hare Townsend. London, 1821.

This is a very elegant and gentlemanlike volume of poems—the effusions of a finely-attuned spirit,—chastened by a due appreciation of the best classical models. They have no pretension to any of the highest qualities of poetry—to depth of thought, richness of fancy, or originality of conception; but they are such as a young man of fine talents may write, and which at no period of life he will blush to remember.

**Echoism; a Poem.** London, 1821.

The advertisement prefixed to this work, informs us, that some portions of it were published a few years ago, when they received a commendation from the *Monthly Review*, which induced the author to correct and enlarge them, and to form them into a regular poem. His object is to make men feel the absurdity of permitting others to think for them, or rather of yielding to mere floating prejudices and conventional forms, instead of fairly exerting their own faculties, and arriving honestly at true conclusions. He has been often successful in dissecting the pretensions of intellectual quackery, and in exposing the deluded and the deluders. His course is rather excursive, but his versification is often terse and harmonious, and his illustrations happy. He is didactic without being tedious, and satirical without being bitter.

**Cleone, and other Poems.** By Oscar. London, 1821.

The young writer of these poems is improving—putting more sense and more feeling into his harmonious stanzas, and dropping some of the fine drapery of words in which his thoughts were sometimes hidden in his former volume. His first poem, entitled “*Cleone*,” is pleasingly wrought from a very slight plot, and touches of real pathos are scattered through it. We wish he would drop the sickly and unmeaning fancy of calling himself *Oscar*, and addressing a lady by the name of *Malvina*; for, whatever resemblance there may be between his personal character and that of the hero whose name he has chosen, there is certainly no likeness, either in the merits or defects of his poetry, to those of *Ossian*.

**Vicissitude, a Poem, in Four Books; Nottingham Park; and other Pieces.** By Robert Millhouse, Corporal of the Staff of the Royal Sherwood Foresters. Dedicated to her Grace the Duchess of Newcastle. Nottingham, and Lond. 1821.

The simple and unassuming preface to this work, written by the elder brother of the author, relates circumstances in his life which must interest every one who reads it in his favour. We learn from this narrative, that the rustic poet is an uneducated man, who has been working hard almost from infancy, and

has produced this volume in hours snatched from repose, amidst sickness and penury, to add something to the comforts of a wife and children. There is a great deal of merit in the book—not, indeed, like that of Bloomfield or Clare—but enough, under all the circumstances, to excite surprise, and to create a most cordial wish for the well-being of the author. We hope he will not leave any more substantial calling for this, which to him, however, is no “idle trade;” but we think the patronage he has received has been well bestowed, and we hope the sale of the work will fulfil all the wishes of his friends. There is a love of nature in the poems, and a spirit of kindness and good sense, which might recommend them to notice, even were there less to interest in the situation of the author.

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It is impossible to read these Sketches without that feeling of melancholy interest which the abilities of the author, and his most lamentable and untimely end, are calculated to awaken. They are mere sketches—scarcely, indeed, more than notes; but they show how clearly the author saw all that was deserving of notice; how vividly he felt the force of every thing grand and beautiful. His reflections are often profound, and always touching. It is impossible to read those which are occasionally wrung from him by the sight of objects connected in his mind with the memory of the child whose loss he so affectingly deplored at the time of his death, without a mixed emotion of awe, and sorrow, and yet of consolation, to think, that at the time he so tenderly reverts to this beloved son, the period of his joining him in another state of being should be so near; by him so little anticipated, by his friends so deeply mourned.

Mr. Scott's picture of Italy, even in these



slight sketches, furnishes abundant proof how much the Austrian power is hated in that country, and how little the Austrians do to make themselves beloved.—Spies and restraints in every direction, and more especially on the press, are the means to which they resort—obliterating all remembrance of the tyranny of Bonaparte, in the greater tyranny of their own sway, unaccompanied by any of the magnificent works by which Napoleon continued to let a large portion of the wealth, which he extracted from the nobles of the land, wander back again to the industrious and the ingenious, from whose labours it had originally been extracted. The essay on French literature, with which this volume concludes, is admirably written, and places the national character of the French in a point of view equally forcible and true.

**Sketches of India.** By an Officer. 8vo.

These Sketches have not the slightest claim to any thing of scientific or statistical information; but they fully accomplish all which they profess to have in view; and that is, to bring before the reader the passing scene in all its varieties, which so much surprises a stranger in India. A more lively idea is conveyed to the mind by these concise and concentrated sketches than quarto volumes have been able to give, wherein the most striking incidents or descriptions are separated from each other by many pages of tedious details on less interesting sub-

jects. The writer is evidently a young man of enthusiastic, and, we doubt not, of amiable feelings; but his religious feelings appear to have received a sudden impulse in a school not remarkable for the charity of its precepts, or the humility of its professors. His pages are hence tinged with a somewhat ostentatious display of his opinions; which betray likewise all the inconsistencies that must exist between the practice of an English military man, indulging in all the arbitrary modes and luxurious habits of India, and a theory that dwells upon peace and good-will towards man, and reprobates, above all things, the thirst for conquest, the despotism and the avarice, not of European invaders, but of the Native Princes!

**Italy.** By Lady Morgan. 2 vols. 4to. 3l. 13s. 6d. boards.

**Recollections of a Classical Tour** through various parts of Greece, Turkey, and Italy, made in the years 1818 and 1819. By Peter Edmund Laurent.

**Travels of Cosmo III., Grand Duke of Tuscany,** through England, in the Reign of Charles II. Translated from the Italian MS. in the Laurentian Library at Florence, &c. Price 4l. 4s.

**Craven's Tour through Naples.** 4to. 2l. 15s.

**Sir W. Ousley's Travels in Various Countries of the East.** 4to. 3l. 13s. 6d. bds.

## LITERARY REPORT.

We understand that some of our most popular poets are employed in framing Hymns and Psalms for the use of the Established Church of England. The design is, as far as we can collect, different from others with which our readers must be acquainted; the intention being that the Psalm of the Day should coincide with the Lesson which it follows; in other words, that the sentiment in each should be the same. Independently of such benefit as must result from this plan, the assistance of Sir W. SCOTT, Messrs. CRABBE, SOUTHEY, MILMAN, HEBER, WRANGHAM, and others, will necessarily confer a character on the verse, which religious poetry has long wanted.

Proposals have been issued, for publishing by subscription, a Collection from the Works of the most celebrated Poets of Italy, from the end of the 12th to the beginning of the 19th century; arranged in chronological order, and accompanied by Biographical and Critical Accounts of their Lives and Writings, extracted from the most distinguished writers on the Literary History of Italy: under the direction of WM. ROSCOE, esq. author of "The Life of Lorenzo de'

Medici, called the Magnificent," and of "The Life and Pontificate of Leo X."

Mr. CHARLES MARSH has in the press, "The Life of the Right Hon. W. Windham;" comprising interesting Correspondence, and Memoirs of his Time.

Mr. LOWE, author of "The Statistical Articles on England and France," in Mr. Napier's Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica, is preparing for press a volume on The Situation and Prospects of this Country in regard to Agriculture, Trade, and Finance.

WM. HAYGARTH, esq. is preparing for the press, The History of the Roman Empire, from the Accession of Augustus to the Death of the younger Antoninus.

A new Annual Register has just been announced for publication by Messrs. RIVINGTON. The first volume, commencing with his present Majesty's Reign, will be published in the course of this year; and the Prospectus, detailing the motives for its publication, may be had, gratis, of all booksellers.

Mr. A. A. WATTS, the author of the Papers styled "Plagiarisms of Lord Byron," in the Literary Gazette, has in the press, Specimens of the Living Poets, with Biographical and Critical Prefaces.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from May 17, to June 16, 1821.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1821.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1821.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
May 17	84	53	29,94	29,79	June 1	41	72	30,08	29,98
18	86	57	29,84	30,07	2	45	77	29,97	29,98
19	84	65	30,21	30,17	3	45	69	29,88	29,79
20	89	57	30,14	30,15	4	44	67	29,67	29,62
21	32	57	30,10	30,06	5	51	71	29,70	29,76
22	32	56	30,01	29,89	6	51	67	29,81	29,90
23	37	50	29,78	29,74	7	45	65	29,90	29,65
24	34	52	29,90	29,99	8	46	57	29,58	29,73
25	29	58	29,91	29,78	9	35	56	29,79	29,77
26	32	49	29,73	29,78	10	38	51	29,70	29,73
27	32	53	29,63	29,87	11	34	56	29,86	30,00
28	33	57	29,87	29,97	12	46	55	30,14	30,22
29	35	61	30,05	30,10	13	41	55	30,21	30,18
30	41	59	30,17	30,15	14	40	62	30,23	30,28
31	35	62	33,14	30,05	15	39	66	30,31	30,25
					16	44	61	30,19	30,22

On the 19th ult. the two beautiful planets, Jupiter and Saturn, were in apparent conjunction, their distance being only two minutes. Their apparent place being in 21. of Aries, they rose about one o'clock, A.M. and in the evening, in the west, they were observed approaching toward the horizon. About the beginning of

August they will appear stationary, and, from that time until the middle of December, present an interesting appearance, moving in a retrograde direction. About the middle of November they will again appear to be in conjunction, after which this beautiful phenomenon will not again occur for twenty years.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT MELVILLE ISLAND.

Abstract of the Register of the Thermometer and Barometer during ten months, at Winter Harbour, Melville Island, North Georgia, 1819 and 1820.

Latitude 74° 47' 18", Longitude 110° 48' 30" W.

DATE.		THERMOMETER.				BAROMETER.			
		Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Mean.	Range.	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Mean.	Range.
		°	°	°	°	inches.	inches.	inches.	inches.
1819.	October .	+17.5	—23	— 8.46	45.5	30.32	29.1	29.813	1.22
	November .	+ 6	—47	—20.6	53	30.32	29.63	29.945	0.69
	December .	+ 6	—43	—21.79	49	30.755	29.1	29.865	1.65
1820.	January .	— 2	—47	—30.09	45	30.77	29.59	30.078	1.18
	February .	—17	—50	—32.19	33	30.15	29.32	29.769	0.83
	March .	+ 6	—40	—18.1	46	30.26	29.	29.808	1.26
	April .	+32	—32	— 8.37	64	30.86	29.4	29.978	1.46
	May .	+47	— 4	+16.66	51	30.48	29.25	30.109	1.23
	June .	+51	+28	+36.24	23	30.13	29.5	29.823	0.63
	July .	+69	+32	+42.4	28	30.01	29.13	29.668	0.88

Remarks.—The thermometer was fixed, during the winter, on the south side of a dæd projecting from the ship's side, and was usually from 3° to 6° higher than one suspended freely in the air at a distance from the ship. This difference increased as the summer advanced, and the sun rose sufficiently above the horizon to heat the ship, amounting latterly to 15° or even 20° about noon. The thermometer was, of course, always shifted to the shaded side of the ship or dæd.

On the 15th of February, at 6 P.M., a ther-

mometer suspended freely in the air at a distance from the ship stood at — 55°, being the lowest degree registered during the winter. The very low temperatures were invariably in calm and clear weather; the rise of the thermometer being the immediate consequence of a breeze springing up, and being proportioned to its strength. The barometer rose with northerly and westerly, and fell with southerly and easterly winds, but it was not so decided that the indications preceded the changes as it is stated to be in more southern climates.

## AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE hay-harvest is now almost generally commenced throughout the kingdom, and in the early districts a large breadth of land is already cleared; a portion has received a trifling injury from unfavourable weather, but upon the whole we expect the crop will be secured in excellent condition: and although we perceive a greater deficiency in the clover crop (owing to the failure of the plant) than we at first imagined, yet we consider the aggregate produce fully equal to our anticipations; nevertheless by reason of the small quantity of old hay of superior quality in hand, the demand for new will be extensive.

The season has been uncommonly favourable for the growing wheats, for although they still retain their primitive luxuriance, yet the superabundant vigour which warmer weather would have induced, has been happily prevented by that of an opposite tendency; notwithstanding, we see no reason at present to suppose otherwise than that a large portion of the crop will be lodged long before the commencement of harvest.

The early sown Talavera wheats, with which a very extensive breadth of turnip

land was planted last season, make a most imposing appearance; but this, like all new and speculative measures carried to excess, we venture to predict will end in disappointment.

In consequence of the above proceeding, the quantity of land sowed with barley is more limited this year than formerly; and moreover some of the very early sown barleys are looking bad from the effects of frosty nights and generally cold weather. These circumstances combined, will necessarily contract the supply of that article in the approaching season, and probably have the effect of restoring the equilibrium in the relative value of wheat and barley.

Turnip sowing is proceeding with alacrity; nor have we yet heard the too general complaint of the depredations of the fly.

Meat markets are looking upwards, and the price of wool is a little higher than was at first expected. The corn-market on the contrary experiences no amendment, nor is there much probability of its so doing. Many extensive growers are still holders of grain to a considerable extent.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, per Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, in the Twelve Maritime Districts, from Official Returns received in the Weeks ending. May 19, 26 June 2, 9. 16.

DISTRICTS.					1 Week	2 Week	3 Week	4 Week	5 Week
1 London	—	—	—	—	54s 11d	55s 0d	57s 1d	57s 1d	56s 0d
2 Suffolk and Cambridge	—	—	—	—	50	51	52	53	51
3 Norfolk	—	—	—	—	51	51	52	52	51
4 Lincoln and York	—	—	—	—	48	49	48	49	50
5 Durham and Northumberland	—	—	—	—	48	50	51	53	51
6 Cumberland and Westmoreland	—	—	—	—	57	57	57	56	57
7 Lancashire and Cheshire	—	—	—	—	52	52	53	54	54
8 Flint, Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Merioneth	—	—	—	—	54	54	54	55	58
9 Cardigan, Pembroke, Carmarthen, Glamorgan	—	—	—	—	49	48	49	49	47
10 Gloucester, Somerset, & Monmouth	—	—	—	—	47	47	48	49	48
11 Devon and Cornwall	—	—	—	—	52	52	52	53	53
12 Dorset and Hants	—	—	—	—	50	50	53	55	51
Aggregate Average, May 19th 51s 5d.—26th 51s 9d.—June 2d 52s 7d.—June 9th 53s 1d.—June 16th 52s 2d									

POTATOES.—Covent Garden Market.—Per Cwt.		MEAT, by Carcase per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate Market.		COAL MARKET. June 22.	
Ware	8s 0d to 11s 0d	Beef	3s 0d to 4s 0d	Newcastle, from 31s 6d to 41s 6d	
Middlings	4 0 to 6 0	Mutton	2 8 to 3 8	Sunderland, from 33 6 to 42 0	
Chats	2 0 to 4 0	Veal	3 4 to 5 4		
Apples	0 0 to 0 0	Pork	3 0 to 5 0	Price of Quartern Loaf in the Metropolis.—Best Wheaten, 9½d	
Onions	0 0 to 0 0	Lamb	3 4 to 5 4		

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.		QUARTERS OF ENGLISH GRAIN, &c. arrived Coastwise, from June 18 to 23.	
SMITHFIELD.—Hay,	3l 0s to 4l 4s Aver. 3l 12s 0d	Wheat	6,645
Clover,	4 0 to 5 0 — 4 10 0	Pease	271
Straw,	1 6 to 1 10 — 1 8 0	Malt	2,275
WHITECHAPEL.—Hay,	3 10 to 4 4 — 3 17 0	Barley	1,271
Straw,	1 4 to 1 8 — 1 6 0	Tares	—
Clover,	3 10 to 5 0 — 3 17 6	Oats	8,063
ST. JAMES'S.—Hay,	3 10 to 4 12 — 4 1 0	Rape	—
Straw,	1 4 to 1 14 — 1 9 0	Brank	3
Clover,	4 0 to 5 0 — 4 10 0	Various Seeds, 40 qrs.—Flour, 7,540 sacks.	
		Ireland.—Wheat, 945; Oats, 1,480 qrs.;	
		Flour, 300 sacks—Foreign—Brank, 190 qrs.—Flour, — barrels.	

PRICE OF HOPS, per Cwt. in the Borough.

New Bags.		New Pockets.	
Kent 2l 2s to 3l 15s	Sussex 2l 0s to 3l 0s	Kent 2l 0s to 4l 4s	Sussex 2l 0s to 3l 5
Essex 0 0 to 0 0	Yearling Bags, 0s to 0s	Essex 0 0 to 0 0	Yearling Pock. 35s to 50

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Lloyd's Coffee-house, June 20, 1821.

As we hinted in our last, the trade with certain parts of India is about to be opened to the industry and enterprise of British adventurers. The bill for that purpose is in progress, and admits British vessels without restriction as to size, any where in the Eastern Seas, except to China. The effect of this regulation may not appear all at once; but it certainly will have consequences, to be first felt, perhaps, abroad, and afterwards at home. The Cape of Good Hope is considered as being within the charter of the company; and will be open to all.

The sale of TEA which ended last week, went off without any particular incident worthy notice, except the scarcity of some kinds which have been heretofore favourites with the public.

The Company has declared for sale—Cinnamon 130,000 lbs.; Nutmegs 100,000 lbs; Mace 20,000 lbs.; Pepper, black, 2855 bags; Saltpetre 1000 tons. We may form some estimate of the magnitude and importance of this Association of " Merchant Adventurers," from the official accounts made up to May 1, 1821.

	COMMERCIAL BRANCH.	£.	s.	d.
Company's Goods .....		5,047,751	0	0½
Private Trade Good sold .....		2,623,106	16	7
Produce of Spices received from the Moluccas on account of Government .....		55,403	13	11
<hr/>				
Amount of Goods sold not paid for .....		1,456,138	0	0
Value of Goods in England unsold .....		5,343,689	0	0

INDIGO continues to bear a fair price; and realises a profit to the buyers at the last sale.

Report affirms that the consignments of COTTON to Liverpool, this year, so far as the year has advanced, have considerably decreased, to the amount, say some, of 90,000 bags. This, probably, greatly exceeds what may appear at the year's end; yet we should not wonder to find much of this statement realized. The demand for Cotton, however, continues steady, though it cannot be deemed animated; and, as usual, the trade are struggling to obtain a *bonus* of a *farthing* or a *half-penny per pound*. Cotton will, certainly, be imported in large quantities from elsewhere than from America; nor will the qualities, at length, be any thing inferior for manufacturing purposes.

The market for SUGAR is fair, and, from the number of late arrivals, the show of Sugars is expected to be very respectable; the demand is not yet sufficiently declared to be perceptible by its effects; but this seems to be certain—that the bill now in progress for laying a new duty on East India sugar, of 40*s. per cwt.* on brown and yellow; and 45*s. per cwt.* on white East India Sugars, has not hitherto been sensibly felt in the market.

We find a pleasure in reporting that COFFEE is, at this moment, in brisk demand. There have been extensive sales; but they have not been felt as a burden on the market: on the contrary, they

have met with purchasers, who have willingly taken off the whole; and the commodity in general has experienced an improvement;—say, from 1 and 2, to 3*s. per cwt.* A considerable quantity of East India Coffee is also reported to be *all sold*: which is not always the case at the public sales of that article.

The long continuance of easterly and north-easterly winds, which day after day have perplexed us, we understand also, have prevailed throughout France; and that in the south of France they have so strongly affected the vineyards, as to afford the holders of French wines and brandies of good quality, an opportunity of shewing their firmness; as they know very well, that a longer continuance of this ungenial weather and temperature of the atmosphere, would prevent the grape from attaining that thorough maturity which is indispensable to the production of a perfect and exquisite juice; and without a perfect and exquisite juice, though wine may be made, yet it will be worthless: and most certainly it will bear no price at the market, or maintain the reputation of the estates from which it may be named.

RUM is in abundant supply. The arrivals of vessels have been so numerous, that the article is, in fact, pressed on the market: and in this state every additional sale is felt. The enquiries are neither many, nor urgent: but, while the prime articles are held with much

stiffness, the inferior, and the very inferior, are offered with too much readiness. On the whole, there is but little business doing; and that, not much to the present advantage of the seller.

TOBACCO has experienced a few purchases lately, but they have been but trivial, considered as a whole.

FISH OILS are very heavy, and the market very dull. Naval stores are at rather nominal than real prices. The Corn Market is slack; and should there come fine bright weather and sunshine, it will probably go lower.

The expected Coronation absorbs all the attention of the fashionable world, and of those branches of internal trade which are connected with the influence of the fickle goddess. This has caused in some departments a suspension of ac-

tivity, while, in others, it has created incalculable bustle and anxiety. We venture to foretell, from what little of the preparations we have seen, that considerable changes in the prevailing modes may be expected to prevail after the ceremony, not among the belles only, but also among the beaux.

To those who adhered to the long established maxim—"as well be out of the world as out of the fashion," this piece of intelligence may prove of consequence; and if the numerous visitants expected from all parts of Europe, should carry home with them a taste for the elegancies and fashions of our nation, we shall think the more highly of their discernment, and much the more proudly of British ingenuity, skill, and accomplishments.

## SECOND REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN TRADE.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Foreign Trade of the Country, have made the following Second Report:—

"From the period of their submitting to the house their last report, the attention of your committee has been directed to the commerce of the United Kingdom with India and China, and the trade between those countries and other parts of the world. The advanced state of the public business, and the additional evidence yet to be received, before they can consider themselves as having completed their investigation into that branch of their inquiry, affords them no expectation of being able to produce a report, embracing a general view of the subject, in sufficient time to admit of any measure being founded upon it, and receiving the approbation of parliament, before the close of the session.

"It has, however, occurred to your committee, in the course of their inquiry, that there are some branches of the trade, in reference to which further facilities may be afforded, with great advantage to the interests of British commerce and navigation; and that such facilities cannot be delayed to a future year, without the risk of losing much of the beneficial results which, at the present time, may be expected from them. This impression is founded rather upon general principles, and circumstances of general notoriety, than upon any particular evidences adduced before your committee, however the tendency of that evidence may have been further to establish the expediency of the measures about to be proposed.

"In adverting to the peculiar system of laws by which the trade of the East Indies is regulated, the house cannot but observe, that the subjects of foreign nations, whether European or American, are in possession of privileges far more extensive than those which are enjoyed by his Majesty's subjects generally, and greater, as to many branches of circuitous and foreign trade, than have been accorded to the East India Company itself. To relieve the commerce and shipping of this country from a situation of such comparative disadvantage (for the continuance of which your committee can discover no sufficient reason) they feel the expediency of some measure, the principle of which may be to allow British subjects, as well private traders as the East India Company, to carry on every sort of traffic between India and foreign countries (with the exception of the trade in tea, and that with the United Kingdom and the British Colonies, with which they do not propose any interference) which foreigners are now capable of carrying on; and have therefore come to the following resolution, which they submit to the house:—

"Resolved—That it is expedient to permit his Majesty's subjects to carry on trade and traffic, directly and circuitously, between any ports within the limits of the East India Company's charter (except the dominions of the Emperor of China), and any port or ports beyond the limits of the said charter, belonging to any state or countries in amity with his Majesty.

"May 18, 1821."



## Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 25th May to 25th June, 1821.

Days. 1821.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	5 per Ct. Navy.	Long Annuities	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	4 p. Ct. Ind. Bnd.	Ex. Bills, sdpt. Day
May 25	228½	74½	75	09½	110	10	78½	234	74½	40 pm	3 5 pm.
26	229	74½	75½	09½	110½	10½	—	235	—	40 pm.	4 2 pm.
28	—	75½	76	09	110½	10½	—	—	—	30 pm.	4 1 pm.
29	230½	75½	75½	09½	110½	10½	—	—	—	—	1 2 pm.
30	232½	75½	76½	09½	110½	10½	74½	237½	—	52 pm.	1 4 pm.
31	234	76½	76½	09½	110½	10½	—	238½	—	52 pm.	1 8 pm.
June 1	231	76½	77½	09½	110½	10½	75½	237½	—	40 pm.	4 pm. 3 dis.
2	—	74½	75½	09½	110½	10½	—	238	—	40 pm.	2 pm. 4 dis.
4	230	75½	75½	09½	110½	10½	—	—	—	40 pm.	3 1 dis.
5	229	75½	76½	09½	110½	10½	—	236½	—	40 pm.	2 dis. 1 pm.
6	231	76½	—	09½	—	10½	75	—	—	47 pm.	3 pm. 1 dis.
7	230½	76½	—	09½	—	10½	—	—	—	30 pm.	1 pm. par.
8	229½	76½	—	09½	—	10½	75	—	—	52 pm.	par 3 pm.
9	—	76	—	09½	—	10	—	—	—	50 pm.	par. 2 pm.
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	75½	09½	09	—	10½	75½	—	—	40 pm.	par 3 pm.
14	229½	75½	—	09	3½	10	—	—	—	30 pm.	par 3 pm.
15	—	75½	09	09	3½	10½	75½	—	—	40 pm.	par 3 pm.
16	229	75½	09	09½	4	10½	—	75½	—	40 pm.	1 pm. 1 dis.
17	—	76	09½	09	3½	10	—	—	—	48 pm.	1 dis. 3 pm.
19	229½	75½	09½	09½	04	10	—	—	—	45 pm.	1 pm. 2 dis.
20	—	76½	—	09½	—	10½	75	—	—	45 pm.	1 pm. 1 dis.
21	230	76½	—	09½	—	10½	—	—	—	46 pm.	1 dis. 2 pm.
22	229	76½	—	09½	—	10½	75½	—	—	45 pm.	3 pm 1 dis.
23	—	76½	—	09½	—	10½	—	—	—	45 pm.	1 dis. 1 pm.
25	—	76	—	09	—	—	—	—	—	46 pm.	1 dis. 1 pm.

\*. All Exchequer Bills dated in the month of June 1820, and prior thereto, have been advertised to be paid off.

## BANKRUPTS,

FROM MAY 19 TO JUNE 16, 1821, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London; and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

AIRBY, J. Liverpool, soap-boiler. (Lodge)	Corri, D. Ferry-street, music-dealer. (Pike, New
Archib, J. Wren Park, miller. (Bond, Ware)	Banwell-street
Athinson, T. and Spark, J. Newcastle-on-Tyne, linen-	Croft, J. Hall, draper. (Whithead, Manchester
dropers. (Dawson)	Cruse, R. Bridlington, chymist. (Smith
Athinson, J. Barton in Kendal, manufacturer.	Davidson, A. G. Racquet-court, merchant. (Christop,
(Clapham)	Child's-place
Bass, J. Holbeach, brewer. (Johnson)	Dawson, T. Upton, merchant. (Parkinson, Norwich
Behar, G. A. Southwark, cheesemonger. (Lathew,	Day, T. Blackman-street, stockbroker. (Baker,
Doctors' Commons)	Millbank-street
Bentley, J. J. Mincing-lane, broker. (Gentry and Co.	Dean, J. Accrington, cotton-spinner. (Hodfield, Man-
Benson, B. Hichling, chapknap. (Sewell, Norwich)	chester
Billingham, J. Uttoxeter, nail-maker. (Tooke and Carr,	Devereux, W. H. George-street. (Watkins and Peck
Gray's Inn)	Down, W. Chandler, calico-printer. (Tindal and
Blissum, W. B. Stamford, grocer. (Lowndham, Lei-	Vorrey, Manchester
cester)	Eastwood, J. Liverpool, haberdasher (Gregory
Bliss, N. Water-lane, printer and bookseller. (Hester	Edington, J. Lower Thames-street, stationer. (Farrow
and Brooks, Holborn)	and Sons
Board, W. Bristol, deal merchant. (Cormish)	Edwards, E. L. Cardigan, linen-draper. (Clarke,
Bolden, C. J. Duke-street, painter. (Smith, Beving-	Bristol
hall-street)	Etches, J. Bury, haberdasher. (Leach
Brown, A. J. Portsmouth, grocer. (Callaway)	Fairchild, J. L. Tharby, farmer. (Green and Carter,
Brownhead, T. Sheffield, grocer. (Ridgers)	Spalding
Burrows, E. Worsop, miller. (Walden, Mansfield)	Flattah, J. and P. and B. Eccles, cotton-spinners.
Bury, P. Liverpool, merchant. (M. G. Deane)	(Orrod and Co. Liverpool)
Bumpas, J. Holborn, bookseller. (Gentry and Co.	Ford, W. Holt, farmer. (Wilson, Worcester
Angel-court)	Ford, G. A. Great Bush-lane, wine-merchant. (Taylor,
Carbery, R. and Howell, D. St. James's-street, butters.	Paradise's Inn
Hopkissman, Lincoln's Inn)	Foster, W. Liverpool, grocer. (Gurney
Carver, J. Lancing, farmer. (Marshall and Uppeston,	Franklin, F. Leamington, surgeon. (Pattison
Steyning)	Gibbons, J. and Hibbert, R. Great Prescott-street, brick-
Chapman, N. Greenwich, linen-draper. (Brooking,	layers. (Eyles, Worship-street-road.
Lombard-street)	Girdlestone, M. Norwich, baker. (Pearce and Son,
Chouham, T. Stockport, apothecary. (Harrop	St. Swick's-lane





Eight Knights' Marshals-men marching  
two and two.

Drums two and two.

Trumpets two and two.

Serjeant Trumpeter in his Collar, bearing his Mace (J. Nost, Esq.)

Serjeants at Arms, two and two, bearing their Maces.

Blue Mantle (Wm. Woods, Esq.) and  
Rouge Dragon (Fr. Townsend, Esq.)

Pursuivants, in their Tabards of his Majesty's arms.

York (Chas. Geo. Young, Esq.) and  
Somerset (James Cathrow Disney, Esq.)  
Heralds, in their Tabards and Collars.

Two Serjeants at Arms—in full Court  
Dresses, wearing silver chains, and  
their maces, newly gilt, borne on  
each side of them, (Mr. Strubel  
and Mr. Gardner.)

Richmond (Joseph Hawker, Esq.) and  
Chester (Geo. Martin Leake, Esq.)

Heralds, in their Tabards and Collars.

Two Serjeants at Arms (Messrs. Rud-  
dock and Nost, jun.) attended and  
dressed as before.

A troop of the Life Guards closed the Procession. The progress of the splendid cavalcade was varied by alternate performances on the drums and trumpets. The whole then moved on towards Charing-cross, and along the Strand to Temple-bar, where the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and officers of the Corporation had arrived. The customary communications having been made to the Lord Mayor, he directed the gates of Temple-bar to be opened, and the procession entered. The Proclamation was then read a second time at the end of Chancery-lane by Chester Herald (G. M. Leake, Esq.) after which the Lord Mayor and Aldermen took their places in the cavalcade immediately after the Heralds, and accompanied it to the Royal Exchange, where the Proclamation was read a third time by Richmond Herald (Joseph Hawker, Esq.) and thus the ceremony terminated. The Officers of Arms afterwards dined at the Mansion House with the Lord Mayor.

*New Alderman.*—The 19th ult. a Court of Aldermen was held at Guildhall. The Lord Mayor reported the election of Mr. Venables, as Alderman for the Ward of Queenhithe, in the room of Sir Wm. Domville; which being read, Wm. Venables, Esq. took the usual oaths and his seat. The Lord Mayor then laid before the Court a letter from Sir Wm. Leighton, on resigning his office of Alderman for the Ward of Billingsgate; which the

Court accepted, and requested the Lord Mayor to issue a precept for the election of a successor. Mr. James Montague was elected Surveyor of the North District, in the room of Nathaniel Wright, Esq. deceased. The Court elected Messrs. Chapman, Sanderson, Betts, Lyons, Fosssett, Grey, Jackson, and Flower, to be Water Rulers; and Messrs. Hay, Lucas, and Drinkald, Lighter Rulers.

*St. Paul's.*—St. Paul's Cathedral has for some time past presented an extraordinary appearance, owing to the scaffolding erected around the top of it. It is of a singular structure, and extends from the iron gallery upwards to the height of ten feet above the cross. A great number of persons lately visited the Cathedral, to inspect the scaffolding; which is very curious. The ball and cross have been taken down, and are to be entirely new.

*Benevolent Institution.*—The fortieth anniversary of this excellent Charity, which was established in 1780, for the purpose of affording medical and other assistance to poor married women in child-bed at their own habitations, was celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern last month. Michael Angelo Taylor, Esq. one of the Vice Presidents, was in the chair, supported by R. Birnie, Esq. the Treasurer, and several other Magistrates and Members of Parliament. About 300 gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner. Many liberal donations and annual subscriptions were announced by the Secretary in the course of the evening.

*National Society.*—The annual general meeting of this Society, for the education of the poor in the principles of the Established Church, was held on the 7th ult. at the Central School, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn-lane.—The Archbishop of Canterbury took the chair at one o'clock, and was surrounded by a numerous body of bishops, nobility, and gentry; among whom were recognised the Archbishop of York, Bishops of Chester, Gloucester, Llandaff, St. Asaph, Bangor, and Lincoln, Mr. Justice Park, Lord Kenyon, Mr. Wilberforce, M.P., Doctors Bell and Watson, and others of the highest respectability. The Secretary, Dr. Walmsly, read the report; which stated, amongst a variety of gratifying facts, that a legacy had been bequeathed to the Society in the last year, by James Hayes, Esq. of 5000*l.*—After the proceedings of the day, a very large sum was collected.



## PROMOTIONS.

General Warde to be Governor of Barbadoes.

Admiral Sir B. Hallowell is appointed Commander-in-Chief at Chatham, in the room of Admiral Sir John Gore, whose period of service is expired.

Captain Christopher C. Askew, is appointed to the *Martin*, and Captain Thomas B. Clowes, to the *Rose*, two new sloops ordered to be commissioned at this port, and fitted for the Channel service.

John Parkinson, Esq. to be British Consul at Pernambuco.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. C. Grant, to the vicarage of West Basham, Norfolk—Rev. T. Hatch, M.A. vicar of Walton-on-Thames, to be domestic chaplain to the Duke of York—Rev. W. H. Harvey, LL. B. to the rectory of Crowcombe, Somerset—Rev. Rowen Cooke, LL. B. of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the vicarage of Worsbrough, near Barnsley—The Duke of Northumberland has presented the rectory of Haselbury Bryan, Dorsetshire, to the rev. H. Walter, B.D.: F. R. S.—Rev. William Jenkins, M. A. to the vicarage of Sidmouth, Devon—The rev. W. Collett, jun. B. A. to the vicarage of St. Mary in Surlingham—The rev. Wm. Henry Dixon is instituted to the vicarage of Wistow and the perpetual curacy of Cawood—The rev. Dr. Stanier Clarke, chaplain to his majesty, has been installed a canon of Windsor, by the sub-dean and rev. Mr. Long—Rev. H. J. Ridley, M. A. to hold by dispensation the rectory of Abinger, Surrey, together with that of Newdigate, in the same county—Rev. W. A. Morgan, to the perpetual cure of Tresmerc, Cornwall—Rev. Sam. Davies, jun. to the perpetual curacy of Oystermouth, Glamorganshire—The rev. John Dunderdale, of Burslem, to the perpetual curacy of Fulford, in the county of Stafford—The rev. Harry Lee, to a prebendal stall in the cathedral church of Hereford—Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, bart. has appointed Mr. Thos. Brown, assistant and successor to the rev. Thomas Brown, minister of Innerkin—The rev. G. Rowley, M. A. to be master of University college, in the room of J. Griffith, D. D. deceased—The Marquis of Buckingham has appointed the rev. C. S. Bonnett, M. A. to be one of his domestic chaplains—The rev. Thos. Gronow has been appointed to the living of Cadoxton, near Neath—The rev. G. T. Plummer, A. B. to the rectory of Northill, in Cornwall.

## NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

*Borough of St. Ives.*—Sir Christopher Hawkins, of Trewithen, in the county of Cornwall, Bart., in the room of James Robert George Graham, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Mr. Home Drummond is elected M.P. for Stirlingshire.

*Births.*]—Mrs. H. Feltham Orton, of Fleet-street, of a daughter—The Lady of A. R. C. Dallas, Esq. of a daughter—At Ialeworth, the Lady of the Rev. Wm. Greenlaw, of a son—At her house in Spring-gardens, Lady Elizabeth Smyth, of a daughter—The Lady of John Poynder, Esq. of a son—In Harley-street, the Lady of Thos. Somers Cocks, Esq. of a son—The Lady of Thomas Wenham, Esq. of Brompton-row, of a daughter—In Lansdown-place, the Lady of Colonel J. Maister, of still-born twins—At her mother's house, Hart-street, Bloomsbury, Mrs. Robert Parker, of Hareden, Yorkshire, of a son—Lady Fitz-Herbert, of a daughter—Mrs. Thomas Sharpe, of Cooper's-row, Trinity-square, of a daughter—At the Grove, Highgate, the Lady of Quarles Harris, jun. Esq. of Crutched-friars, of a son—In Chancery-lane, the Lady of H. A. Mereweather, Esq. of a daughter—Of a daughter, the Lady of Captain Blanshard, of the Hon. Company's ship the *Marquis of Wellington*.

*Marriages.*]—At Richmond Church, Samuel Paynter, of Richmond, Esq. to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Richard Penn, Esq.—At St. Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury, Robert Jacomb, Esq. of John-street, to Catherine Wright, eldest daughter of George Elwall, Esq. of Aldermanbury—Hen. Dalston Lowndes, Esq. of Red Lion-square, to Sarah, second daughter of William Lowe, Esq.—At St. Mary's, Lambeth, Mr. W. Gray, of Fleet-street, to Sarah, youngest daughter of Henry Maudsley, Esq.—At Dorking, Colonel Bramhead, of the 77th Regt. of Foot, to Miss M. Barclay—John Parkinson, Esq. his Majesty's Consul at Pernambuco, to Penelope Page, of Ivy House, Richmond—At St. Andrew's, Enfield, by the Rev. Thomas Margetts, Mr. E. Bell, of Queenhithe, to Emma, youngest daughter of William Baker Naylor, Esq.—At Paddington Church, the Rev. Dr. Goodenough, Head Master of Westminster School, to Miss Frances Cockerell—By special licence, at Kent House, Knightsbridge, Captain Frederick Fitzclarence, of his Majesty's 11th Regt. to Lady Augusta Boyle. The bride is the daughter of the Earl and Countess of Glasgow—



At St. Pancras, Sir Stephen Shairp, of Russell-place, to Harriett, widow of the late Edward Astle, Esq.—At St. Mary-le-bone New Church, Capt. Wellings, to Miss Penwarne, only daughter of John Penwarne, Esq. of Stafford-street, New-road, late of Cornwall.

*Deaths.*]—At Islington, Robert Abbot, Esq. aged 69 years—At Thomas's Hotel, Berkeley-square, Frances, the wife of Sir Jenison Wm. Gordon, Bart.—Mrs. Kaye, wife of Joseph Kaye, Esq. of New Bank-buildings—At his house in Tenderden-street, Dr. R. Willis—At his house, at Clifton-place, Hackney, Mr. Thomas Meymott, late of Moorfields, in the 57th year of his age—Daniel Kay, Esq. of Aldersgate-street, Deputy of the Ward of Aldersgate—At his residence in Foley-place, Mr. Richard Huddleston Potter—John Campbell, Esq. of Conduit-vale, Blackheath—At her house at Camberwell, Mrs. Bernard, widow, aged 67 years—Catherine, youngest daughter of the Rt. Hon. Chas. Bathurst, at his house in Hertford-street—Mrs. Elizabeth Brogden, wife of Mr. John Brogden, of Bridgewater-square—At Hayes, Middlesex, Mrs. Sarah Hinton

—At his house on Islington-green, Thos. Davidson, Esq. in the 76th year of his age—In Euston-square, after the birth of a still-born child, the wife of George Ranking, Esq. jun.—Thomas Smith, Esq. of the Upper Mall, Hammersmith, aged 35—At his mother's house, at Southgate, Middlesex, in the 40th year of his age, Charles Pasley, Esq. late Major in the Hon. East India Company's Service—At Munster House, Fulham, Stephen Sullivan, Esq. in the 79th year of his age—Mr. William Allison, of Crutchedfriars, aged 77—In Gower-street, Carew Elers, Esq. in his 66th year—At his house at Lambeth, Mr. Robert Wright Hodson—In Baker-street, in the 82d year of her age, Mrs. Bengough—Francis James Douglas, Esq. Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards—At his residence at Potters' Bar, in the 72d year of his age, Daniel Carpenter, Esq. one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenants for the counties of Middlesex and Herts—At his son's house, at Islington, Mr. James Edenborough, sen. aged 71 years—Susannah, wife of Mr. Richard Collier—In Crimscoot-street, Bermondsey, Mrs. Iselin.

## BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

### MRS. PIOZZI,

One whose name had been familiar to the literary world, who had survived many years the great and gifted individuals of the first intellectual circle of the last century, is no more. Johnson, Burke, Reynolds, Garrick, Goldsmith, and the other immortal characters of that circle, have long been "gathered to their fathers;" while the interest their memory inspires, causes the death of Mrs. Piozzi to originate a numerous train of mournful associations. Almost, if not the very last person living closely connected with that great union of mental excellence and social enjoyment, she seemed to have been a bond still joining them with a present existence, which her death has now rent asunder. As Mrs. Thrale, she received Dr. Johnson under the hospitable roof of her husband, in 1763, when she was 26 years of age; and in 1820, she opened a ball among a new generation of mankind, and in a new era of literature, science, and art. How many celebrated persons appeared before her during her long and felicitous existence, who have passed away "in dust to rest!" How brilliant must have been the recollections of her unclouded life, made up of enviable inti-

macies, cheerful gaiety, and the cultivation of lighter literature—but that life has closed, for

—they that creep and they that fly  
Shall end where they began!

A Bath paper says, "On Wednesday last, May 2, in the 82d year of her age, at Clifton, died Hester Lynch Piozzi, the once celebrated Mrs. Thrale; descended, both on the paternal and maternal side, from the ancient and respectable families of the Cottons and Salisburys, in North Wales, but still more distinguished as the intimate friend and associate of Dr. Johnson, Burke, Sir J. Reynolds, Garrick, Goldsmith, Murphy, and most of those literary constellations which formed the Augustan galaxy of the last century. The world has long known in what estimation her society was held in that circle where these illustrious men, with Mrs. Montague, Mrs. Carter, Vesey, Boscawen, and others, formed a *coterie* rarely surpassed in this or any other country. The vivacity of this lady's mind was a never-failing source of pleasure to all who had the good fortune to enjoy her society, while the brilliancy of her wit, tempered by invariable good humour and general benevolence, de-

lighted all who approached her, and offended none. Her manners were highly polished and graceful; her erudition, the result of a regularly classical education, under the learned Dr. Collyer, was much more profound than those who only conversed superficially with her, were likely to discover; for wisely considering the line usually prescribed in such pursuits to her sex, she made no display of her scholarship, yet was always ready to give her testimony when properly *called out*; indeed, on those occasions, it was impossible altogether to conceal the rich and rare acquirements, in various sciences, which this lady possessed. Her writings are many of them before the public; and if some incline to condemn a colloquial style, in which, perhaps, she was too fond of indulging, all must admire the power of her genius, and the elegance of her talent, so variously displayed. She was particularly happy in *jeux d'esprit*—numbers of which lie scattered amongst her friends, and will, we hope, be collected. Her *Three Warnings* have long been enshrined and held in universal admiration, as a specimen of the precocity of her talents.—On grave subjects, those who knew her best will say, she most excelled. Her religion was pure; free from all wild speculative notions; her faith was built on the Scriptures, that rock of our salvation, the continual perusal of which was her delight. She knew “*in whom she trusted*”; and in the fullest conviction of those sacred truths, she closed a various life, declaring to a friend, who watched over her last moments, that she quitted the world in the fear and trust of God, the love of her Saviour, and in peace and charity with her neighbours and with all mankind. Her fine mental faculties remained wholly unimpaired. Her memory was uncommonly retentive on all subjects, enriched by apt quotations, in which she was most happy; and her letters and conversation, to the last, had the same racy spirit that made her the animating principle and ornament of the distinguished society she moved in, at the more early period of her life.”

DR. GREGORY.

On the 2d of April died, at Edinburgh, Dr. James Gregory, Professor of medicine in the University of that city, and first Physician to his Majesty in Scotland. He was interred on the 9th with great solemnity in the Canongate church-yard: upwards of 500 persons of distinguished talent and respectability joining in a pro-

cession to pay him the last honours of mortality.

“It is seldom our lot to record the death of an individual so universally esteemed, or whose loss will occasion so irreparable a blank, both in the academical celebrity of this city, and the national celebrity of the country. He has long been at the head both of the medical school and the medical practice of Edinburgh; and to his great talents and distinguished character, much, not only of the eminence of the University, but also of the prosperity of the city, is to be ascribed. For above thirty years he has annually taught the medical students of the University the most important part of their professional duties, and an admiration of his abilities and reverence for his character have in consequence extended, not only as far as the English language is spoken, but as far as the light of civilization has spread in the world. Perhaps there is no scientific man now in existence whose name is so universally revered, or whose instructions have diffused over so wide a sphere the means of relieving human distress. He was appointed, in the year 1776, at the early age of 23, to the Professorship of the theory of physic, and he continued to teach this class with great distinction for 12 years. As a text book for the lectures, he published, in the year 1782, his *Conspectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ*, which soon became a work of standard reputation all over Europe, not only in consequence of the scientific merits which it possessed, but the singular felicity of classical language with which it was written. In the year 1790 he was appointed, in consequence of the death of Dr. Cullen, to the chair of the Practice of Physic, the most important medical Professorship in the University; and for 32 years he sustained and increased the celebrity which the eminence of his predecessor had conferred upon the office. During this long period, the fame which his talents had acquired attracted students from all parts of the world to this city, all of whom returned to their homes with feelings of reverence for his character, more nearly resembling that which the disciples of antiquity felt for their instructors than any thing which is generally experienced in the present situation of society. Of the estimation in which his scientific merits were held throughout Europe, it is a sufficient proof that he was one of the few of our countrymen who have been honoured with a seat in the Institute of France: a distinction

which is only conferred upon a very small and select number of foreigners. As a literary man he has long enjoyed a very high reputation. His acute and discriminating mind was early devoted to the study of metaphysics; and in the Literary and Philosophical Essays, which he published in the year 1792, is to be found one of the most original and forcible refutations of the doctrine of necessity which has ever appeared. To his reputation as an accomplished scholar, all the well-informed persons in both parts of the island can bear testimony. He was one the few men who have rescued this country from the imputation of a deficiency in classical taste, which is thrown upon it with too much justice by our southern neighbours, and demonstrated that the vigour of Scottish talent may be combined with the elegance of English accomplishments.—He was one of the last of that illustrious body of literary and scientific men whose labours gave distinction to their country during the latter part of the last century; and among the names of his intimate friends may be ranked those of almost all of his contemporaries, who will be remembered in future ages as men of science and learning; of Cullen and Black, of Reid, and Smith, and Stewart; and we may venture to say, that the spot where his remains now lie interred, beside those of Adam Smith, will long be visited by the admirers of Scottish genius, as fitted to awaken no common recollections.—The brilliancy of his wit, and the epigrammatic force of his conversation, will long be remembered by those who had the good fortune to enjoy his acquaintance; while, amongst a numerous circle of relations and friends, the kindness and generosity of his character have rendered his death an irreparable loss. To the poorer classes his professional advice was at all times gratuitously open; and such was the disinterestedness of his conduct, that his income never was nearly so great as the celebrity of his name might have procured. He was distinguished through life by a nice and chivalrous sense of honour, which was perhaps too high-toned for the tranquil exercise of the profession to which he belonged; and occasionally led him into differences with his professional brethren which his friends could not but lament, even while they admired and venerated the high notions of personal and professional honour in which they originated. His whole character, indeed, was rather formed upon the ex-

alted models of ancient virtue than accommodated to the lower standard of mere professional respectability; and we know of no one to whose life and conduct we can more truly apply the classical words which he himself inscribed on the tomb of one of his earliest and most valued friends——

*“Vir priscae virtutis, per omnes vitæ gradus, et in omni vitæ officio, probatissima.”*

#### EARL OF SHEFFIELD.

Died at his house in Portland Place, on the 1st ult. the Right Hon. John Baker Holroyd, Earl of Sheffield, in the 86th year of his age. His lordship was the second son of Isaac Holroyd, Esq. of Penn, in the county of Bucks. He was born about the year 1735, and in 1760 served in the army under the Marquis of Granby. He travelled at an early age through a great part of Europe, and while absent received a great accession to his fortune by the death of his brother. In 1767 he married Miss Way, and soon after became an ardent agriculturist at Sheffield-house in Sussex. In 1778 he accepted a commission in the Sussex militia, of which he afterwards obtained the command. In 1780 he was elected member of parliament for Coventry, after a most violent contest. When the petitions against the Roman Catholics were brought up to the House of Commons by Lord George Gordon, Col. Holroyd, fearing the consequences, told him, “that if any of the mob made an entrance into the house he would instantly inflict summary vengeance upon his lordship as the instigator.” At this time he was created Lord Sheffield, Baron Dunmore, in the county of Meath. His commercial knowledge recommended him to the city of Bristol at the next general election, where he rendered himself popular by his determined opposition to the Slave Trade. In 1802 he was created an English peer, and in the upper house he displayed the same independency of spirit which had characterised him in the lower. His lordship was three times married. On the death of his first lady in 1793, he espoused Lady Lucy Pelham, daughter of the Earl of Chichester; and after her death he married Lady Anne North, daughter of the late Earl of Guildford, by whom he had issue a son born in 1802. Lord Sheffield was the most intimate friend of Gibbon the historian, whose memoirs and posthumous works he published in 3 vols. 4to. “The Dictionary of Living Authors” enumerates his lordship’s

literary performances as follow: "Observations on the Commerce of the American States, 1723. 6th edition, 1784."—"Observations on the Manufactures, Trade, and present State of Ireland, 8vo. 1785; 3d edit. 1792."—"Observations on the Project for abolishing the Slave Trade, 8vo. 1789."—"Observations on the Corn Bill, &c. 8vo. 1791."—"Substance of his Speech on the Subject of the Union with Ireland, 8vo. 1799."—"Remarks on the Deficiency of Grain, occasioned by the bad Harvest of 1799, 8vo. 1800."—"Observations on the Objections made to the Exportation of Wool from Great Britain to Ireland, 8vo. 1800."—"Strictures on the Necessity of maintaining the Navigation and Colonial System of Great Britain, 8vo. 1804."—"The Orders in Council and the American Embargo beneficial to the Commercial and Political Interests of Great Britain, 8vo. 1809."—"A Letter on the Corn Laws, and on the Means of obviating the Mischiefs and Distresses which are rapidly increasing, 8vo. 1815." &c. &c.

JOHN BONNYCASTLE, ESQ.

Died at Woolwich, on the 15th of May, John Bonnycastle, esq. Professor of Mathematics at the Royal Military Academy, well known to, and much respected by, the officers of the Royal Artillery, most of whom had been principally under his tuition, and equally esteemed by the public. He was born at Whitchurch, in the county of Buckingham; his parents, though not affluent, were yet enabled to bestow upon their son a respectable education. At an early age, the favourable opinion which his friends entertained of his acquirements, induced him to seek his fortune in London. In that great metropolis his growing taste for mathematics became strongly fixed from an association with friends of congenial habits and pursuits. Many of those friends have since attained considerable eminence in various departments of literature. At the early age of 19 he married a Miss Rolt, a lady whose liberal and cultivated mind gave fair promise of many happy domestic hours; the hopes he cherished were speedily blighted by her untimely death. Soon after this event the Earl of Pomfret engaged him as a private tutor to his sons (the present Earl, and the Hon. General Fermor). That he was perfectly qualified for the task, every one who had the pleasure of his acquaintance will readily admit, when they recall to their memory the almost universal

knowledge which he possessed, although he was nearly self-taught, not having in his early youth received the advantages of a classical education; yet no one, even amongst those who had received an university education, could be better acquainted with Homer, Virgil, Horace, the Grecian tragedians, and the classics in general, than the worthy subject of this memoir. With the French, Italian, and German literature he was intimately acquainted. It is true he could not speak those languages, but he read and knew the best of their authors. In a knowledge of the English language, no one could surpass him in appreciating the merits of our best authors in every class of composition. Like his friend Fuseli, he was a great admirer of Shakespeare, and so strongly were his immortal lines fixed upon his memory, that on the mention of a single word in the works of that incomparable poet, he would finish the sentence and give the proper emphasis. Mr. Bonnycastle remained about two years at Easton, in the county of Northampton; the situation he then filled, he left in consequence of being appointed one of the Mathematical Masters at Woolwich, where for more than 40 years he devoted a considerable portion of his time in discharging the duties of his profession; the remainder was employed in writing elementary works on the most useful branches of the mathematics. How competent he was, has been demonstrated by the numerous editions which have been printed of those works. His first was, "The Scholar's Guide to Arithmetic," the 13th edition of which is now selling. Those upon Algebra and Mensuration have long ranked as standard school-books. His "Treatise upon Astronomy" is the most popular of all works upon that science; chiefly arising from the perspicuous manner in which the subject is treated, and its lucid style of composition; it has become a general library book, and will long remain as a testimony of the religious sentiments, benevolence, and great attainments of its author. Yet this very book was written by Mr. Bonnycastle, at Bath, under circumstances of peculiar depression, arising from a nervous complaint, to which he was very subject in the early part of his life. The success of his former work induced him to publish "The Elements of Geometry," 8vo.; "A Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry," 8vo.; an octavo edition of "The Scholar's Guide

to Arithmetic ;" and a "Treatise on Algebra," in 2 vols. 8vo. ; a translation of "L'Histoire des Mathematiques," by Bossut ; and various articles in the early part of Rees' "Cyclopedia." Mr. Bonnycastle was interred at Charlton in a vault built for the purpose, and his funeral was numerously and honourably attended.

MR. CROME.

This well-known artist died lately at Norwich, aged 52. The loss sustained by his family and friends cannot fail to excite feelings of deep and lasting regret, deprived of him, as they have been, not in the due course of nature ; not by the silent progress and oppressive weight of declining years ; but by the sudden and quick stroke of Death. He was cheerful and social in his temper, and in disposition disinterested, kind, and liberal ; enthusiastic in his love and admiration of the Art he professed, and desirous at all times to strengthen the bond of union in the brotherhood of talent. He has the merit of creating a taste for the Fine Arts in the city of Norwich, and of living to see it valued and praised by those capable of appreciating its merits. "In estimating Mr. Crome's claims as an artist, it is necessary to turn our attention for a moment to the period when he commenced his professional career. At that time individual superiority was not very common in his circle of action : there was no concentrated exertion. The importance of public exhibitions then began to be felt, as a means of exciting emulation, and as giving the student a motive for industry and perseverance ; nor can their useful tendency be too highly valued. Genius is Heaven's gift ; but unless it is controlled and directed by the Judgment, its works leave no permanent impressions on the mind that are pleasurable ; nor can the Judgment itself be strengthened and matured, but by a careful examination and comparison of our own ideas with those of others. Acting from this conviction, Mr. Crome, in conjunction with other professional men, aided by amateurs, instituted the SOCIETY OF ARTISTS, and its interests have always been attended to by him with unceasing care and anxiety. It is unnecessary to dilate upon the sterling worth of this Society, or upon the yearly increasing *eclat* of its Exhibition of Pictures—they are universally acknowledged, and have received their just meed of applause and support from the candid and liberal. The remains of this respected artist were interred in the church

of St. George's Colgate, at Norwich, and his funeral was numerously and respectably attended."

DR. CALLCOTT.

Died lately, in the neighbourhood of Bristol, Dr. Callcott. This celebrated musician obtained early in life the highest reputation for original genius and profound science. A very large share of the delight received by the public for the last thirty years has been derived from the performance of his compositions ; and as long as vocal music continues to be heard or studied, his name must hold an unrivalled place in the esteem and admiration of all persons of just feeling and true taste. Independently of his professional acquirements, his attainments in general literature were distinguished. But the more conspicuous features in his character were the good, the gentle, and amiable qualities of his mind—never has it fallen to the lot of any man to excite deeper or warmer feelings in the breasts of his friends, or to call forth a more unbounded sympathy for his afflictions.

THE EARL OF STAIR.

The Earl of Stair died on Friday the 1st ult. at his house in Spring-gardens. He was the sixth Earl, and succeeded his father, John, in 1789. His lordship's titles were, Earl and Viscount of Stair, Viscount Dalrymple, Baron of Newliston, Glenluce, and Stranraer, and a Baronet, all Scotch titles. His lordship dying without issue, is succeeded by his nephew, John W. H. Dalrymple, now Earl of Stair.

THE COUNTESS OF LIVERPOOL.

The death of the Countess of Liverpool took place on the 12th ult. Her sufferings had been long and acute ; her recovery had for some time been improbable ; but her last moments were easy and tranquil. Her ladyship was a female of excellent endowments—her natural talents had been improved by education, by reading and reflection ; she had a clear and comprehensive mind, a sound and discriminating judgment. It is always gratifying to contemplate the union of moral and mental accomplishments, to find wisdom combined with humanity, and the most elevated rank dignified and adorned by the purest piety. Her ladyship's religion was without bigotry—her humanity without ostentation. She was Theodosia Louisa, third daughter of Frederick Augustus Hervey, fourth Earl of Bristol, Bishop of Derry, and sister to the present Earl. Her ladyship was married in March 1795, and has left no issue.



## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES, IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

### BEDFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Turvey, Colonel G. J. Scott, to Miss R. H. Higgins—The Rev. D. Ollivere, of Clifton, aged 81, to Miss S. Enderby, 23—At Woburn, Mr. Mann, to Miss E. Odell.

*Died.*] Mrs. Smith, daughter of the late Sir W. Bowyer, of Denham-court.

### BERKSHIRE.

*Births.*] At Farley Hill, Lady L. Stevenson, of a son—At Wokingham, Mrs. Browne, of twin daughters.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Allaway, of Stroud Farm, to Mrs. Cannon, of Maidenhead—At Sutton Courtney, J. E. Barrett, esq. to Miss B. Elderfield—At Sulhamstead, Mr. J. Marklew, to Miss E. Wyatt—Mr. W. B. Grey, of Maidenhead-thicket, to Miss E. M. Annis.

*Died.*] At Reading, Mr. Newberry—Mr. E. Bacon—John Blandy, esq.—At Abingdon, Mrs. Davis—the Rev. L. Caninford—At Newbury, Mrs. D. Palmer—Miss S. Sargent—At Barwick Bassett, J. Nalder, esq.—At Twyford, Mrs. Armstrong.

### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Winslow, of Haddenham, to Miss S. Miller.

*Died.*] At Fenny Stratford, Mr. J. Croft.

### CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The plan of an additional square to Trinity College, by Mr. Wilkins, has received the approbation of the master and seniors of that society. The new building will occupy that space which now contains the houses of the cook and the brewer, together with the brewery, and the extensive range of college stabling.

*Married.*] At Cambridge, Mr. Chevell, to Miss Coles—At Wisbech, Mr. H. Wright, to Miss L. Wraight—At March, Mr. W. Simpole, to Miss Dickerson.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, Mr. J. Dickerson—Mrs. Sharpe—At March, Mrs. Moss.

During a severe tempest at Whittleson, a poor man named John Smith, employed in unloading manure in a field near the town, was struck dead by lightning, which set the dung-heap on fire. The body of the deceased presented a most frightful spectacle; his clothes were burnt, torn, and scattered around him in all directions; his right leg was broken, the bone protruding through the skin; and there was a large contusion on the left side of the head.

### CHESHIRE.

*Births.*] At Oakley, Mrs. Oakly, of a daughter—At Ashley Hall, Mrs. Hill, of a still-born child.

*Married.*] At Astbury church, Mr. T. Bury, to Miss E. S. Lowndes—At Chester, Mr. E. Evans, to Miss Lloyd—Mr. Johnson, to Mrs. Dutton—Mr. Simon, to Miss Snow—Mr. C. Hill, of Stanney Hall, to Miss Littler—At Hal-kin, Mr. W. Pritchard, to Miss E. Oldfield—At

Great Budworth, Mr. J. B. Vickers, to Miss Corns—At Whitchurch, Mr. J. Briscoe, jun. to Miss M. Jackson—At Middlewich, Mr. T. Firth, to Miss Hand.

*Died.*] At Chester, Mrs. Bassett—Captain Carter—Mr. G. Batenham—Mr. J. Saunders, 87—Mr. W. Cartwright—Mrs. Lancaster—At Hatton, Mrs. Eaton, 80—At Chapel-en-le-Frith, the Rev. Mr. Bennet—At Sandbach, Mrs. Galley—At Macclesfield, Mr. J. Willson, proprietor of the Macclesfield Journal—At Knutsford, Mrs. S. Evans—At Nantwich, Mrs. Bate—At Stockport, Mr. W. Lamb—At Pendleton, Mr. J. Ratcliffe—At Elton, Mr. J. Acton—At Hanmer, Mr. J. Hayward—At Boughton, Mrs. A. Bennett, 94—At Ashton near Tarvin, Mrs. S. Parker, 101 or 102.

### CORNWALL.

*Married.*] At St. Breock, Capt. F. Michel, R. N. to Miss J. Prideaux—At Wendron, Mr. A. Rogers, to Miss A. Pascoe—At Morval, Mr. C. Symons, to Miss E. Morshead—At Tintagel, Lieut. J. Bake, R. N. to Miss N. Simmons—At Leatwithel, Mr. R. Bennet, to Mrs. S. Broad—At Gwennap, Mr. W. Tregoning, to Miss G. Tregoning, of Bell—At St. Stephen's, near Saltash, Capt. J. Murray, R. N. to Miss Tucker—At St. Just, Mr. E. Hoblyn, to Miss Martyn—At Liskeard, S. Snell, esq. to Miss Barrow.

*Died.*] On board the Hungerford Indiaman, in sight of his native country, Capt. Chas. Tippet, of Falmouth—At Kingsand, T. Gray, esq.—At Chyandour, Mr. J. Milford—Mrs. Bolitho, 84—At Charlestown, Miss Roberts—At Newport, Mr. S. Cleave—At Penzance, Mr. W. Thomas—At Tresalla in Gwennap, Mr. M. Williams—At Falmouth, P. Laffer, esq. R. M.

### CUMBERLAND.

*Married.*] At Carlisle, Mr. J. Barclay, to Miss M. Abbey—Mr. E. Scott, to Miss A. Brunskill—Mr. J. Henderson, to Miss A. Eccles—Mr. G. Caddell, to Miss F. Huggins—At Penrith, E. Johnston, esq. to Miss M. Harrison—Mr. J. Mitchell, to Miss M. Lee—At Cross-canuby, Mr. R. Little, to Miss S. Barnes—At Workington, Mr. R. Kendall, to Miss E. Noble—At St. Bees, Mr. T. Mossop, to Miss M. Lacklinson.

*Died.*] At Cockermouth, Mr. J. Browne, 73—At Plumland, Mr. R. Strong—At Carlisle, Mrs. M. Hinde—Mrs. B. Morland—Mr. J. Strong—Mrs. Lonsdale—At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Gowan, 83—the Rev. A. Armistead—Mrs. Harris, 87—At Flimby, Mrs. G. Hill, 82—At Penrith, Mr. J. Reed—Ann Miles, 97—At Workington, Wm. Watts, esq. 90.

### DERBYSHIRE.

*Birth.*] Lady Fitzherbert, of Tisington Hall, of a daughter.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Topham, to Miss H. Stratford, of Ripley—At Duffield, Mr. W. Dodson, to Miss S. Gawthorne—At Eyam, Mr. J.

Cocker, to Mrs. M. Taylor—At Derby, Mr. G. Ross, to Miss M. Joyce.

*Died.*] At Chapel-le-Frith, the Rev. W. Bennet—At Derby, Mr. S. Cock—Mr. R. Macconnel—Mr. J. Somers—Mr. Fowler—Miss Bainbrigge—At Risley, Miss M. Froeth—Mrs. Ley, of Ingleby—At Wirksworth, Mrs. Collinson—At Chesterfield, Mrs. E. Wilkinson—At Bowdale, Mrs. Cresswell—Miss H. Needham—Miss Needham—On the 27th ult. the remains of Mr. Cuddie, surgeon, of Winstet, (whose death was occasioned by a pistol-shot in a duel under very doubtful circumstances) were deposited in a vault formed for the purpose in the church-yard of that place, amidst an immense concourse of spectators, who testified by the deepest sympathy their respect for his character, and their commiseration of his unhappy fate. We understand a subscription has been entered into for the erection of a monument to his memory, bearing a suitable inscription.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

*Births.*] At his seat, the lady of Sir A. Chichester, bart. of a daughter—At Sidmouth, Mrs. Slessor, of a son.

*Married.*] At Sidmouth, T. Stevens, esq. to Miss S. Le Marchant—At Plymouth, Mr. T. Burnell, to Miss F. Willis—Lieut. Colthurst, R.N. to Miss Straton—At Kingsbridge, Mr. J. Weymouth, to Miss Wise—At Honiton, Mr. J. Walters, to Mrs. F. Newberry—J. Manley, esq. to Miss A. M. Churchill—At Exeter, Mr. W. Sparkes, to Miss E. Austin.

*Died.*] At Exeter, Mr. F. Nicks—Mrs. F. Bath, 85—At Ashburton, Mrs. A. G. C. Tucker—At Yalburton, Miss E. Distin—At Totness, Miss Ann George—At Tinewell House, Miss B. Bere—At Hatherleigh, Mr. R. Short—At Plymouth, Miss E. Hill—Mr. Williams—Mr. M. Dunsterville—R. Liddel, esq. R. N.—At Stonehouse, Mr. E. Lane—At Heavitree, Mrs. E. Poole—At Langstone, A. Wise, esq.—As Mr. Stothard, jun. son of the well-known artist, was pursuing his professional avocations, in copying a window of the church of Bere, the step of the ladder on which he stood unfortunately gave way, and he was precipitated to the ground; though only from a height of about ten feet, his skull was fractured, and he died upon the spot.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

*Births.*] At Rockbeare-court, Mrs. Evans, of a daughter—Mrs. Parmiter, of St. Andrew's, of twin sons—At Weymouth, Mrs. Baker, of a son

*Married.*] At Mosterton, Mr. H. Wakely, to Miss Warren—At Sherborne, Mr. C. Spooner, to Miss B. Lye—At Netherbury, Mr. J. Major, to Miss Stone—At Stoke-under-Ham, Mr. W. Whitby, to Miss I. Chaffey.

*Died.*] At Overcompton, near Sherborne, Mrs. S. Bicknell, 72—Miss J. Burnett—At Bryanstone, near Blandford, the widow Oliver, 102—At Bridport, Caroline, daughter of J. S. Ley, esq.—At Dorchester, Mr. W. Zillwood—At Fontmell House, Mrs. J. Michell—At Preston, near Yeovill, Mr. E. Pester, 75—At Affington, in the parish of Corfe, E. Balston, esq. 72.

#### DURHAM.

*Births.*] At Durham, Mrs. Bowlby, of a son—At Sunderland, Mrs. Grievason, of twin daughters.

*Married.*] At Durham, Mr. N. Clark, to Miss M. A. Fewster—Mr. W. Coulson, to Miss Cummin—At Barnard Castle, Mr. G. Wilson, to Miss A. Monklhouse—Mr. S. Dixon, to Miss E. Metcalf—At Darlington, Mr. T. Furnace, to Miss M. Atkinson.

*Died.*] At Durham, Mr. Gleason—Mrs. Hutton—the Right Rev. Dr. Gibson, B. C. bishop of Acanthos, 84—At Barnard Castle, Mr. Glanvin—At Chester-le-street, Mrs. Harle, 70—At Lanchester, Mr. G. Robinson, 83—At Sunderland, Mr. T. Cassop, 83—Mr. J. Park—Mr. R. Hudson—Mrs. Watson—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. W. Reed, 73—Mr. Brown, 76—Mr. J. Wetherell, 74—At Scruton, H. Gale, esq.—At Gateshead, Mrs. Naylor—Mr. W. Marshall.

#### ESSEX.

*Births.*] At Messing vicarage, Mrs. Hale, of a son—At Langley, Mrs. Tuffnell, of a son.

*Married.*] Thos. Wight, esq. of Woodford Bridge to Miss L. Humphries—Mr. J. B. Cozens, of Magdalen Laver Hall, to Miss E. Richardson—At Coggeshall, Mr. S. Leaper, to Miss S. Moss—At Toppesfield, Mr. T. Ely, to Miss Halls—At Colchester, Mr. W. Brett, to Miss Porter.

*Died.*] At Ingatestone Hall, Mr. J. Coverdale—At Wivenhoe, Capt. H. H. Stammers—At Epping, Lestock Wilson, esq.—At Beverley Lodge, L. R. Mackintosh, esq.—At Danbury, R. Marriot, esq.—At Chelmsford, Mrs. M. Lewis, 76—At Romford, Mr. T. Townsend—At Chigwell, Miss M. A. Wilkins—At Colchester, Mr. Offord—At Dunmow, Mrs. Clayton, 85—At Stratford, Mrs. Bincker—At Hornchurch, Mr. Penrose.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

*Births.*] At Prinknash Park, Mrs. Howell, of a daughter—At Shepscombe, Mrs. Neville, of a son.

*Married.*] At Cheltenham, Capt. J. W. Johnson, R. N. to Miss de Windt—The Rev. P. E. Boister, to Miss Dumaresq—J. S. Bodenham, esq. of the Grove near Presteign, to Miss M. A. Meredith—At Clifton, Capt. Long, to Miss M. Daniell—Lieut. W. Roberts, to Miss H. A. Sturgeon—At Westbury-upon-Trym, J. Macdowell, esq. to Miss J. Vincent—At Bromsborough, Mr. T. Tibbats, to Miss But.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, Mrs. Olive—At Sudbrook, Mrs. Goddall—At Tockington, Mr. T. Maynard—At Eastington, the Rev. T. Veel—The Rev. W. Worthington, 76—At Bristol, after a few hours illness, in the 79th year of his age, the Rev. Thomas Ford, LL.D. This venerable divine was known throughout England for his extraordinary attachment to church music, and a singular intimacy with both the secular and sacred works of the "great Handel." In his last sermon, preached on the Sunday preceding that on which he died, after an allusion to the race of some of his hearers being almost run, he emphatically added, *mine is!*

## HAMPSHIRE.

*Births.*] At Alresford, Mrs. E. Hunt, of a son—At Southampton, Mrs. Maddison, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Winchester, Mr. Vaughan, to Miss Cave—At Romsey, Mr. G. Withers, to Miss Penny—At Brockenhurst, Mr. P. Scovell, to Miss J. Toomer—At Andover, Mr. J. Lawes, to Miss H. Norris—At Southampton, Mr. W. Haslock—The Rev. T. Mears, to Miss C. Hammond—Mr. T. Banks, of Andover, to Mrs. Aubany—At Brading, Mr. J. Urry, to Miss Taylor—At Newport, Mr. Gardner, to Miss E. Cottle—At Bishop's Waltham, Mr. J. Ricketts, to Miss L. Smith—At Crawley, J. Latham, esq. to Miss E. A. Dampier.

*Died.*] At Winchester, Mr. Bricknall—Mrs. Todd—Miss M. Hickman—Mrs. Latham—At Twyford, Mr. Creak, 88—Near Andover, Mr. H. Munday—Mr. T. Robinson—At Avon, Mrs. Arney—Mrs. Osborn—At Christchurch, Mrs. M. Toogood—At Alton, Mrs. S. C. Docker—At Herriard House, Mrs. Jervoise—At Christchurch, Mrs. Bursey—At Portsmouth, Lord F. Thynne, fourth son of the Marquis of Bath—At Southampton, Mr. J. Wyatt—Mr. R. Millar—R. Pusey, esq.—Mrs. C. Short—B. B. Nembherd, esq.—At Southampton, Miss A. Stevens—At Alresford, Sir H. Tichbourne, bart.—At Milbrook, A. Baillie, esq.—At Newport, Mrs. C. Mealer—Mr. T. Attrel.

## HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Bromyard, T. Griffin, esq. to Miss M. Griffin—Mr. Pearce, son of T. Pearce, esq. of Langarron-court, to Miss H. Tunstall—Mr. S. Turner, of Eccles-green, to Miss J. Croose.

*Died.*] At Kingsland, the Rev. R. D. Davies—At Thingehill, Mrs. Pugh—At Eign, Mr. G. Morse—At Ilton Mills, Mr. Jones, 80—At Tupsley, Mr. Cross—The Rev. R. D. Squire, prebendary of Hereford cathedral.

## HERTFORDSHIRE.

*Births.*] Mrs. Batten, of the E. I. College, of a son—At Shenley parsonage, Mrs. Newcome, of a son.

*Married.*] A. Bell, esq. to Miss Cooper, of St. Alban's—G. A. Brown, esq. of Hunsdon, to Miss M. Raggot—At St. Alban's, the Rev. Sir J. Filmer, bart. to Miss E. S. Stow—At Yardley, the Rev. J. C. Wright, to Miss M. Ogle—Mr. W. Cawston, of Broadwater, to Miss Hermen.

*Died.*] At Cheshunt Park, Herts, that excellent character and descendant of the great Cromwell, Oliver Cromwell, esq. 79—Near Ware, Mrs. M. Bunston—At Hailey Hall, Mr. G. Chadins, 83.

## HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

*Married.*] The Rev. W. G. Moore, to Miss Roberts, of Long Orton—At Huntingdon, Mr. Thompson, to Miss Maile.

*Died.*] Mrs. Blunsum, formerly of Buckworth—At Stonely, Mr. D. Welstead.

## KENT.

The total number of inhabitants in Canterbury and its suburbs, is 14,947.

*Births.*] At Margate, Mrs. Threlton, of a son.

*Married.*] At West Malling, H. A. Wildes, esq. to Miss F. G. Dudlow—At Stone, Isle of Oxney, C. Welsted, esq. to Miss M. Tynian—At Cheriton, the Rev. E. B. Lewis, to Miss A. Brookman—At Davington, Mr. Harrison, to Miss Wiedash—At Warehorn, Mr. T. Maylam, to Miss M. Maylam—At Canterbury, G. Crossdill, esq. to Miss E. C. Kelly, of Westgate.

*Died.*] At Rochester, J. B. Mathews, an alderman of that city—Mr. Bishop—At Ashford, Mrs. Miller, 92—At Chatham, Mrs. Keiling—Mr. E. Hinde—Mr. Beckwith—Mr. Pritchard—At Bridge, Mr. T. Tritton—At Fordwich, Mrs. Edwards—At Gravesend, Mrs. Harrison—At Walmer, Mrs. Hills—At Folkstone, Mr. W. Marsh.

## LANCASHIRE.

*Married.*] At Furness, W. Legh, esq. to Miss M. A. Wilkinson—At Liverpool, Mr. M. Nixon, to Miss E. Thomas—Mr. John Benson, to Miss J. Griffith—Mr. J. Clarke, to Miss S. Stonehewer—Mr. Rowlands, to Miss G. Williams—R. Rickards, esq. to Miss R. Reid—Mr. R. Nugent, to Miss M. Summers—Richard Walmsley, esq. of Sholey Hall, to Miss M. Lench—At Everton, J. Hamilton, esq. to Miss C. France—The Rev. J. Jeffrey, to Miss Yarnold, of Preston.

*Died.*] Richard Rushforth, esq. of Manchester—Mr. J. Scholefield, of Liverpool—The Rev. M. Wrigley, M. A. curate of St. Michael, Manchester—At Lancaster, R. Atkinson, esq.—At Liverpool, H. Bickersteth, esq. 72—Capt. Wells—Mr. S. Willson—The Rev. T. M. Kirwan—Mr. T. Hampson—Mrs. Hodgson, relict of the Rev. Dr. Hodgson, rector of Liverpool—At Preston, T. Willson, esq.

## LEICESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] Thomas Parea, esq. of Leicester, M. P. to Miss O. Macmurdo—At Leicester, Mr. J. Oldacre, to Miss Braithwaite—Mr. W. Simkin, of Hemington, to Mrs. Taylor—At Scalford, Mr. Newcome to Miss Wilford—Mr. T. Cheslyn, to Miss E. Davenport, of Worksop, Notts.

*Died.*] At Brooksby Hall, Mrs. Clarke—At Blaston, Mrs. Broughton, 80—At Sproxton, Mr. Pick—At Leicester, M. Miles, esq.—At Alexton, Mrs. Crump.

## LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Stilton, Mr. J. Everitt, to Miss C. Smith—At Hougham, Mr. W. Clark, to Miss Hickson—At Spalding, Mr. Butterfield, to Miss North—At Whitkirk, the Rev. H. Brakenbury, to Miss A. Atkinson—At Louth, Mr. E. Smith, to Miss Needham—Mr. J. Reed, to Miss A. Barnoldby—At Welton, Mr. C. Robinson, to Miss Musgraves—At Tetney, Mr. Richardson, 83, to Miss Bray, 23—At Boston, the Rev. J. Dodsworth, to Miss H. Whiteford—Mr. Harrison, to Miss S. Cortborn—Mr. J. Lee, to Miss E. Lanes—At Marcham Le Feu, T. Houlden, esq. to Miss Mills—At Lincoln, Mr. Procter, to Miss Gear—Mr. G. Gadsby, to Miss E. Hare.

*Died.]* At Boston, Mrs. A. Mathews—At Sibsey, Mrs. Jinks, 74—At Asgarby, J. Parkinson, esq. 77—Mrs. Norton, of Rigsby, 78—At Lincoln, Mrs. Wright—Mr. Huddleston, 72—At Pinchbeck, L. Brown, esq.—Rev. Dr. Wayet—At Hagworthingham, Mr. M. Clough, 98—At Barton, Mrs. F. Aston—At Louth, Mrs. E. Beckwith—Mrs. Broclebank—Mrs. Jackson—At Manby, Mrs. Pratt—At Stamford, Mrs. E. Butt—Mrs. Leaton—At Greatford, Mr. J. Hunt, 84—At Market Deeping, Mr. J. Willing—At Wainfleet, Mrs. Barker, 92.

#### MONMOUTHSHIRE.

*Died.]* At Lanvrechva, Mr. W. South—At Carleau Works, R. Pothergill, esq.—At Monmouth, Mrs. Phillips—At Chepstow, Mr. J. Little.

#### NORFOLK.

*Married.]* At Norwich, Mr. S. Boyce, to Miss S. Clements—Mr. J. Wiseman, to Miss Ladle—Mr. A. Fuller, to Miss M. Turner—Mr. J. Lincoln, to Mrs. M. A. Rand—Mr. R. Shaw, to Miss S. Betts—At Witchingham, Mr. H. Thorne, to Mrs. Beeston—At Stoke-ferry, Mr. N. Winkfield, to Miss R. Wabe—At Blakeney, Mr. W. Warner, to Miss Silence—At South Walsham, Mr. W. Jary, to Miss M. Sibel—At Lynn, Mr. W. Cozens, to Miss A. Tooke.

*Died.]* At East Dereham, Mr. W. Bone—Mr. Stannard, jun. of St. George's Plain—At Brockdish, Mrs. Jolly—At Stokesby, Mr. W. Denew, 88—At Horningtoft, Mrs. C. Drew, 78—At Southtown, Mr. J. Gillham—At Norwich, Wm. Stevenson, esq. 85 years proprietor of the Norwich Chronicle—Mrs. Harmer—Mr. J. Gooderham—At Field Dalling, Rev. R. Doyle—At Diss, Mrs. Holmes—At Thorpe next Norwich, J. Nosworthy, esq.—At Yarmouth, Mrs. M. A. Fayerman—Mrs. Ann Boston—Mrs. R. Carrington—Mrs. M. Jenney, 82—Mrs. Miller, 80—Mr. Barton, 80—Mr. H. Goddard, 87—At Walton, Mr. J. Chapman, 80—At Binham, Miss R. H. Frankling—At Lynn, Mr. J. Reddy.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Births.]* At Cottisbrooke, Mrs. Irby, of a son—At Weedon, Mrs. Lockyer, the lady of Major Lockyer, of the 19th regt. of a son.

*Married.]* At Guilsborough, Mr. A. G. Fuller, to Miss E. Hobson—At Catesby, Mr. G. Hartley, to Miss A. Gossage—At Long Buckby, Mr. T. Cross, to Miss M. Mason—At Wellingborough, Mr. W. Smith, to Mrs. A. Parker—At Daventry, Mr. West, to Miss M. A. Williams—At Kingthorpe, Mr. V. Bates, to Miss M. A. Freeman—At Market Harborough, H. Shuttleworth, esq. to Miss E. Shuttleworth—At Blisworth, Mr. Travis, to Miss E. Worster.

*Died.]* At Moulton, Mr. W. Taylor, 71—At Silsworth Lodge, Mr. R. Abbey, 72—At Chapel Brampton, Mrs. Millar—At Northampton, Mrs. Eggleston—At Towcester, Mr. W. Prestidge—At Holdenby, Mr. J. Wright—At Pirton Grange, J. Hanscombe, esq.

#### NORTHUMBERLAND.

*Births.]* At Newcastle, Mrs. T. Waters, of a son—Mrs. Shaw, of a son—At Low Brooms, Mrs. Dunn, of a son.

*Married.]* At Hexham, Mr. J. Falconer, to Miss White—At Alnwick, Mr. T. Davison, to Miss E. Hindmarsh—At Newcastle, Mr. G. Watson, to Miss J. Breckins—Mr. G. F. Smith, to Miss H. Arundale.

*Died.]* At Newcastle, Mrs. Spearman—Mrs. Atkinson, 81—Mrs. Snowden, 88—Mr. T. Stonehouse—Mr. G. Mather—Mrs. Ann Batey—Mr. G. J. Spence—At North Shields, Mrs. Irons—At Morpeth, Mr. W. Clarke, 75—At Berwick, Mr. W. Bell, 88—At North Shields, Mr. T. Appleby—Mr. Z. Shipley—Mr. R. Scott—Mr. T. Willcox, 87.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Birth.]* At Worksop, Mrs. Mason, of a son.

*Married.]* At Stanton by Dale, Mr. Smith, to Miss Warner—At Nottingham, Mr. W. Stenson, to Miss W. Palethorpe—Mr. T. Turner, to Miss M. Soar—Mr. J. Hind, to Miss E. Russel—Mr. J. Harrison, to Miss S. Coleman—Mr. Jacques, to Miss H. Hayes—Mr. A. Lacey, to Miss M. Hallaly—Mr. J. Stretton, to Miss Cox.

*Died.]* At Castlegate, Miss A. L. Theaker—Mr. E. Dickenson, 75—At Babworth, A. G. Eyre, esq.—At Kirkby, Mr. J. Brammer, 88—At Stoke Bardolph, Mrs. Bosworth, 75—At Old Radford, Miss M. Aldred—At Nottingham, Mrs. M. Beal—Mrs. S. Cross, 88—Mr. Eborall—Mr. W. Ball—Mrs. M. Marriott, 70—Mr. E. Hollan—Mrs. Taylor—At New Sneinton, Mr. J. Thorpe—At Lenton, Mr. J. Yeomans.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.]* At Minster Lovel, Mr. Shepard, to Miss Lardner—Rev. J. Hinton, to Miss S. Collingwood—At Banbury, Mr. H. Strange, to Miss S. Haddon.

*Died.]* At Oxford, Mr. W. Thomas—Mrs. Tanner—Mrs. Huband—At Chipping-norton, Mr. Parker, 81—At Witney, Mrs. Laurence—At Woodcot, Mr. W. Lewis, 75—At Northmoor, Miss M. A. Shillingford—At Henley upon Thames, Robert Innes, esq.—Miss E. Harper—At Calthorpe House, T. Cobb, esq.

#### RUTLANDSHIRE.

*Married.]* At Oakham, Mr. Langston, to Miss E. Fairchild; and Mr. Jackson, to Miss M. Fairchild.

*Died.]* At North Luffenham, Miss J. Morris—At Gunthorpe, Mrs. Philpot—At Oakham, Mrs. Cunington—Mrs. A. Smith.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.]* At Broseley, Mr. G. Pritchard, to Miss Ostler—At Clun, Mr. T. Statham, to Miss Edwards—At Bridgenorth, Mr. J. J. Smith, to Miss K. G. C. Turner—At Oswestry, Mr. Munslow, to Miss M. Danilly—At Much Wenlock, H. Hinton, esq. to Miss M. Wellings—At Whitchurch, Mr. B. Penks, to Miss E. Venables—Mr. J. Briscoe, jun. to Miss M. Jackson—At Ludlow, Mr. J. Prodgers, to Miss Ann Baugh—At Wem, Mr. T. Windsor, to Miss Wilkinson.

*Died.]* At Oswestry, Mrs. Whiting—W. Williams, esq. 70—Miss M. Bate—R. M. Kynaston, esq.—Mrs. Leigh—Mr. T. Dale—Mrs. Whitfield, 72—At Sion Cottage, Mr. Howell—Mrs. Edwards, of Martock Hall—At Shrewsbury, Miss M. Watkiss—Mrs. Lloyd, 81—Mr.

Rowley—Mr. J. Jones—At Berrington, Miss M. Meire—Rev. D. Evans, vicar of Buyton—At Chetton, Mr. J. Reece.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

*Births.*] At Ashcot, Mrs. Lye, of a son—At Bath, Mrs. M'Kenzie, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Chewton Mendip, C. Cookson, esq. to Miss J. Ancrum—At Bath, P. Powell, esq. to Miss Trotman—Mr. J. Perks, to Miss J. Duck—At Brislington, W. Gray, esq. to Miss E. Hutchins—At South Wraxhall, Rev. G. R. Orchard, to Miss E. Hooper—At Bridgwater, Capt. J. Middleton, to Miss Jeffry—At Stanton, Mr. J. Reynolds, to Miss M. Jones.

*Died.*] At Bath, Mrs. Bretton—W. Byers, esq. 78—Mrs. A. Gwyn, 86—Mrs. Watt—Mr. M. Smith, 84—Mr. J. Coulman—Mrs. Ellen—Mrs. J. Kendall—Mrs. Dunn, 84—Mrs. Edwards, 81—At Frome, Mr. S. Clarke—At Bridgwater, Mr. F. Morris—At Nettlecombe, Miss R. Dibble—At Taunton, Mr. J. Langford—In Great Pulteney-street, Bath, the Right Hon. John Campbell, Lord Cawdor, of Castlemartin, Pembrokeshire. His Lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by the Hon. J. F. Campbell, M.P. for Carmarthen, who married the eldest daughter of the Marquis of Bath.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. G. Haddington, of Acton Hill, to Miss Faulkner, of Market Drayton—Mr. Arrowsmith, surgeon, of Cannock, to Miss H. Buck—Mr. Heath, of Swinscoe, to Miss E. Morley.

*Died.*] At Knightley, C. Swann, esq. many years high constable of Cuttlestone.

## SUFFOLK.

*Birth.*] At Yaxley Hall, Mrs. Luke, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Ixworth, Mr. W. J. Barsham, to Mrs. Sturley—At Ipswich, Mr. J. Thurston, to Miss S. Fitch—At Barking, Mr. T. Lucas, to Miss C. Turner—At Dennington, Mr. Chaston, to Miss M. Walham—At Haughly, Mr. W. Cleveland, to Mrs. A. Lait—At Bury, Mr. Collins, to Miss Hart—At Bentley, D. Walford, esq. to Miss H. Gosnell—At Sudbury, Mr. J. Willson, to Miss M. Baker—Mr. S. Aldridge, of Luxfield, to Miss A. A. Baldry.

*Died.*] At Cotton, Mrs. Mayhew—At Botesdale, Mr. T. Jolly, 82—At Stutton Hall, Mrs. Baker—At Grundisburgh, Mrs. Spurling—J. Lucock, esq.—At Benhall, J. Wade, esq.—At Halesworth, Mr. R. Harvey, 79—At Bently, Mr. J. Ley—At Ipswich, Mrs. Upson—P. T. Long, esq.—Mrs. Trotman, 75—Mr. J. Thurston, of Little Stonham, 84—At Woodbridge, Miss Loder—At Bungay, Mrs. Abbot—At Redgrove, Mrs. E. Butcher—At Clare, Mrs. C. E. Houlgate—Mr. J. Golding, 83—At Leiston, Mrs. Basham—At Lidgate, Mr. J. German—At Trimley, Mr. S. Weeding—At Sudbury, Mr. F. Filer.

## SUSSEX.

*Married.*] The Rev. C. T. Smith, of Crawley, to Miss S. Naish.

*Died.*] At Brighton, Mr. D. Fryer—At Arundel, P. R. Laby, esq. 82.

## WARWICKSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Birmingham, Mr. J. M. Knott, to Miss I. J. Frears—At Budbroke, Mr. Bicknell, hatter, of London, to Miss Kendall, of Warwick—At Charlton, Mr. J. Bradshaw, to Miss Johnson—At Polesworth, Mr. Robinson, to Miss Dester—At Brilles, G. Smalley, esq. to Miss Hay.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, Major Winter—At Balsall, W. Eborall, esq.

## WESTMORELAND.

*Married.*] At Kendal, Mr. J. Watson, to Miss B. Harrison—At Croswalte, Rev. J. Cartmell, to Miss Clarke, of Gregg Hall.

*Died.*] At Kendal, Wm. Bralthwaite, esq.—Mrs. Harrison.

## WILTSHIRE.

*Birth.*] At Belle-vue House, Westbury, Mrs. Franklin, of a son.

*Married.*] At Westbury, Mr. Leech, to Miss M. Gilpin—Mr. W. Brown, to Miss Brunker—At Longbridge, T. P. Baxter, esq. to Miss T. Rickwood—At Trowbridge, Mr. J. Harris, to Miss M. Dunn—At Newtontoney, Mr. G. Flower, to Miss E. Beaumont—At Southstoke, Mr. J. Bevan, to Miss A. Chormbury—At Corsley, Mr. J. Compton, to Miss E. P. Sainsbury—At Great Bedwin, Rev. R. Webb, to Miss M. Kendall—At Alverstoke, Mr. T. Hobbs, to Miss Edwards.

*Died.*] At Piddletrenthide Cottage, Lieut. W. Alner, R.N.—At Warminster, Mr. J. Coombs—At Berwick Bassett, J. Nalder, esq.—At Larkhall, Mrs. Heming—At Clenston, Mrs. Smith, 90—At Salisbury, Mrs. Becksingale—Near Devizes, Mrs. Robertson—At Broad Chalk, Mrs. Rumbold—At Cherton, Mrs. E. Barnes, 77—At Madington, Mr. Grant, 74—At Trowbridge, Mr. M. Neath—Mr. J. Cogswell—At Kennet, Mrs. Beaven—At Malmesbury, Mrs. M. Canter, 81—Mr. S. Pitt, 74.

## WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Kidderminster, Mr. Morris—At Walcot, near Pershore, Mr. D. Merrell, to Miss Straford—At Malvern, R. Burnett, esq. to Miss H. Parquharson.

*Died.*] At Pershore, Mr. B. Bomford—Mr. M. Dighton.

## YORKSHIRE.

The increase of the cloth-manufacture of the West Riding of Yorkshire this year, compared with the quantity of last year, is 1,116,519 yards.

*Married.*] At Rotherham, Mr. R. Flint, to Miss Saville—At York, Mr. Cordukes, to Miss J. Champlay—Mr. J. Severs, to Miss Briggs—At Mirfield, Mr. J. Hirst, to Miss H. Stancliffe—At Wakefield, Mr. F. Dransfield, to Mrs. Goodyear—At Whitkirk, Rev. H. Brackenbury, to Miss Atkinson—At Dewsbury, Mr. W. Jones, to Miss F. Saville—At Leeds, Mr. J. Alderson, to Miss S. Joyle—John Robson, esq. to Miss M. A. Henry, of Ripon—At Wilberfoss, Rev. R. Thomas, to Miss M. A. Mitchinson—At Doncaster, Mr. Cousitt, to Miss L. Earnshaw.

*Died.*] At Hallam, near Sheffield, Mr. W. Woodhouse, 95—At Halifax, Mr. T. Hill, 81—



Miss Mellin—At Dewsbury, Mr. J. Marriot, 83—At Emroyd, Mr. W. Coe—At Scarborough, Mr. J. Russel—At Chapel Allerton, Miss Brown—At Cawthorne, J. Howson, esq. 75—At York, Mrs. M. Stuckland, 84—At Dalton, near Croft, Mr. R. Thomas, 78—At Gait Stock, Miss M. Horsfall—At Huddersfield, Mr. W. Booth—At Leeds, Mr. W. Parker—Mr. Marshall—Mrs. Preston—At Scruton, H. Gale, esq. 77—At Ackworth, Mrs. Walker—Miss Mills, of Ripley, Yorkshire, was given in marriage, by Sir W. Ingilby, bart. high sheriff of the county, to Mr. Houseman, a man worthy of her choice. The same day she attended York races, and the dinner to celebrate the nuptial union was prepared for her and her numerous friends. Previously to such celebration, she drank a glass of cold water, retired from the festive circle, became convulsed in the night of Wednesday, and on Thursday evening died!

## WALES.

*Births.*] Mrs. Eaton, of Plas Heaton, Flint, of a son.

*Married.*] At Cardiff, Mr. J. Williams, to Miss Price—At Holyhead, Rev. E. A. Owen, to Miss M. A. Jones—At Manafon, J. Vaughan, esq. to Miss Pryce, of Bryn Bwa—At Montgomery, Rev. J. Davies, to Miss Lloyd—At Gressford, Denbigh, Rev. C. Parkins, to Miss A. Boscawen—At Swansea, Mr. Jenkins, to Miss Evans—At Llanbeblig church, Mr. Jones, to Miss C. James, of Carnarvon.

*Died.*] At Llandovj vicarage, Rev. T. Laurence—At Trewellwell, Pembroke, Mr. B. Mortimer—At Taybach, Glamorgan, Mr. E. B. Jones—At Alltlywyd, Cardigan, J. Hughes, esq.—At Swansea, Mr. J. Payne—At Grove House, Denbigh, Mrs. Price, 83—R. Edmunds, esq. of Edderton, Montgomery—At Llanidloes, C. Cole, esq.—At Ruthin, J. Jones, esq.—At Tal y sarn, near Llanllechyd, Mrs. Williams; and the following day her daughter—At Aberdovey, Mr. L. Peters, 87—At Bodnod, Denbigh, Col. Forbes—Near Aberystwith, J. Hughes.

## SCOTLAND.

*Births.*] Mrs. Forbes, of Culloden, of a son—At Ardochattan, Mrs. Fraser, of a son.

*Married.*] At Wester Duddingston, T. M. Fogo, M.D. to Miss A. Scott—At Swinton Hill, E. R. Bell, esq. to Miss S. Bell—At Torboll, W. Murray, esq. to Miss E. M'Kay—At Ardintone, S. Chisholm, esq. to Miss M. Macrae—At Edinburgh, Rev. C. Watson, to Miss Boog—At Glasgow, Mr. A. Cadzow, to Mrs. M. Hood—At Leith, Mr. E. D. Allison, to Miss M. Cameron.

*Died.*] At Preston-grange House, Miss Sultie—At Grange Manse, Rev. F. Forbes—At Ayr, J. Wilson, esq. many years publisher of the Ayr Advertiser—At Atherb, John Bruce, 113—At West Grange, L. Dalgleish, esq.—At Midcalder Manse, Mrs. Somers—At Tullich, Ross-shire, Mr. J. Chisholm—At Perth, Mr. A. Greig—At the Manse of Insch, Rev. G. Dann—At

Park, R. Govane, esq. of Drumquhanale—At Dumfries, Mr. P. Blaind—At Edinburgh, Mrs. Erskine—Mr. Wood, F.R.C.S. 80—At Culloden, Mr. J. Naismith—At Sheal House, the 27th ult. at the advanced age of 112 years, Ann M'Rae, the widow of a Kintail farmer. Until the last winter she had never known a day's sickness, and her organs of seeing and hearing were unimpaired; and not many months ago she would run a race with many of her sex of the third and fourth generation. Old age is proverbial for peevish and fretful complaints of the degeneracy of the new race which starts up around them; but the lamentation of the subject of this memoir was somewhat singular, and being descriptive of the state of civilization in which her native country was in her younger days, we render it into English, though with the loss of the force of the expression in the original—"I have seen happy days in Kintail, when every substantial retainer had two wives, one in the valley, and another in the hill, and when there was but one prayer and two graces in the parish!"

## IRELAND.

*Births.*] Mrs. Medlicot, of Rochets Castle, Waterford, of a daughter—In Mallow, co. Cork, Mrs. Braddell, of a son—At Limerick, Mrs. Mahony, of a son—Mrs. Studdert, of a daughter—In Dublin, Mrs. Barrington, of a daughter—At Waterford, Mrs. Roberts, of a son.

*Married.*] In Dublin, W. A. Lamb, esq. to Mrs. A. Hayman—Mr. Bradley, to Miss Dempsey—Mr. G. Pennick, to Miss H. M'Kay—Mr. W. Graham, to Miss S. Smith—S. Blakeney, esq. to Miss C. Chapman—E. S. Lees, esq. to Miss J. Clark—R. Pigot, esq. of Kilworth, to Miss C. Page—At Newry, Mr. T. Lawson, to Mrs. Spottiswood—At Sligo, Rev. W. Welland, to Miss H. Dawson—At Belfast, J. Huddleston, esq. to Miss E. M'Cammon—At Marallin, Rev. S. Blacker, to Miss E. Douglas.

*Died.*] At Dublin, Mr. E. Stephens—Miss E. Singer—Miss H. Meade—Mr. J. Walsh—At Stewartstown, Mrs. J. Simpson—At Castletamaroche, Mrs. Carey, 78—At Ummery, co. Cork, Doctor Lealy—At Newtown, co. Tipperary, Sir T. Osborne, bart.—At Kilkenny, B. Alcock, esq.—Near Ballyporeen, E. Bourke, esq.—At Caher, T. Butter, esq.—At Randalstown, Prudence Hare, 119—The Right Hon. John Lord Baron Clonmorris, 56, at his seat Newbrook. His Lordship is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, the Hon. Charles Barry Bingham, now Lord Clonmorris.

## MARRIED ABROAD.

At Paris, (by the Rev. Edward Forster, Chaplain to the English Ambassador) Paul Christopher Merlin, Captain and Commander of the Artillery, only son of Gen. Merlin, of Thionville, to Anne de Mendoza, widow, daughter of the Rev. Jas. Cullum, Prebendary of Lincoln, and niece to Sir Thos. Cullum, bart. of Bury, Suffolk.

## POLITICAL EVENTS.

AUGUST 1, 1821.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

*Parliamentary Proceedings.—House of Lords.*—On the 25th of June, the Marquis of Lansdown moved an address to his Majesty, praying him to use his good offices with foreign governments, that the existing treaties on the Slave Trade might be strictly enforced—the motion was agreed to. On the 26th, the Corn Averages Bill was brought up from the Commons, and read the first time. Several bills were passed through committees, and brought up from the Commons on the 27th; and on the second reading of the Woollen Cloths Stamping Bill that day, the Earl of Harewood complained of the injury done to the woollen manufacture and to agriculture by the regulations adopted. On the 28th, the House, in a Committee of Privileges, declared that the Hon. Thomas Bowes had made out his claim to the Strathmore peerage. Several bills were read a third time; among them the Scottish Distillery Drawback Bill, and the Wool Registry Bill. Friday the 29th, nothing of importance came before the House. July 2, Lord Darnley moved a resolution to the purport, that an address should be presented to his Majesty, praying him to give such directions as might seem most expedient for diminishing the expenditure of the state, both civil and military. Upon which, Lord Liverpool moved and carried an amendment, that his Majesty should be assured that the House regarded with great satisfaction the care which had been exercised over some branches of the expenditure, and that his Majesty would be pleased to direct a revision, with a view to retrenchment in the different branches of the public service then unrevised; and to reduce those salaries which, owing to the increase of business, or a deficiency in the value of money, had been increased since 1797. On the 3d, the Duke of Clarence's Allowance Bill was brought

up from the Commons, and other bills passed through committees. On the 4th, two petitions were presented in favour of a bill for punishing cruelty to animals. Several bills were brought up from the Commons, and read a first time. The 5th and 6th were occupied in nearly the same manner as the day preceding. On the 9th, the Earl of Liverpool communicated to the House the advancement of the Lord Chancellor to the dignity of a Viscount and Earl. Lord Eldon then took the usual oaths, and received his patent of creation. The Earl of Lauderdale made some remarks in disapproval of the repeal of the Agricultural Horse Tax Bill, which was then read a third time, and passed. On the 10th, the royal assent was given, by commission, to a number of public and private bills; and a petition was presented from certain insolvents, praying for an act of grace at the Coronation. On the 11th, at three o'clock, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Master-General of the Ordnance, the Lord Privy Seal, and the Lord President of the Council, being Commissioners, and having summoned the Commons to the bar, the Lord Chancellor delivered the following speech:

*" My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

*" We have it in command from his Majesty to inform you, that the state of public business having enabled him to dispense with your attendance in Parliament, he has determined to put an end to this Session.*

*" His Majesty, however, cannot close it without expressing his satisfaction at the zeal and assiduity with which you have prosecuted the laborious and important inquiries in which you have been engaged.*

*" He has observed, with particular pleasure, the facility with which the restoration of a metallic currency has been effected, by the authority given to the Bank of England to commence its*

payments in cash at an earlier period than had been determined by the last Parliament.

"His Majesty has commanded us to acquaint you, that he continues to receive from Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"We are commanded by his Majesty to return you his thanks for the provision which you have made for the public service.

"Although the public expenditure has already undergone considerable reduction within the present year, his Majesty trusts he shall be enabled by the continuance of peace, and of internal tranquillity, to make such further reductions, as may satisfy the just expectations expressed by Parliament.

"His Majesty has commanded us to assure you of the gratification which he has derived from the provision which you have made for his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence.

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

"It is with the greatest satisfaction that his Majesty has observed the quiet and good order which continue to prevail in those parts of the country which were not long since in a state of agitation.

"His Majesty deeply laments the distress to which the agricultural interests, in many parts of the kingdom, are still subject.

"It will be his Majesty's most anxious desire, by a strict attention to public economy, to do all that depends upon him for the relief of the country from its present difficulties; but you cannot fail to be sensible that the success of all efforts for this purpose will mainly depend upon the continuance of domestic tranquillity; and his Majesty confidently relies on your utmost exertions, in your several counties, in enforcing obedience to the laws, and in promoting harmony and concord amongst all descriptions of his Majesty's subjects."

The Commission for proroguing both Houses of Parliament was afterwards read by the junior Clerk.

The Lord High Chancellor then declared, "that by virtue of his Majesty's Commission, as given under the Great Seal, and in obedience to his Majesty's commands, the present Parliament was prorogued to Thursday, the 20th day of September, and that

this Parliament now sitting at Westminster, stood prorogued to the said Thursday, the 20th of Sept. next."

After this the Speaker made his obeisance to the Throne, and the Commons withdrew to separate.

*House of Commons.* — June 23d. Several bills were passed, and the Poor Employment, the Woollen Cloths Stamping, and Arun Bridge Bills, received the royal assent. On the 25th, Mr. Wallace brought in a bill to effect certain alterations in the navigation acts. The House divided on the question for granting the arrears of 6000*l.* a year from 1818, together with that sum annually, to the Duke of Clarence, 61 for and 14 against the bill. On the 26th the third reading of the Irish Revenue Inquiry Bill took place. Mr. Wilberforce moved an address to his Majesty, similar to that moved in the House of Lords, by the Marquis of Lansdown, on the Slave Trade. The 27th, Mr. Hume brought forward his motion for the reduction of the public expenditure, by moving an address to the Crown, for an inquiry into the management and collections of the public revenue. The Marquises of Tavistock and Tichfield, Lord Milton, Mr. Abercromby, and Mr. Maberly, supported the motion. Mr. Bankes moved an amendment, excluding expressions implying a censure on ministers, to nearly the same effect, which was agreed to by a majority of 174 to 94. On the 28th, the Agricultural Horse Tax Repeal Bill was read a third time, and passed. Mr. Bennett and Mr. Hume complained of the system pursued by government towards the Irish press, and that some papers, with little circulation, received 1000*l.* and 2000*l.* per annum. Several finance resolutions were reported. On the 29th, Lord A. Hamilton called the attention of the House to the clause of an act of the 1st and 2d Geo. IV. relative to Brewers, but his motion for its alteration was lost. The sum of 5331*l.* being moved for the Alien Office, Sir R. Wilson deprecated the continuance of that act. The Marquis of Londonderry defended it; and the grant was carried by 44 against

27. The 30th, no debate of any interest occurred. July the 2d, Mr. Bernal divided the House on the question of the arrears to the Duke of Clarence. The House divided, for the grant 94, against it 61. Mr. Scarlet moved to withdraw the Poor Relief Bill, signifying his intention of bringing forward the measure during the next session. On the 3d, a petition was presented from Wm. Benbow, against the demand of double bail, in consequence of his being indicted for libels. The second bail was for good behaviour until trial; it complained also of the delay of justice. It was ordered to lie on the table. Colonel Davis presented a petition from a Capt. Romeo of the Calabrese regiment, regarding claims for money expended in the British service. Ordered to lie on the table. Mr. W. Wynn presented the ninth Report of the Commissioners on the Courts of Justice in Ireland, which was ordered to be printed. Mr. Whitbread moved, that the Attorney-general be directed to stop certain prosecutions instituted by a society calling itself the "Constitutional Society," professedly for prosecuting all disloyal and seditious publications. After considerable debate the mover did not press his motion to a division. On the 4th, no debate of moment took place, and the House adjourned until the 10th, when several petitions were presented. The Marquis of Tavistock asked the Marquis of Londonderry, if ministers had advised the assembling so large a military force as was asserted, round the metropolis, on the approaching coronation. The noble Marquis replied, that what had been done was merely for the honour of the occasion, and not on account of the slightest distrust of the loyalty of the people. Mr. S. Rice moved for the production of the fourteenth Report of the Commissioners on Education in Ireland. He complained that no less than 1,200,000*l.* had been expended on three establishments since the union: the Charter Schools, the Foundling Hospital, and a Society for the Suppression of Vice. The Report was ordered to be printed. Mr. Wallace brought up the

Report of the Committee on Foreign Trade. Mr. Hume gave notice of a motion for an humble Address to his Majesty, praying that the Queen should be supported in her right to be present at the Coronation. On the 11th Mr. Hume moved,

"That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he be graciously pleased to issue his Royal Proclamation for the Coronation of her Majesty, thereby consulting the true dignity of the Crown, the tranquillity of the metropolis, and the general expectations of the people."

Before the address could be put from the chair, the House was summoned to attend the House of Peers, to hear his Majesty's speech on the prorogation. The Speaker, and other members, attended accordingly; and having returned, read the speech at the table, and the House separated.

The following is a comparative statement of the produce of the Revenue, for the years ending the 5th July, 1820, and the 5th July, 1821:—

Year.	1820.	1821.	Increase.	Decrease
Customs -	8,828,589	8,592,817		236,272
Excise -	24,613,175	25,874,158	1,260,983	
Stamps -	6,109,715	6,102,970		6,745
Post Office	1,446,000	1,364,000		82,000
Ass. Taxes	6,800,419	6,264,821		535,598
Land Tax.	1,231,285	1,184,897		46,388
Miscellan.	366,524	308,374		58,150
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	L.48,895,707	49,691,537	1,260,983	465,153
Deduct decrease - - -			465,153	

Increase on the Year - - - L.795,830

The income of the Consolidated Fund for the last quarter, was 12,271,270*l.*; and the charge, 13,600,000, leaving a deficiency of 1,328,730*l.* The deficiency on the 5th of April last, was 8,518,057*l.*; the total deficiency in this fund, therefore, now amounts to the sum of 9,846,787*l.*

The Court of Claims, which had sat at intervals for some time before the Coronation, was memorialized by the Queen, praying to be heard by counsel, touching her Majesty's right to be crowned. After her counsel had been heard, and the Law Officers of the Crown had replied, the following answer was issued:—

"At the Court at Carlton House, the 10th July, 1821; present—the King's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas there was this day read at the Board, a Report from a Committee of the Lords of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, in the words following, viz.

"Your Majesty having been pleased, by your Order in Council of the 3d of this instant, to refer unto this Committee the several Memorials of her Majesty the Queen, claiming a right to be crowned on the same day and at the same place which has been appointed for the Coronation of your Majesty, and praying to be heard by Counsel in support of the said claim; the Lords of the Committee, in obedience to your Majesty's said order of reference, have accordingly heard her Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor-General in support of her Majesty's said claim, and having also heard the observations of your Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor-General thereupon, their Lordships do agree humbly to report to your Majesty their opinions, that as it appears to them that the Queens Consort of this realm are not entitled of right to be crowned at any time, her Majesty the Queen is not entitled, as of right, to be crowned at the time specified in her Majesty's Memorials."

His Majesty having taken this said Report into consideration, has been pleased by and with the advice of his Privy Council to approve thereof.

(Signed) C. C. GRENVILLE."

Against this answer to her Memorial, the Queen protested, as follows:—

"CAROLINE R.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

*The Protest and Remonstrance of Caroline, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.*

"Your Majesty having been pleased to refer to your Privy Council the Queen's memorial, claiming as of right to celebrate the ceremony of her Coronation on the 19th day of July, being the day appointed for the celebration of your Majesty's royal Coronation, and Lord Viscount Sidmouth, one of your Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, having communicated to the Queen the judgment pronouncing against her Majesty's claim,—in order to preserve her just rights, and those of her successors, and to prevent the said minute being in after-times referred to, as deriving validity from her Majesty's supposed ac-

quiescence in the determination therein expressed, the Queen feels it to be her bounden duty to enter her most deliberate and solemn protest against the said determination; and to affirm and maintain, that by the laws, usages, and customs of this realm, from time immemorial, the Queen Consort ought of right to be crowned at the same time with the King's Majesty.

"In support of this claim of right her Majesty's law officers have proved before the said Council, from the most ancient and authentic records, that Queens Consort of this realm have, from time immemorial, participated in the ceremony of the Coronation with their royal husbands. The few exceptions that occur demonstrate, from the peculiar circumstances in which they originated, that the right itself was never questioned, though the exercise of it was from necessity suspended, or from motives of policy declined.

"Her Majesty has been taught to believe that the most valuable laws of this country depend upon, and derive their authority from custom; that your Majesty's royal prerogatives stand upon the same basis: the authority of ancient usage cannot, therefore, be rejected without shaking the foundation upon which the most important rights and institutions of the country depend. Your Majesty's Council, however, without controverting any of the acts or reasons upon which the claim made on the part of her Majesty has been supported, have expressed a judgment in opposition to the existence of such right. But the Queen can place no confidence in that judgment, when she recollects that the principal individuals by whom it has been pronounced were formerly her successful defenders; that their opinions have varied with their interest, and that they have since become the most active and powerful of her persecutors: still less can she confide in it when her Majesty calls to mind that the leading members of that Council, when in the service of your Majesty's Royal Father, reported in the most solemn form, that documents reflecting upon her Majesty were satisfactorily disproved as to the most important parts, and that the remainder was undeserving of credit. Under this declared conviction, they strongly recommended to your Majesty's Royal Father to bestow his favour upon the Queen, then Princess of Wales, though in opposition to your Majesty's declared wishes. But when your Majes-



ty had assumed the kingly power, these same advisers, in another minute of council, recanted their former judgment, and referred to and adopted these very same documents as a justification of one of your Majesty's harshest measures towards the Queen—the separation of her Majesty from her affectionate and only child.

“The Queen, like your Majesty, descended from a long race of Kings, was the daughter of a sovereign house connected by the ties of blood with the most illustrious families in Europe; and her not unequal alliance with your Majesty was formed in full confidence that the faith of the King and the people was equally pledged to secure to her all those honours and rights which had been enjoyed by her royal predecessors.

“In that alliance her Majesty believed that she exchanged the protection of her family, for that of a royal husband, and of a free and noble-minded nation. From your Majesty, the Queen has experienced only the bitter disappointment of every hope she had indulged. In the attachment of the people she has found that powerful and decided protection which has ever been her steady support and her unfailing consolation. Submission from a subject to injuries of a private nature may be matter of expedience—from a wife it may be matter of necessity—but it never can be the duty of a Queen to acquiesce in the infringement of those rights which belong to her constitutional character.

“The Queen does therefore repeat her most solemn and deliberate protest against the decision of the said Council, considering it only as the sequel of that course of persecution under which her Majesty has so long and so severely suffered, and which decision, if it is to furnish a precedent for future times, can have no other effect than to fortify oppression with the forms of law, and to give to injustice the sanction of authority. The protection of the subject, from the highest to the lowest, is not only the true but the only legitimate object of all power; and no act of power can be legitimate which is not founded on those principles of eternal justice, without which law is but the mask of tyranny, and power the instrument of despotism.

“*Queen's House, July 17.*”

Her Majesty next wrote to Lord Sidmouth, demanding a suitable place to view the ceremony. To this requi-

sition, the following reply was forwarded to the Queen without signature:

“*Whitehall, July 13, 1821.*”

“MADAM,—I have laid before the King your Majesty's letter to me of the 11th of this month, in which it is stated that your Majesty considers it necessary to inform me that it is your Majesty's intention to be present at the ceremony of the 19th, the day fixed for his Majesty's Coronation; and you therefore demand that a suitable place may be appointed for your Majesty; and I am commanded by the King to refer your Majesty to the Earl of Liverpool's letter to your Majesty of the 7th of May last, and to acquaint your Majesty that it is not his Majesty's pleasure to comply with the application contained in your Majesty's letter.”

The Letter of Lord Liverpool, referred to in this communication, was as under:—

“Lord Liverpool has received the King's commands, in consequence of the last communication of the Queen to Lord Liverpool, of the 5th instant, to inform the Queen, that his Majesty having determined that the Queen shall form no part of the ceremonial of his Coronation, it is therefore his royal pleasure that the Queen shall not attend the said ceremony.

“*Fife-house, 7th May, 1821.*”

The following was the Queen's reply:—

“*Brandenburgh House, five o'clock, p.m.*”

“MY LORD,—I have this instant received a letter, dated Whitehall, July 13, without any signature; I therefore consider it as anonymous, and shall treat it as such till I hear from your Lordship.

CAROLINE R.

“*The Right Hon. Lord Visc. Sidmouth.*”

Her Majesty afterwards received an official Letter from Lord Sidmouth, with an apology for the mistake of sending a Letter without signature or address. Lord Hood wrote to the Duke of Norfolk, as Earl Marshal of England, informing him that it was her Majesty's intention to be at Westminster Abbey at half-past eight o'clock on the morning of the 19th, and requesting him to have persons in attendance to conduct her Majesty to her seat. The Duke of Norfolk referred her Majes-

ty to the acting Earl Marshal, Lord Howard of Effingham, who, after laying the subject before Lord Sidmouth, informed the Queen, that he could not comply with her Majesty's commands to appoint a place for her at the Coronation. Her Majesty also wrote a Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, in which she informed him of her desire to be crowned some days after the King, and before the arrangements were done away with, so that there might be no additional expense. The Archbishop, in his answer, represented with great humility that he could not stir a step in the ceremony, except in consequence of orders from the Sovereign.

The Coronation of his Majesty George IV. took place on the 19th ult. The particulars are detailed at full length in the sequel.

On the day of the Coronation, her Majesty, accompanied by Lord Hood, went in person to the doors of Westminster-Abbey, but was refused access by the door-keepers; on which she returned to her residence.

The Gazette of the 14th ult. contained the names of five peers, whom his Majesty has been pleased to advance in dignity; and also of sixteen individuals, created peers of Great Britain and Ireland.

PEERS ADVANCED IN DIGNITY.  
Earl of Ailesbury, to be a Marquis.  
Viscount Falmouth, to be an Earl.

Viscount Curzon, to be an Earl.  
Baron Sommers, to be an Earl.  
Baron Rous, to be an Earl.

NEW PEERS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.  
Earl Donoughmore (Irish) to be Lord Hutchinson.  
Marquis of Lothian (Scotch) to be Baron Ker.  
Marquis Conyngham (Irish) to be Baron Minster.  
Earl of Ormonde and Ossory (Irish) to be Baron Ormonde.  
Earl of Wemyss and March (Scotch) to be Baron Wemyss.  
Earl of Roden (Irish) to be Baron Clanbrassil.  
Earl of Kingston (Irish) to be Baron Kingston.  
Earl of Longford (Irish) to be Baron Silchester.  
James Murray, Esq. (commonly called Lord Murray) to be Baron Glenlyon.  
Right Hon. Wm. Wellesley Pole, to be Baron Maryborough.  
Right Hon. John Foster, to be Baron Oriel.  
Sir William Scott, to be Baron Stowell.  
Sir Thomas Henry Liddell, to be Baron Ravensworth.  
Thomas Cholmondeley, Esq., of Vale Royal, to be Baron Delamere.  
Cecil Weld Forester, Esq., to be Baron Forester.  
Charlotte Mary Gertrude Strutt, to be Baroness, and her male heirs Baron Rayleigh.

A numerous promotion in the navy and army was also gazetted in consequence of the Coronation.

#### COLONIAL.

[FROM SATURDAY'S LONDON GAZETTE.]  
Colonial Office, Downing-street,  
July 4, 1821.

Captain Crokot, of the 20th regiment, arrived this day from St. Helena, with a dispatch, addressed to the Earl Bathurst by Lieutenant-general Sir Hudson Lowe, K.C.B., of which the following is a copy:—

“ St. Helena, May 6, 1821.

“ MY LORD,—It falls to my duty to inform your Lordship, that Napoleon Bonaparte expired at about ten minutes before six o'clock in the evening of the 5th instant, after an illness which had confined him to his apartments since the 17th of March last. He was attended during the early part of his indisposition, from the 17th to the 31st of March,

by his own medical assistant, Professor Antommarchi, alone. During the latter period, from the 1st of April to the 5th of May, he received the daily visits of Dr. Arnott, of his Majesty's 20th regiment, generally in conjunction with Professor Antommarchi.—Dr. Shortt, Physician to the Forces, and Dr. Mitchell, principal medical officer of the Royal Navy on the station, whose services, as well as those of any other medical persons on the island, had been offered, were called upon in consultation by Professor Antommarchi, on the 3d of May; but they had not any opportunity afforded to them of seeing the patient. Dr. Arnott was with him at the moment of his decease, and saw him expire. Captain Crokot, Orderly Officer in attendance, and Doctors Shortt and Mitchell,

saw the body immediately afterwards. Dr. Arnott remained with the body during the night.

“Early this morning, at about seven o'clock, I proceeded to the apartment where the body lay, accompanied by Rear-Admiral Lambert, Naval Commander-in-Chief on this station; the Marquis de Montchenu, Commissioner of his Majesty the King of France, charged with the same duty also on the part of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria; Brigadier-General Coffin, second in command of the troops; Thos. H. Brooke, and Thomas Greentree, Esqrs. Members of Council in the Government of this Island; and Captains Brown, Hendry, and Marryat, of the Royal Navy. After viewing the person of Napoleon Bonaparte, which lay with the face uncovered, we retired. An opportunity was afterwards afforded, with the concurrence of the persons who had composed the family of Napoleon Bonaparte, to as many officers as were desirous, naval and military, to the Honourable the East India Company's officers and civil servants, and to various other individuals resident here, to enter the room in which the body lay, and to view it.

“At two o'clock this day the body was opened, in the presence of the following medical gentlemen, Dr. Shortt, M. D. Dr. Mitchell, M. D. Dr. Arnott, M. D. Dr. Burton, M. D. of his Majesty's 66th regiment, and Matthew Livingstone, Esq. surgeon in the East India Company's service. Professor Antommarchi assisted at the dissection. General Bertrand and Count Montholon were present. After a careful examination of the several internal parts of the body, the whole of the medical gentlemen present concurred in a report on their appearance. This report is inclosed.—I shall cause the body to be interred with the honours due to a General Officer of the highest rank.

“I have entrusted this dispatch to Captain Crokat, of his Majesty's 20th regiment, who was the orderly officer in attendance upon the person of Napoleon Bonaparte at the time of his decease. He embarks on board his Majesty's sloop Heron, which Rear Admiral Lambert has detached from the squadron under his command with the intelligence.—I have, &c. &c. H. LOWE, Lieut.-Gen.”

*Longwood, St. Helena, May 6, 1821.  
Report of Appearances on Dissection of  
the Body of Napoleon Bonaparte.*

On a superficial view the body appear-

ed very fat, which state was confirmed by the first incision down its centre, where the fat was upwards of one inch and a half over the abdomen. On cutting through the cartilages of the ribs, and exposing the cavity of the throat, a trifling adhesion of the left pleura was found to the pleura costalis. About three ounces of reddish fluid were contained in the left cavity, and nearly eight ounces in the right. The lungs were quite sound. The pericardium was natural, and contained about an ounce of fluid. The heart was of the natural size, but thickly covered with fat. The auricles and ventricles exhibited nothing extraordinary, except that the muscular parts appeared rather paler than natural. Upon opening the abdomen, the omentum was found remarkably fat; and on exposing the stomach, that viscus was found the seat of extensive disease. Strong adhesions connected the whole superior surface, particularly about the pyloric extremity, to the concave surface of the left lobe of the liver; and on separating these, an ulcer, which penetrated the coats of the stomach, was discovered one inch from the pylorus, sufficient to allow the passage of the little finger. The internal surface of the stomach, to nearly its whole extent, was a mass of cancerous disease or schirrous portions advancing to cancer; this was particularly noticed near the pylorus. The cardiac extremity, for a small space near the termination of the œsophagus, was the only part appearing in a healthy state. The stomach was found nearly filled with a large quantity of fluid, resembling coffee grounds.

The convex surface of the left lobe of the liver adhered to the diaphragm. With the exception of the adhesions occasioned by the disease in the stomach, no unhealthy appearance presented itself in the liver. The remainder of the abdominal viscera were in a healthy state. A slight peculiarity in the formation of the left kidney was observed.

(Signed)

T. SHORTT, M. D. and Prin. Med. Officer.  
A. ARNOTT, M. D. Surgeon 20th Regt.  
C. MITCHELL, M. D. Surg. H. M. S. Vigo.  
F. BURTON, M. D. Surg. 66th Regt.  
M. LIVINGSTONE, Surg. H. C. Service.

Napoleon's remains lay in state on the 6th and 7th, attired in his plain uniform, with a star on his side, and the crucifix on his breast, on a small brass tent bedstead, which he had with him in most of his campaigns.

Under him was the cloak, of blue which served after for the pall at his cloth, embroidered with silver, that funeral. It took place in the following order:—

Napoleon Bertrand, son of the Marshal.

The Priests in full robes.

Dr. Arnott, 20th regiment.

Bonaparte's Physician.

Grenadiers.

THE BODY,

{ in a Car, drawn by four horses. }

Grenadiers.

[24 Grenadiers—12 on each side, to carry the body down a steep hill, where the car could not go.]

Count Montholon. Bonaparte's Horse, led by two servants. Marshal Bertrand.

Servants. Madame Bertrand and daughter, in an open vehicle. Servants.

Naval Officers.

Staff Officers.

Members of Council.

General Coffin.

Marquis de Montchenu.

The Admiral.

The Governor.

Servants.

Lady Lowe and daughter, in an open vehicle.

Servants.

Servants.

Dragoons.

St. Helena Volunteers.

St. Helena Regiment.

St. Helena Artillery.

Sixty-sixth Regiment.

Royal Marines.

Twentieth Regiment.

Royal Artillery.

He was put into a leaden coffin, in his plain uniform dress, star, orders, &c.: the leaden one was enclosed in two formed of mahogany; the outer coffin had plain top and sides, black

ebony round the edges, and silver head screws raised above the lid. The sword and mantle he wore when at the battle of Marengo, were displayed on the coffin.

#### FOREIGN.

THE intelligence from foreign countries, with the exception of Turkey, is neither important nor interesting. Naples still remains occupied by the Austrian troops, which are to remain until a new Congress assembles at Vienna next year.

The King of Portugal arrived at Lisbon, from Rio de Janeiro, on the 4th ult., and was most enthusiastically received by the people. After their arrival, the king and family took the oath (to maintain and observe the constitutional bases decreed by the Congress) in the Hall of the Cortes. The government of the Brazils has been confided to Don Pedro, the Crown Prince, as Viceroy.

A conspiracy to produce political changes, has been detected in Prussia, but the particulars have not yet been made public.

The Greeks are now in open insurrection, and success seems to crown their efforts. The Turks, in the mean time, revenge themselves on the Greek inhabitants of Constantinople and the neighbourhood, whom they exterminate without mercy.

Late accounts from Spain, concur in the state of affairs there being favourable to the New Constitution; and the insurgents who disturbed the public peace have every where been put down.

War appears to be inevitable between Russia and the Porte, and some accounts state, that her armies are actually on the march to Constantinople. The insults offered to the Russian Ambassador were so open, they could not be passed over. Whether Russia has conducted herself without interested views in her conduct towards the Ottoman Porte is doubtful. Constantinople has long been an object of her ambition, and in case of war it must be hers. The cause of humanity will have reason to triumph, should the Greeks become free, or only exchange the government of Russia for that of Turkey.

The death of Bonaparte is said to have caused a deep sensation in France. Three persons tried before the tribunal of peers at Paris, have been capitally convicted of high treason, and several others sentenced to lesser punishments.

## THE DRAMA.

## DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

A very rich and peculiar treat has been afforded to the frequenters of this theatre, by the performances of Mr. Mackay, the celebrated representative of the choicest comic characters in the Scottish romances. It is asserted that he has received the testimony of the great novelist himself to the spirit and fidelity of these impersonations; and we can well imagine the sight of them to have given him an exquisite pleasure. This gentleman first appeared for the benefit of Cooper and H. Johnston as Baillie Nichol Jarvie, in the delicious opera of Rob Roy, performed at this theatre for the first time on that occasion. In this character, although he had to contend with the previous impression made by the admirable caricature of Liston, he succeeded completely in making his audience feel that they now for the first time saw the idea of the novelist embodied on the scene. Other actors are "sophisticate," he was "the thing itself." It seemed that not a step, a look, or a tone could have been changed without taking something from the verisimilitude of the portrait. Not only did he realize the professional traits, the national characteristics, and the individual peculiarities of the weaver and magistrate of Glasgow, but he brought out delicately and finely that vein of romance which runs through almost all the creations of the author, and which is no where more natural and true than in this. What real heartiness and reverence was there in all his remembrances of "his father the deacon;" how nicely attuned was his melting into sentiment at the singing of the famous song of Burns; how plain and dignified his rebuke of the servant who was abusing his scoundrel masters behind their backs! We thought him a little premature, however, in his relenting at the first of the "three sufficient reasons" which his Highland kinsman gives for his passing freely from the prison; because if he shakes hands at the mention of Auld Lang Syne, it is a little ungracious in the rude hero to talk about plastering

the wall with his brains. The general effect, however, was complete. He produced less impression in Domine Samson, partly because he wants the gigantic gauntness which the character requires, and partly because the part is altogether too "prodigious" for the stage. The silent, awkward, wondering scholar, who starts amazedly at the realities of life, and lives in a waking dream, can scarcely be represented by any one who has not passed his life, musing over crabbed passages, detecting the nice irregularities of verbs, and scaling the highest heaven of technical criticism—and such a one would scarcely lend his aid "for one night only." But in Dumbiedikes, again, he displayed the same chastised richness, and took the same entire possession of the part, which delighted us when he played the Baillie. We never thought thick substantial stupidity, stirred only by one gentle feeling, could be brought so broadly and palpably before us. Upon his face sat rustic wonderment, ingrained, and rendered still more ludicrous by a certain dim consciousness of aristocratic dignity, which might alone distinguish the laird from the brute, were he not the "humble admirer" of Jennie Deans. This habitual liking, grown into a habit, and almost ossified to the consistency of his other impulses, was finely discriminated by the actor. His bashful way of making the long-deferred offer of his person and title; his chuckling delight with his own boldness when the secret was out; his gaping astonishment at hearing that another man was preferred to him, and that man Reuben Butler—were in the truest and most laughter-moving style. But he was even better when the laird is touched by the one single disinterested feeling of his life, and forces the money on the poor girl, with leave to marry all the Butlers in the country if she pleases. His last "O Jennie woman!" was really pathetic, and almost made us wish the pure-hearted lass could have taken him with his well-recited stock of old laces, and silk gowns, and hoards of venerable coin.



Mr. Mackay's acting more resembles our idea of the comedians of the last age, than any thing else we have seen : it is more quiet, more entirely fitted to the part, and derives less aid from mere personal peculiarities, than that of any of our London humourists. With the exception of his parts, however, the Scottish dramas were represented in a very inferior style to that in which they have been performed at other theatres. Cooper's Rob Roy, indeed, had very clever passages, and he accomplished no small task in producing effect without imitating the noble representation of the character by Macready, which has sunk deep into the hearts of all who have seen it. Johnston's Dougal was a striking and original sketch of the Highland savage; but he only played it for his benefit, and on succeeding nights it fell into very inferior hands. Mr. Dobbs played Major Galbraith with genuine humour; and Madame Vestris did all she could to supply the place of Miss Stephens, with tolerable success. We will say nothing of the other performers, or of the representation of Guy Mannering; but we cannot help noticing, in justice to what is termed a Minor Theatre, the signal inferiority in the cast of the Heart of Midlothian here to its performance at the Surrey. Mr. Thompson struggled through the speeches of "Gentle Geordie;" a "respectable actor" played the old Cameronian with the fair rotundity of an Alderman of the city; the young and lovely Miss Smithson was raised to the dignity of Queen; and the lively Mrs. Orger was sobered into Jennie Deans—not the Jennie of the novel, nor the sweeter one of Miss Taylor. To make the matter worse, they all tried to talk Scotch, except Mr. Thompson, who, to do him justice, played his part in the purest Irish brogue we ever heard. Mrs. Vining, of Covent Garden, took the part of Madge Wildfire at a short notice, in consequence of Mrs. Egerton's illness; and though she had not the fantastic wildness of that lady, or Miss Copeland's plaintive sweetness, she manifested talents of no common rank. The manner in which the words of the melodies she had sung

with her false lover died away on her lips, was singularly beautiful and affecting:

The new after-piece produced at this theatre, under the name of *The Spectre Bridegroom*, does not fulfil the expectations raised by its title. It is not a tale of horrors, but a merry jest, and for the most part a good one. A mysterious and melancholy gentleman is mistaken by a whole family, except one sensible girl, for a being of another world; and his soliloquies, which are rather of a sombre cast, construed amusingly enough as evidences that he has strayed from his proper domicile, the grave. There are some very grotesque situations arising from the terrors of the father and servant, which are depicted with unusual pleasantness by Gattie and Knight. Miss Smithson, who played the more accurate metaphysician of the party, never perhaps appeared to better advantage; her charming gaiety becomes her as well as the elegant pensiveness of her sentimental heroines. She deserves better of the manager than to be forced, as she is in this farce, to repeat language which ought never to be heard on the stage: and still less from one so graceful and so lovely.

#### COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

We have had nothing at this theatre for the last month but the Second Part of Henry the Fourth, *with the Coronation*; and nothing are we likely to have till the end of the season. We are afraid the source of attraction is rather to be found in the glittering adjunct than in the play; though, if choicest poetry and rarest wit could avail aught in the theatre, the drama itself, in fair uncurtailed proportion, might enchant our remaining playgoers. It wants the animation and bustle of the first part, but this deficiency is more than compensated to the reader by the repose, the sentiment, and gentle spirit which breathes through its scenes. Falstaff perhaps is more triumphant, and more prodigal in his wit, than at the first; he is here a man in authority, patronizing Justice Shallow, marshalling his recruits, beating the Chief Justice at a keen encounter of tongues, and only sinking before the ingratitude

of princes. What a rich retinue of followers has he—Shadow and Silence, Mrs. Quickly and Dol Tear-sheet, and the lesser “gay creatures of his element,” which sport about in his presence but never eclipse him! Hotspur, indeed, is gone, but he lives yet in the soft sorrows of his wife, more captivating as ‘her heart’s dear Harry,’ than as the boisterous, head-strong soldier. What mournful eloquence is there in her speech to Northumberland, dissuading him from the enterprise, where she conjures up so many images of her love, and crowds alliterations, not harsh but exquisitely musical, as though she needed even letters themselves as the straws for her woe to dally with! Fitly does it close with those most touching and gentle lines:—

“Had my sweet Harry had but half their numbers,  
To-day might I, hanging on Hotspur’s neck,  
Have talk’d of Monmouth’s grave.”

We do not know how these would have told on the stage; for they were not spoken. The part of Lady Percy was left out, though there is an actress in the house formed to represent youthful beauty bowed with tenderness and sorrow. Charles Kemble, as the Prince, was very elegant and spirited, and, as the King, bore his honours with that majestic air which belongs to his own family. Macready, who performed the dying monarch, succeeded admirably in a difficult task, which other great actors have attempted in vain. His representation of sickness was true enough to nature to excite our sympathies, yet so “craftily qualified,” as not to offend the daintiest critic. It was really a masterpiece in its kind. He gave the beautiful soliloquy on sleep, so that all its poetry was felt, yet never allowed us to forget that it proceeded from feeble lips. The tone in which he replied to the Prince’s confession, that he thought him dead, “Thy wish was father, Harry, to thy thought,” was electrical; it seemed to come from the last recess of a breaking and exhausted heart. The audience hung breathlessly on his words—as though no Coronation spectacle had been announced to follow. Farren was very

like Justice Shallow; but the part is one which, though shaded with finest hand, is scarcely pleasant when done to the life. The Falstaff of the manager is not good; but as no one else can do it so well, it would be hard to complain. Of Emery’s Silence we will say nothing. The play was preparatory to a most splendid pageant, which, under the guise of the Coronation of Henry V. anticipated the splendour of that of George IV. As the newspapers are now full of descriptions of the real ceremonial, we will not enlarge on this inferior theme, but only express our hearty satisfaction that the liberality of the proprietors has been so amply rewarded by the public.

#### ENGLISH OPERA-HOUSE.

The weather is come at last for the true enjoyment of this coolest of the theatres, where a high-arched roof, and a verdant saloon, invite those who are still “in populous city pent.” Its performers are nearly the same who were engaged last year, except that Miss Carew is not there, whose place no one has yet been able tolerably to supply. A Miss Forde, indeed, has appeared as Polly, and sung with considerable delicacy and taste; but she is as yet too young and immature to be the *prima donna* of a musical theatre. Two other young ladies, Miss Holloway and Miss Seymour, have also been well received, and will add much to the strength of the female part of the company, though they have no pretension to the highest order of vocal fame. There is still Broadhurst, the sweetest and most tasteful of sentimental singers—Pearman, a gentler Braham on a minor scale—Wrench for gaiety and inimitable ease—Harley for life, bustle, and whim—Wilkinson for grave humour—Miss Stephenson for chambermaids, and innocent romps—and Miss Kelly for every thing. With these—and others, whose pardon we beg for omitting their names—the manager cannot well perform regular operas, but may get up the pleasantest melodramas, farces, and operettas, to be enjoyed out of Paris. This he does, and we are happy to see with good success; for he has revived most of

the old favourites, and added three new pieces to his stock. *Love's Dream* is a piece in two acts, which turns on the familiar but important circumstance of a young lady breaking with a man whom she really loves, engaging to marry another from mere revenge, and repenting when her rage is over. It is a pleasant mixture of the serious and the mirthful; but chiefly remarkable for the admirable acting of Miss Kelly, who represents the unhappy fair-one walking in her sleep on the night before her intended nuptials. The experiment was most hazardous, especially when the scene of the somnambulist's vision was a ball-room, and her mind flitted through the maze of a dance, not amidst the dim images of guilt and horror; but the wild strayings of a love-distracted heart are affecting, in spite of all trivialities, when they are expressed by an artist who can touch the imagination without the pomp of circumstance, and prevent the familiar from passing into the ludicrous. Such is Miss Kelly;—and nothing surely could be dictated by a finer tact of sensibility than her performance in this trying scene. While the involuntary speech, the unconscious movement, the bewildered step, and the fixed eye, presented an exact image of one wandering in sleep, she expressed such deep and varied feeling by the imperfect symbols left her, as to make tears gush out from the eyes of the eager listeners. It is almost a "psychological curiosity," and quite one of the most perfect specimens of dramatic skill. Wrench performs the intended husband, who generously resigns the lady to the man she dreams of, and makes every one feel quite at home by his vivacity and careless air. He is also excellent as the hero of the new farce, whimsically called *Two Pence*, in which, amidst several vicissitudes of fortune, he is reduced to accept the place of a twopenny postman. We could scarce look on him with pity, though he "no revenue had but his good spirits to feed and clothe him;" for these, in his case, must be riches fineless. This last piece is very amusing—for it not only shews us Wrench at his pleasantest,

but exhibits Harley, music mad, performing a similar part to Ambrogetti's in *Il Rinaldo*, with great spirit and whim. The third novelty, called *A Squeeze to the Coronation*, is a slight sketch well-suited to its purpose, and, no doubt, gave high satisfaction to the visitors, who saw it on the 19th for nothing by command of his Majesty, and on three following nights for half-price by the bounty of the manager.

#### HAYMARKET THEATRE.

This splendid edifice, which has started up with almost magical rapidity close to the ruins of our old favourite, was opened for theatrical representations on the 2d of July. Except in the shape of the interior, it does not much resemble the building to which so many fond associations belong, and which, perhaps, was indebted partly to its very homeliness for the popular love. While we saw there some of the best comic acting, our eyes were not diverted from the stage by the glare of the house, and almost unconsciously we were influenced by recollections of the rude theatres in the country, where we caught our first glimpse of that glorious fairy world which the drama discloses. The new theatre has not this social, hearty air, but is fit to be regarded as the gay pavilion of the summer Muses. Its area is considerably larger, though of a similar form with that of the former house; and it has a second tier of boxes; so that the gallery no longer descends, brim full of happy faces, into the very midst of the more elegant spectators. As the establishment has become more refined, the distinction of ranks has been more nicely observed; and there is no longer a perpetual Saturnalia during the Haymarket season. The prevailing colours are pink and white, very delicately contrasted; the front of the boxes, which project, being pink within gilded trellis work, and the back-ground being white. At the four corners are pillars, which in form are rather awkward and disproportionate imitations of palm-trees; but from their rich gilding, which gives them the appearance of burnished gold, have a splendid and festive air. On the roof, which is very gracefully formed,

is an allegorical painting to represent Morning, the bright tints of which would have an effect really inspiring; if it were not marred by a circular sounding-board projecting over the orchestra, which is a huge proof of the fallacy of the doctrine, that utility is the essence of the beautiful. Singular taste has been displayed in the drop-scene, which, with its gay piece of Corinthian architecture, its limpid water and ethereal sky, illumined by the sun breaking forth, has almost a Claude-like air. We ought to add, that the staircases and lobbies are extremely commodious, and are neat and handsome, without that pretension or glare which is particularly unsuitable to the entrance of a theatre.

Of the acting we would speak as indulgently as possible, because the lengthened season of the winter theatres almost precludes the proprietor from engaging performers whose talents have received the public sanction. If the company has not that uniform strength through all its gradations which secures the harmonious representation of varied dramas, it is adorned by some old favourites, and some recruits of considerable merit. The stage-manager, Mr. Terry, respectable through a very wide range of characters, is inimitable in that class where dry humour, and rude dignity, are the chief requisites. Conway, who is greatly improved since he left Covent Garden, has a noble person, a strain of brilliant declamation, and no small power of depicting agony and sorrow. He still wants a certain completeness and finish; is too much in extremes; and neglects the *callidæ juncturæ*, the fine links, by which the feeling must be conducted, like the electric fluid, even when the suddenest shock must be given. He is also still deficient in ease; he seems scarcely to know what to do with his height; and his hands move about fantastically, as if he had no command over them. He is, however, a great acquisition to any theatre; for, since his re-appearance, he has played Lord Townly with feeling and energy; Joseph Surface with adequate plausibility; and Leon with exemplary skill and forbearance in the

assumed idiocy, and fine manly bearing in the latter scenes; besides several less difficult and varied characters. A Mr. Tailleure, from the country, has much rough humour; and his wife is a very lively sensible actress. Then we have Mrs. Johnson (late Mrs. H. Johnston), whose vivacity is not yet abated, and whose eyes have not lost all the sweetness with which they once beguiled half the town in their liquid mazes. In opera there is that silver-voiced and accomplished songstress Miss Carew, whose lady-like and gentle manners seem to shed a delicacy over every scene in which she appears; Miss R. Corri, who is almost worthy to sing Italian on the other side of the way; Mrs. Jones with a clear crisp voice and unfailing good-humour; and Mr. Leoni Lee, from Bath, a gentlemanly and pleasing singer, whose acting does not annoy us. There are also J. Russell, Mrs. Baker a spirited romp, and Mrs. Chatterly, who is not fit to play the highest part in comedy, but who makes an admirable lady of a melodrame. There are certainly two or three of the recruits of whom it will be better to say nothing. Only one new piece has been produced, which was not very fortunate, for it turned on the resemblance of two brothers who were as different as possible: a blemish which lively puns and situations could not redeem.

#### SURREY THEATRE.

No less than four new pieces have been produced, since our last Dramatic Review, by the enterprising manager of this theatre. Of these, three are serious, *The Hussar*, *Bertha* and *Durimel*, and *The Mysterious Marriage*, and rank high among interesting melodramas. There is, perhaps, rather too much resemblance between the leading incidents of the two first: as in both, the misery arises from the excusable desertion of a young soldier; and in both, the peril of the hero is saddened and sweetened by the affection of a devoted woman. In *The Hussar*, there is a very interesting scene, where the youth is preserved by the ingenuity of his mistress, who is represented by Miss Copeland with a sensibility and self-command which

remind us, though at a distance, of the great actress of the English Opera. *Bertha and Durimel*, which is abridged from Mr. Charles Kemble's intense and elegant play *The Point of Honour*, introduced Mrs. W. Fearman to this stage in the character of the heroine; and, with one signal exception, we have not seen a more fascinating representative of womanly love and sorrow. She also acted in *The Mysterious Marriage* with an equally gentle power, and well set off the sterner passion of Miss Taylor. We do not think the subject of the little afterpiece entitled *Frederick and Voltaire*, felicitously chosen. It is no other than the pleasant story of the encounter of Frederick and Voltaire at an inn, on the journey of the poet to the monarch's court, where each is unexpectedly introduced to the other. "They manage these things better in France." There, a little anecdote is dramatized with so light and mirthful an air, that it passes off as rapidly

as it could be told. But, in plain English, the mere joke of a scene lingers. Besides, it is impossible to bring poets on the stage without disappointing the spectators. Kings and heralds may be represented well, because splendid robes, or a military air, alone distinguish them from ordinary mortals. But who shall present to us a poet with his diviner gifts, so as to satisfy the idea of his admirers? He has not only to look stately, or grave, or martial, but to discourse rarest wit, and most eloquent music. This Mr. Bengough does not do in the interlude at the Surrey, and therefore we wish he would not enact Voltaire. While we do not think the philosopher exactly fit for the stage, we acknowledge with pleasure the manly feeling of the manager, who has dared to represent him as endowed with the kindness and generosity which he really possessed, amidst those opinions which have drawn so much odium on his memory.

## FINE ARTS.

### WEST'S GALLERY.

THE defects of the late President of the Royal Academy in his art were great; but great also were his merits: so much so, that one of his best pictures would be worthy of much abler critics than ourselves to analyse it with substantial justice. An exhibition, then, of a very considerable part of the productions of his professional life, such as is now taking place in the largest and best-adapted gallery in Great Britain, is a subject that must be acceptable to the tasteful reader. For this reason, and as a mark of respect for Mr. West's memory, we think that we could not select for this month's notice a more proper subject; at the same time we lament that our limited space must prevent our giving it but a very inadequate consideration. A painter of eminence is, like an author, not always justly regarded in his life-time: the ignorance of many, and the bad passions of others, often interfere either to overrate or to undervalue his powers. "Wilson was doomed to encounter the galling indifference of a tasteless public, which

was probably aggravated by the jealousy and intrigues of some of the most distinguished of his contemporaries. The value of his works was not discovered until death had rendered him equally insensible of admiration or neglect." WOUVERMANS, one of the best of the Dutch masters, destroyed all his studies and drawings a short time before his death, declaring that his son should not, by the possession of them, be induced to follow a pursuit from which he had derived nothing but poverty and wretchedness; BAMBOCCIO, an inferior painter, had been a successful rival to him. In a way similar to these and other instances which we might adduce, Mr. West's talents are and have been depreciated by some, and overvalued by others: many allowing him little merit besides that of the composition or arrangement of his figures. The point of merit we deem nearest to the truth, admitting eight degrees of genius in the old masters from ANGELO and RAFFAELLE, down to SACCHI and MARATTI the last of them, is, that Mr. West will take three, and that poste-



rity will award him a proportionate amount of approbation. In considering a few of his performances we might indeed be tempted to grant him a degree or two more, such for instance as 48, *Death on the pale Horse*, as regards the individual figure in that picture: for its grandeur is worth a thousand of the other objects in it; such also as 87, *Alexander II. of Scotland rescued from the Fury of a Stag*, in which there is fine drawing and impetuous character; 50, *The Water subsiding after the Deluge*, characterising awful stillness, a bare and watery solitude, and death; 47, *The expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise*, a picture of delicate feeling and forms. The most rigid critic will hardly dispute this estimate, when he recollects the universally admired pictures of *The Death of Wolfe*, and *Lear in the Storm*, both so generally known from the engravings of WOOLLET and SHARPE. When we praise Mr. WEST for his drawing, we do it in a strong but limited sense; for it very seldom includes choice forms like those of select nature and the antique, and it is too much limited to the outline of the body: it wants a good filling up, a breaking and touchiness in the intermediate spaces, such as are seen in RUBENS, TITIAN, and VERONESE, while even his outlines are exceedingly hard. Hence his best pictures are his sketches, which have most to do with outlines, where a firm hand is looked for. The two central works in this gallery are *Death on the pale Horse*, and, 30, *Christ rejected*. These have been long before the public, and therefore will be only mentioned here as being, from their superior size and importance of subject, more striking elucidations of our sentiments respecting the late president's style in his finished performances, and as deserving, with the pictures we have mentioned, and others now exhibiting in the gallery, repeated inspection. The figures of *Death and the pale Horse* are, in their vigorous action and character, alone worthy of this practical eulogium on the excellent painter. One of his main beauties is the disposeure of his draperies, to which he gave, in their massive

simplicity, an historical or superior character not unworthy frequently of RAFFAELLE himself. Nearly all his pictures have this beauty. One of his earliest and best pictures is 89, *Cave of Despair*, from SPENSER, representing a man, with hollow eyes and ragged hair and clothes, sitting in a dark cave surrounded by implements of death; "a dreary corse" with a poniard in the breast; a suspended and ghastly suicide; darkly seen apparitions; the knight of the red cross about to stab himself; and lastly, Una, or Truth, his guardian genius, hastily arresting his uplifted arm. The poetry of SPENSER is here given to the eye with a deeply wrought sensibility, and with an effect of pleasurable terror thrilling through the nerves of the spectator, and bearing the attentive mind to the verge, but not to the experience of pain and horror; for such a feeling is checked and prevented by the cheering and amiable earnestness of the beauteous Una, the guardian of life, the messenger of felicity in the very portal of despair and death. Nos. 65 and 66 have a pleasing peculiarity, in their being the first and last pictures painted by Mr. WEST: the first when a child. It represents *The Shepherd's Offering*, and is a surprising effort for that age, inefficient of course, but still a graphic prognostic of future eminence—a prolific seed bursting with precocious and unexampled promise of vigorous growth; the first gleam of a bright break of intellectual day. The last portrays two beautiful children, joyous and blooming with freshest life—the roseate buds of conscious being. The visitor's taste and curiosity is gratified by a portrait of the painter in his latter years, from the rich and refined pencil of Sir T. LAWRENCE; also with one by Mr. WEST himself when a young man, forming part of a group that includes Mrs. WEST with her two sons, and Mr. West's father and uncle. The exhibition is, in fine, a source of fresh enjoyment even to those who have before viewed this admired artist's works, classical and vigorous as they are, and seen in a light rendered perfectly clear and pleasant to the sight from its falling strongly on

the pictures, while the eyes are protected by a lofty awning from the glare which is often so fatiguing in other exhibitions. The performances with which the visitor is surrounded will supply him with experimental evidence that the enchantment of painting, like that of poetry, arises from its awakening the sympathies and affections of the mind, and its affording delicious food to the fancy by delineations of beauty and of grandeur.

*Medals.*—Mr. Mudie, the medalist, has lately executed a medal with the head of the learned and venerable Dr. Parr; another has also been struck by Messrs. Thomason and Jones. The first is the best. We wish much to see an art so beautiful and intrinsically valuable, flourish among us, but we are sorry that the encouragement yet afforded it by the public has been but scanty. Mr. Mudie has succeeded in giving a likeness of the Rev. Doctor, whose physiognomy, benevolent as it is, does not seem formed to look with advantage in a medallion profile.

*Mr. Garrard's Equestrian Statue.*—The proposal for a monument to the memory of Geo. III. by Mr. M. Wyatt, has been followed by an advertisement for subscriptions to an equestrian statue of Geo. IV. by Mr. Garrard, A.R.A. We can say nothing yet of the merit of the design, not having seen it, but the following is the description of the statue:

His Majesty is represented in the *Costume of a Roman General*, seated in *repose*. The horse is in a spirited action, supported by a *Dragon* chained to a rock. The pedestal is inscribed:

GEORGIUS III. BRITANNIARUM REX.  
MDCCCXX.

The base is to be covered with "emblematic figures," and "designs of the great events of the Regency;" and "Gorgons, Hydras, and Chimeras dire," in "blissful allegory," will no doubt abound upon it. We dislike exceedingly these solicitations for public pecuniary support to works which may possess but secondary merit when completed; and still more do

we deprecate the effect of this method of craving patronage, because it tends to destroy the high spirit which an artist of merit should ever cherish. Such monuments also have no claim to the title of national, as we have before shewn, unless they are the result of a competition, and thus ensure the very best designs the nation can produce. "If he who first *thinks* that "it would be desirable to erect a statue, or build a palace, and that himself is the best man in the world for "the work, must *ex necessitate rei* be "the only man that can successfully "accomplish it—the road to distinction is easy."\* We do not wish to interfere with the encouragement of young and promising artists by the public, either in the way of patronage or otherwise; but the present is a separate question, involving the national character in art.

*Spanish and Portuguese Scenery.*—The first Number of a work under this title has just been published, and seems from its design, more than by its execution, to merit public patronage. Simply as exercises for art, no scenery in the world furnishes finer subjects than Spain and Portugal; and when these are not only well chosen, but connected with the splendid achievements of our country on the peninsula, they acquire a far higher interest, and add the feelings of the heart to the pleasures of the eye. There are four views in this Number, sketched, we observe, by Dr. Neale; drawn on stone by J. D. Harding; and printed by Rowney and Foster. The first is Ciudad Rodrigo, with its bridge and fortress; the second, Cintra from the eastward; the third, the Convent on the pinnacle; and the fourth, Belver Castle on the Tagus. Of these, Cintra is the better specimen of lithography; but as all the objects are good, it is to be hoped that improvement in this branch will render the future Numbers still more deserving approbation.

\* See *The Guardian*, one of the best newspapers published, in its views of art.

## VARIETIES.

*Cambridge, June 22.*—The annual prizes of fifteen guineas each, given by the Representatives in Parliament of this University, for the best dissertations in Latin prose, were yesterday adjudged as follows:

*Senior Bachelors.*

"De Origine et Progressu Idolatriæ,"  
Dialogus.

Thomas Therp, Fellow of Trinity College.

Edward Boteler, of Sidney College.

*Middle Bachelors.*

"Oratio in Laudem Musicæ."

Edward Harvey Maltby, of Pembroke Hall.

Arthur Barron, of Trinity College.

*June 29.*—The Porson prize for the best translation of a passage from Shakspeare into Greek verse, was on Monday last adjudged to Mr. W. Barham, of Trinity College.—Subject,

Othello, Act 1. Scene 3, Othello's Apology: beginning with

"And till she comes, as truly as to Heaven;" and ending with

"—Here comes the lady, let her witness it."

The Examiners have selected (*honoris causa*) the two exercises

Motto—"Pindarum quisquis studet æmulari," &c.

Motto—"Si placeo tuum est."

and give notice, that the names of the writers will be recorded, if their consent to open the mottoes be communicated to the Vice Chancellor.

*July 6.*—The sealed papers, enclosing the names of the writers of certain of the exercises selected by the Examiners "*honoris causa*," having by consent of the respective writers been opened by the Vice-chancellor, the names appeared as follows (being arranged alphabetically):—*Greek Ode*, G. B. Bloomfield, Trinity College;—*Latin Ode*, C. S. Matthews, Pembroke-hall;—*Epigrams*, John Collyer, Clare-hall; C. N. Cutler, Trinity College; C. Fursdon, Downing College;—*Porson Prize*, C. Fursdon, Downing College; George Long, Trinity College.

*Dublin, June 18.*—The Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College propose to give premiums, one not exceeding twenty guineas, and one not exceeding ten guineas, for the best compositions in Greek, Latin, or English verse, on the subject of the Coronation of his Majesty King George the Fourth. The Compositions to be given to the Senior Lecturer, on or before the 12th of July.

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Two vacant fellowships were filled up by the election of Mr. Martin of Cork, and Mr. Boyton, of Dublin. The examination for fellowships began on Wednesday the 13th, and lasted until Saturday the 16th inclusive. There were five candidates, all of whom answered very creditably. The successful candidates received premiums according to their answering: Mr. Herbert 150*l.*, Mr. Stavelly 40*l.*, and Mr. Stack 30*l.*

*Winchester College.*—On Tuesday, the tenth ult. the annual election commenced at Winchester College. The electors arrived at the College gates soon after 7 o'clock, and were addressed by Mr. H. Fowke in an elegant Latin oration. On the following day his Majesty's annual gold and silver medals were delivered as follows—

Mr. T. R. Mackay. *Bonus civis sua à publicis commoda non secernit.* Latin Prose. Gold Medal.

Mr. R. C. Sewell. "Liberty restored to Greece by the Roman Senate." English verse. Gold Medal.

Mr. P. Hale. *Oratio Scipionis in Hispaniâ ad milites seditiosos, à Livio.* Silver Medal.

Mr. J. L. Elliott. "Characters of Demosthenes and Cicero." Lord Bolingbroke. Silver Medal.

*Edinburgh School of Arts.* A school of arts has been established in Edinburgh, for the instruction of mechanics in such branches of science as are of practical application in their several trades. Lectures on practical mechanics and practical chemistry will be delivered twice a week, during the winter season. A Library containing books on popular and practical science, has already been established. The institution is conducted under the direction of a committee of fourteen, having a clerk and librarian.

*Plants of Nepal.* Mr. D. Don, keeper of the *Lambertian Herbarium*, is about to publish a *Prodromus Floræ Nepalensis*. In this work many new plants will be made known, not a few of which were discovered by Dr. F. B. Hamilton.

*Fossil Elk.* Some months ago, in digging a marl pit in the isle of Man, there was discovered a skeleton of the Fossil Elk of Ireland. The specimen, which is the most perfect and beautiful hitherto found, has been placed in the museum of the University of Edinburgh. The metropolis of Scotland owes the possession of this splendid fossil to his grace the Duke of Athol.

*New Shetland.*—The *John*, of London, Captain Walker, arrived lately at Plymouth from New Shetland, in ninety-eight days, with 12,000 seal-skins. She was blown off in a gale of wind, and lost two anchors and a cable; the bottom being very rocky, many vessels have met with similar accidents. Geographical discoveries, than which no human knowledge seems more interesting, are still revealing to the ardour of enterprise the existence of countries, placed as it were within the sublime and terrific line of demarcation by eternal ice and almost perpetual storms. Excursive theory and philosophical reasoning have long determined a counterpoise within the Antarctic regions to the countries long since discovered, and approaching so much nearer to the North Pole; but the greater severity of the high southern latitudes has opposed such obstacles, that the ardour for discovery in those inhospitable regions seems frozen since the days of our immortal Cook, who penetrated to 71, 10, but, being considerably to the West, failed to discover this land. In his second voyage, however, he appears to doubt if such land existed, or if it did, that it must remain unknown within the uninhabitable ice of the North Pole. Recent discoveries have at length thrown light upon this important subject, and we trust that our country will adopt such measures as may insure to England the profit, as well as the honour, resulting from it. In October 1819, the brig *Williams*, of Blythe, in Northumberland, Smith master, on a voyage from Buenos Ayres to Valparaiso, stretching to the South, from contrary winds, discovered land, upon which he went on shore, and performed the usual formalities of taking possession, in the name of his late Majesty, George III. (see page 223). On reaching Valparaiso, and reporting his discovery, and the abundance of seals which frequent its shores, a survey was ordered by Captain Shirreff, of the *Andromache*; and the report reaching England, several vessels were fitted out, whose success has given a stimulus to other adventurers.—The extent of country explored from East to West, from Clarence Isle to Smith's Cape, is from 54 to 64 deg. west long., and from 61 to 64 deg. south lat., and the land seen to the southward, as far as the eye can reach. The country already explored consists of numerous islands, without a vestige of vegetation. A species of moss only is found upon the rocks near the shore; eternal snows covering the more

remote parts, which are mountainous. Although Nature, in those regions, assumes the most sterile and forbidding features, the thermometer was at no time below the freezing point; but the melting snows near the shore so completely saturate the soil as to check all vegetation. A species of coal was found in abundance, which burnt very well, a specimen of which we have seen, thus affording the means, if wanted, of replenishing the fuel. The rise and fall of the tide is about twelve feet. Shrimps and penguins are beyond all conception numerous. The islands, headlands, &c. have been named, and the observations ascertaining the latitude and longitude, from repeated experiments, found true; so that we may soon hope to see a correct chart, from the surveys which have been taken, on the arrival of Captain Smith, in the *Blythe*, who is shortly expected.—Part of an anchor-stock, evidently Spanish, being bolted with copper, and bearing certain marks, was found on shore, and is presumed to be the only vestige now remaining of a 74-gun ship of that nation, which sailed from Spain, bound to Lima, about eighteen months or two years ago, and has not since been heard of.

*New Shetland, or New South Britain.*—The following are the latitudes and longitudes of the newly discovered country towards the South Pole:—

	South.	West.
Start Point . . . . .	62° 42'	61° 28'
Cape Sherriff . . . . .	62 26	60 54
Desolation Island ..	62 27	60 35
Smith's Island ....	— —	— —
Cape Melville . . . . .	62 1	57 44
Martin's Head ....	62 12	58 20
Penguin Island, South } End . . . . .	62 6	58 6
Bridgman's Island ..	— —	— —
Tower Island . . . . .	63 30	60 30
Hope Island . . . . .	63 5	57 4
Cape Bowles . . . . .	61 19	54 10
O'Brien's Island ..	— —	— —
Seal Island and Reef	61 1	55 33
Cape Valentine ....	61 3	54 48
Cornwallis Island ..	60 0	54 36
Lloyd's Promontory. } Clarence's Island, } North End . . . . .	61 2	54 10
Ridley's Island ....	61 5	58 23
Falcon Island . . . . .	62 18	59 56

*Coin of Edward IV.*—A coin of this monarch was lately found near Exeter; in circumference near the size of a modern crown, but very thin. The king is represented in a ship, with a sort of three-forked crown, indented with four

holes, and his sword drawn; on the other side, a sun in the centre, surmounted by a rose, and surrounded with four crowns and four lions.

*Phosphorescent Qualities produced by the Tremella.*—A medical gentleman, of much scientific knowledge, lately mentioned, that, when a boy, he discovered, by accident, the phosphorescent qualities of the gelatinous matter produced by the Tremella. Returning from school, he strayed to a moor in search of berries, and continued there until it was night. On quickening his pace to return home, he stumbled on some uneven ground, and felt his hands touch a slimy surface; a gleam of moonlight shewed he had fallen upon some gelatinous matter, supposed by the vulgar to be fallen stars. When it became quite dark, his hands emitted light; and, greatly alarmed, he followed the sound of some running water, where he washed them. Professional studies, and the engrossing duties of his practice, had prevented his following up and making experiments on this accidental discovery to the time in which he made this communication.

*Structure of Crystals.*—Recent investigations having directed the attention of observers, in a particular manner, to the study of the optical characters of crystallized minerals, we think it may not be without use to notice a circumstance in the structure of crystals, which, if not known, or neglected, may lead into error. Many crystals, which, in a general view, appear simple, are found to be compound, when all their relations are attended to; and these, when examined optically, will present a compound, in place of a simple structure. The simple structure characterises the species of minerals, while the compound structure often distinguishes the variety, or subspecies.—*Edin. Philo. Journal.*

*Literary Curiosity.*—A desideratum in Scotch History, the long lost MS. of Sir George Mackenzie (of Roschaugh), has been recently discovered, and is now published. The collected works of that eminent and learned lawyer appeared in two volumes successively, in the years 1716 and 1722. In the publisher's prospectus there was announced, among other MSS. of this author, and by far the most important and interesting, "A History of the Affairs of Scotland, from the Restoration of Charles II. to the death of the Author in 1691;" but it never appeared. About four years ago a large mass of papers was brought to the shop of a grocer in Edinburgh, and

purchased by him for the humblest purposes of his trade. From these his curiosity induced him to select a manuscript volume, which appeared to him to be something of an historical nature; and by another and equal piece of good fortune, he communicated this volume to Dr. M'Crie, the well-known author of the lives of Knox and Melville, whose curiosity in whatever concerns the history of his country is for ever active and indefatigable, and whose distinguished intelligence and sagacity are united to the most liberal and communicative spirit. On examining this volume, Dr. M'Crie very soon discovered, from its tenor and contents, that it was the composition of Sir George Mackenzie, and that in truth it must be a portion of the history of his own times, which had so long been a desideratum in Scottish literature. Of this the intrinsic evidence was obvious and complete; and the manuscript, though written by one of the ordinary clerks, or transcribers of that age, was decisively ascertained and identified by numerous corrections and additions, in the well-known handwriting of Sir George Mackenzie himself.

*Antiquities.*—Last month, as some workmen were removing a monument at the East end of the South aisle of Bristol Cathedral, they discovered an elegant altar-piece, enclosed between two walls, similar to one which was lately found in St. Mark's chapel. Mr. Philips, the subsacrist, was then induced to try the East end of the North aisle, when a very superb piece of workmanship was exposed; the gilding and colours were remarkably bright, and the fluted columns very perfect. There were niches on each side, with small pedestals, supposed to have been occupied by figures of Saints. It is very probable that the dilapidation took place in the reign of Henry VIII. at the suppression of monasteries.

*Druidical Antiquities.*—Two antique golden crescents of a very large size have lately been found in the neighbourhood of Belfast. They are of pure gold, and weigh about six ounces each. These relics, according to some antiquaries, were used as bells by the Druids in the celebration of their heathen ceremonies; and the very fine tone produced by striking the cup at the ends of the crescent, seems to confirm that opinion. Near the spot where these crescents were discovered, are the remains of two Druidical altars.

*Roman Remains.*—As some labourers were digging for gravel, in the open



fields of Litlington, in Cambridgeshire, last month, they discovered the foundation of a wall, within which were deposited some human bones. Upon investigation, it was ascertained, that the foundation of the wall enclosed a quadrangular area of 34 yards by 24, running parallel to, and at the distance of about 10 yards from, an ancient Roman road, called The Ashwell Street, which was the line of communication between the Roman station at Ashwell, and that at Chesterford. Within this area are formed a number of Roman urns, quite perfect, of various sizes and forms, containing bones and ashes; also a variety of pateræ, patellæ, simpula, some with one handle and some with two, ampullæ and lacrymatories of different sizes and shapes. The urns are composed of a red and others of a black argillaceous earth: those of the red are much the hardest and most durable; many of the black being in a state of great decay, and when disturbed by the spade of the labourer, have fallen to pieces. There has hitherto been only one coin found, and that is a coin of

Trajan, with the head of Trajan on one side, and on the reverse Britannia leaning upon a shield, with 'BRIT.' underneath; but as labourers are employed in making researches, it is hoped that further discoveries may still be made. There have been already found at least 80 bodies, some of which apparently have been buried in coffins of wood, as a number of iron nails, greatly corroded, have been dug out of the graves. The spot of ground, upon which this discovery has been made, is called in ancient deeds "Heaven's Walls," and lies at the bottom of a hill, on the summit of which is a tumulus, called "Limbury," and sometimes "Limbløe Hill."

*Antique Sculpture.*—A curiosity of great antiquity, and unique in its kind, has lately been brought to this country by a gentleman, who acquired it with a deal of trouble and expense on the Continent; it consists of our Saviour and the twelve Apostles, in amber, of large dimensions, with the heads of hard stone; they are supposed by several professors who have seen them, to be of the sixth century.

## FOREIGN VARIETIES.

### FRANCE.

*French Asiatic Society.*—A number of learned men have united to form, at Paris, an Asiatic Society, the object of which is to encourage, in France, the study of the principal languages of Asia. It is their intention to procure Oriental MSS. to circulate them either by means of printing or lithography; to have extracts or translations made of them, and to join in the publication of grammars and dictionaries. This new Institution will correspond with other societies, which devote themselves to the same object, and with learned men who apply to the study of the Oriental languages.—25 francs per annum is to be the subscription; and many learned men are enrolled.

*African Traveller.*—The French journalists state, that their countryman Mr. F. Caillaud had reached, in the train of the Pasha, to within 50 leagues of Dongola, and proposed to pay a visit to the Nubian capital.

*Bridge of Bordeaux.*—The remarks of the Quarterly Review, some time since, on the bridge of Waterloo, have produced a comparison in the French journals between the new bridge of Bordeaux and that of Waterloo. The respective

dimensions of both bridges are given as follows:—

	Waterloo.	Bordeaux.
Number of arches....	9	17
Total length from } shore to shore....	377	486.68
Total space of the arches, not comprising the thickness of the piles—metres... }	329	419.32
Span of an arch .....	36	26.49
Thickness of a pile....	6.09	4.21
Depth of water, at low tide	3.05	7.50
Do. at high water ....	4.87	6.20
Do. at highest tides....	7.92	13.70
Width between the } parapets .....	12.80	14.26
Each footway .....	2.15	2.50
Carriage road .....	8.54	19.86
Height of parapet ....	1.52	1.40
Cost 24 millions of francs.		Cost 7 millions of francs.

The bridge of Waterloo is constructed of granite, that at Bordeaux of stone and brick. The bridge of Bordeaux will be opened to the public on the 1st of January 1822.

*Public Instruction.*—In the Department of the Moselle, in which there are 27,507 boys, and 24,593 girls, of age to receive instruction; 23,916 boys and 21,043 girls

frequent the public schools ; but few of the departments offer so cheering an example in the way of public instruction.

*Nantes.*—The *Academic Society of Nantes* have proposed a prize of 300 frs. for the best answer to the queries—

What are the origin, the causes, and the nature of the yellow fever ?

What are the means to prevent it ?

*Société Philotechnique.*—At the last sitting of this society M. Pigault Lebrun read a report of the labours of the members, and paid a just tribute to the memory of the deceased M. de la Chaboussière, whose place he occupied. *Le Cousin* and *Le Coucou*, in verse, and an idyl, entitled *La jeune fille qui se mise dans l'eau*, were read by the author, M. Merville, and received with much pleasure. M. Depping read a notice on *Mind*, called the cat-painter, which occasioned much mirth ; M. Lebrun read a discourse entitled *La guerre aux mots*, and a dialogue, in verse, of *Vizée*, between “ a poet’s dog and the cat of a devotee.” A letter on the “ philosophy of the 18th century,” by M. Viennet was last read, and the sitting terminated with some well-executed music.

*French Voyage of Discovery.*—The Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris transmitted, on the 7th of May, to the French Minister for the Marine and the Colonies, a report on the Voyage of Discovery and Circumnavigation, undertaken by Captain Freycinet in the *Uranie* corvette, which had been read at a meeting of the Academy. The *Uranie* sailed from Toulon on the 17th of September, 1817 ; arrived at Gibraltar on the 11th of November ; sailed thence on the 15th for Teneriffe, where she remained from the 22d to the 28th of the same month ; and cast anchor at Rio de Janeiro on the 6th of December. The town of Rio appearing a convenient station both for making observations on the pendulum and the compass, M. Freycinet remained there nearly two months. The next place at which he touched was the Cape of Good Hope, where the corvette lay from the 7th of March to the 5th of April, 1818 ; and where similar labours were prosecuted, which were the more important, as they afford the means of direct comparison with those of Lacaille. This consideration will also give interest to the observations made at the Isle of France, where the *Uranie* touched on the 5th of May, 1818, and remained till the 16th of July. After staying for a very short time at the Isle of Bourbon, M. Freycinet sailed on the 2d of August

for Sea Dogs’ Bay, which he had before visited in his first voyage with Captain Balldin ; he arrived there on the 12th of September, and sailed on the 26th for Coupang, the chief of the Dutch establishments in the Isle of Timour. We shall, in another part of this Report enumerate the observations of various kinds made there between the 9th of October, 1818, and the 23d of the same month, the day on which the *Uranie* departed for Diely, where, on the north of the island, the Governor of the Portuguese portion has his residence. On quitting Diely, on the 22d of November, the *Uranie* proceeded to the little island of Rawak, situated near Waigiu (New Guinea), almost immediately under the equator. At Rawak she remained from the 16th of December, 1818, to the 5th of January, 1819. She next put into port at the Marian Islands, where she remained nearly three months, as well on account of the importance of the operations which were executed in those islands, as for the sake of taking in fresh provisions, and affording the invalids, who were then very numerous, time to recover. On the 5th of April, 1819, the *Uranie* sailed from Guham ; she cast anchor at Owyhee, the most considerable of the Sandwich Islands, on the 8th of August ; on the 16th she visited Mowi ; on the 26th, she touched at Woahou, and finally quitted that archipelago on the 30th of August, for Port Jackson, where the hull of the vessel was overhauled, and the ordinary observations made relative to gravitation and magnetism. On the 25th of December, 1819, she took her departure from New South Wales for Tierra del Fuego ; but no sooner came to anchor in Good Success Bay, on the 7th of February, 1820, than a furious hurricane rendered it necessary to cut the cables, and to drive under bare poles for several successive days. When the storm abated, Captain Freycinet had, with a view to the importance of the observations on the pendulum, to choose between a return to Tierra del Fuego, and putting into the Malouine Islands. He adopted the latter course. The Academy has heard from the mouth of that skilful officer all the details relative to the shipwreck of the *Uranie* in the French Bay, on the 13th of February, 1820, and the stay of the crew on that desert land. It is consequently sufficient to mention, that the crew quitted the Malouines on the 27th of April, 1820, on board of an American ship, which chance had con-

ducted to those parts, and which M. Freycinet purchased. The *Physicienne* (which was the name given to the American ship) first put into port at Monte Video; and after remaining a month in the River Plata, sailed, on the 7th of April, for Rio Janeiro, which she reached on the 19th. During an interval of three months, our navigators repeated at Rio the observations, of various kinds, which they had made in their first passage. On the 13th of September, the *Physicienne* quitted Brazil; and, on the 10th of November, bad weather obliged her to put in at Cherbourg. On the 12th she quitted that port, and arrived on the 13th at Havre, where she was unrigged. The voyage occupied three years and nearly two months; the total length of the route of the expedition amounts to about 23,600 leagues, of 25 to the degree (10,489 myriameters).

## ITALY.

*Canova*.—Canova has just completed a work, that is said to be superior to any of the former productions of his chisel. It is a colossal group, representing *Theseus slaying a Centaur*. The hero has seized hold of the neck of his enemy, whose human portion of his figure appears to be still making some impotent efforts against his vanquisher, who is wielding in his other hand the massy club of Periphatos. This composition is intended for the Court of Vienna.

*Pindemonte*.—This author, at an advanced age, has published, at Verona, a Poem, on the irreparable loss of time, called, "*Il colpa di Martello del campanile di S. Marco*," &c. The clock of St. Marc, at Venice, strikes the quarters, giving notice, "*Che di rapido vol fuggono i giorni*." Such is the origin and object of the philosophical reflections of the poet: the poem is in the pure style of the other works of the same author, who is too well known for our eulogium.

*Astronomy*.—Carlini, of Milan, and Plana, of Turin, who obtained last year the astronomical prize given by the Royal Academy of France, for the formation of tables of the moon's motion, have each received a medal from the King of Sardinia, of the value of 3000 francs.

*M. Angelo Maio*.—M. Maio has made some new discoveries of lost works of ancient writers, among which are several parts of the mutilated and lost books of Polybius, of Diodorus, of Dion Cassius, some fragments of Aristotle, of Ephorus, of Timæus, of Hyperides, of Demetrius of Phalaris, &c. some parts of the unknown writings of Eunapius, of

Menander of Byzantium, of Priscus, and of Peter the Protector. Among the inedited works of Polybius are prologues of the lost books, and the entire conclusion of the 39th, in which the author takes a review of his history, and devotes his 40th book to chronology. The fragments of Diodorus and of Dion are numerous and most precious. Among them is a rapid recital of many of the wars of Rome; a narrative of the Civil, Punic, social or Italic, and Macedonian wars; those of Epirus, Syria, Gaul, Spain, Portugal, and Persia. Parts of the history of the Greeks and other nations, and that of the successors of Alexander, &c. are among these. These were discovered in a MS. containing the Harangues of the rhetorician Aristides, from a large collection of ancient writings, made by order of Constantinus Porphyrogenetes, of which only a small part are known to be extant. The writing appears to be of the 11th century. M. Maio has also met with an unedited Latin grammarian, who cites a number of lost writers, and a Latin rhetorician now unknown; also a Greek collection, containing fragments of the lost works of Philo. He has also found writings of the Greek and Latin fathers prior to St. Jerome, with other valuable works, all of which he intends shortly to publish.

*Naples*.—The director of the Theatre Fiorentini at Naples, has offered a prize of 200 ducats for the best tragedy or comedy which shall be offered him for his theatre: seven judges will be appointed to decide the merit of the performance.

*Hydrophobia*.—An account from Pavia states, that new trials have been made there which prove the efficacy of oxygenated muriatic acid in subduing that disorder. Doctor Previsali had prescribed it with success where the symptoms of this dreadful malady were advanced. He administered it in a liquid form from a dram to a dram and a half daily, in citron water or syrup of citron.

*Naples*.—A cabinet has been opened in Naples in the Studi Palace, containing the antique glasses found in Pompeii and Herculaneum. The collection contains a great variety of forms and colours, and proves that the ancients made use of glass as the moderns do, both in decorating their rooms, and in instruments of chemistry. There are also a number of cinerary urns for the most part enclosed in vases of lead.

*Bergami*.—A monument is about to

be erected in this city to the memory of Tasso, and a second to the celebrated mathematician Mascheroni.

*Rome.*—The French academy at Rome opened their exhibition lately at the Villa-Medici, which drew a great number of visitors. M. Coignet, for his picture of *Metabus pursued by the Volscies—Cephalus and Procris*, by M. Heize—*The Young Clovis found in the Marne*, by M. Dubois,—and *A Landscape* by M. Michallon,—were among the principal. There were also pieces of sculpture by M. M. Ramey, jun. Nanteuil, Roman, Secorre, and Dimier. Also architectural designs by Van Cleempute, Garnaud, &c.

#### GERMANY.

*German Literature at the last Leipzig Fair.*—Notwithstanding the restrictions put on the liberty of the press by the Congress of Vienna, and the vigilance of the censor at every town, the delivery of new publications has been more than auspicious to men of letters, and all those concerned in bringing forward literary works. On Theology 255 works have made their appearance, in Religious, Dogmatic, Catholic, and Israelitish instruction; of Pedagogical 70; Puerile 172; Penmanship 11; Philology and Grammar 204; Antiquities 21; on the German Language 35; on Modern Languages 350; Arithmetical 42; Mathematical 70; Astronomical 7; Geography and Statistics 136; Charts 73; Atlases 10; General History of Nature 8; Medicine and Surgery 235; Poems single and collections 74; Plays 58; Miscellanies, including Novels and Romances, good, bad, and indifferent, 157; Gaming-books, for the boy and the man, 18; on the Art of War 45. Of Sermons there are fewer than usual; but in Germany the Sunday is a half-holiday, the morning is spent in worship, and the afternoon in diversion at cards, the dance, or the theatre.

*Hamburg.*—The Opera of Ferdinand Cortes, or the Conquest of Mexico, with the fine music of Spontini, and the military evolutions of the Hanseatic corps of the garrison, has been repeatedly performed at the Hamburg city theatre with increasing success.

*Berlin.*—The new Berlin Theatre has been opened with great pomp, and with a prologue from the pen of Goëthe. A new translation of Gregory's *Legacy* by Saltau, and a translation of Thomson's *Liberty*, by a German clergyman, have

lately been published in that city; but since the death of Shroëder, called the German Roscius, who adapted many English pieces to the German stage, few are now performed: Kotzebue, Schiller, and Mrs. Weisenthurn, being generally preferred, as more agreeable to the national feeling.

*Vienna Journals in 1821.*—The following is a list of the Journals in Vienna now printed. 1. *Archives of Geography, History, and the Sciences*, &c. established in 1809. It is well conducted. 2. *Concordia*. This is conducted by M. Schlegel and others as little liberal as himself; it makes perpetual war on the liberal spirit of the age and on all constitutional governments. 3. *The Theological Journal*, edited by M. Frint. 4. *The Conversations-blatt*, by F. Græffer. It is a complete miscellany, a medley of every thing. 5. *Jahrbücher der Litteratur*, or Annals of Literature. This journal is like the *Hermes* of Leipsic; history, statistics, and the natural sciences are treated with talent, and the part devoted to Oriental philosophy leaves nothing to desire; it is edited by M. Colin. 6. *The Litterarischer Anzeiger*, or Literary Indicator, containing principally the literary novelties of the day. 7. *The Geist-der-zeit*, or Spirit of the Times. 8. *Military Journal*. 9. *Journal of Music*, which is not equal to that of Leipsic by Breckkopf and Hoertel. 10. *Öhlzweige*, the Olive Branch; is a production of M. M. Schegel, A. Muller, and Z. Werner: it has few readers. 11. *Der Sammler*, the Collector; a compilation from other journals, except the theatrical part, which is confided to M. Seyfreid. 12. *Allgemeine Theater Zeitung*. Journal general of the Theatres, by A. Boeurlé; a very middling production. 13. *Letters from the young Eipeldauer to the young Vetter à Hakran*; a scandalous chronicle originally conducted by M. Ritter in the Vienna language. 14. *Humoristisches Panorama von wren*; a journal of the same cast as that preceding, but adopted for the higher classes. 15. *Wiener Zietschrift für kunst Litteratur und Mode*. This is little more than a copy of the *Journal des Modes* of Paris. Two Greek periodical works also appear at Vienna. The first, *Ερμης λόγιος*, is principally devoted to philology and archæology; the second is called *Κέλλιωνη*, and is more devoted to the amusement than the instruction of its readers.

## RURAL ECONOMY.

**China Roses.**—At the front of the house of Mr. Kemp, Lansdown-place, Romsey, a China rose-tree of the amazing height of thirty-feet, is at present growing, having borne upwards of two thousand roses.

**Exotics.**—No less than 6,756 exotics were introduced into England in the course of the reign of his late Majesty; during the reign of Elizabeth, 578; 578 during the reign of the two Charles's and Cromwell; 44 in the reign of James the Second; 298 in that of William and Mary; 230 in that of Anne; 182 in that of George the First; and 1770 in that of George the Second. The total number of exotics now in the gardens of this country appears to be 11,970.

**Oak Timber.**—There was cut down lately at Middlesceugh, the property of Sir F. F. Vane, bart. an oak-tree, containing, by admeasurement, 670 feet of solid wood; it was stag-headed, nine feet in diameter, and yielded a ton of bark. It will require, at least, 13 waggon to remove it.

**New Carrot.**—A new description of carrot, called *amak*, was last year introduced into Scotland, and is found to be uncommonly productive, as an ounce of the seed raised 36 pecks of this vegetable: one *amak* weighed 4lbs. 12 ounces, another 4lbs. 10 ounces.

**Cork Tree.**—It is generally believed, that cork is the bark of the cork-tree: on the contrary, it is an excrescence formed by exudation on the cuticle, or outer bark of the tree. The trees are stripped the first time before they are twenty years old, and generally once in eight or ten years after. It would appear, this contributes to their health and vigour; for if left unstripped, they begin to decay in a few years, and, in 50 or 60 years, a whole plantation, thus neglected, is destroyed; but those regularly peeled live and thrive more than 200 years. When the cork is removed, an exudation takes place, which acquires consistency by the action of the air, and thus the succeeding layer of cork is formed. The oldest trees afford the best cork, which, after every successive peeling, improves in quality.

**Remarkable Ox.**—There is at present on a farm in the vicinity of Dumfries, an Ox, of the Teeswater or short-horned breed, of the following extraordinary dimensions:—Length from the nose to

the top of the rump, 11 ft. 11 in.; girth round the middle, 10 ft.; girth round the heart, 9 ft. 7 in.; height of the shoulder, 6 ft. 2 in.; height from the hind foot to the top of the rump, 6 ft. 6 in.; he is supposed to weigh nearly 280 stone.

**On promoting the early Puberty of Apple and Pear Trees when raised from Seed,** by J. WILLIAMS, Esq.—Many persons inclined to become experimentalists in raising fruit-trees from seed, with a view of obtaining new, improved, and more hardy varieties, have been deterred from the attempt by the great length of time requisite for ascertaining the result of their industry; for the apple-tree, when raised in the common way from the kernel, rarely affords its first blossom before it is eight or ten years old, and the pear-tree requires even a longer period, twelve or fifteen summers often elapsing before the leaves of seedling-trees are capable of forming their first blossom-buds. In November and December, 1809, I sowed the kernels of several ripe pears, in separate pots, and placed them in a green-house during the winter. They began to vegetate in the following month of February, and in March the pots were removed into my grapery, where they remained till after Midsummer. The plants were then carefully removed into a seed-bed, and planted in rows, about fourteen inches apart, where they remained till the autumn of 1811, when they were again transplanted into a nursery, at distances of six feet. Every succeeding winter I pruned away all small trifling lateral shoots, leaving the stronger laterals at their full length to the bottom of the plants, and made such a general disposition of the branches, as that the leaves of the upper shoots might not shade those situated underneath; every leaf, therefore, was thus rendered an efficient organ, by its full exposure to the light. At the height of about six feet, I had the satisfaction to observe, that the branches ceased to produce thorns, and the leaves began to assume a more cultivated character. Several of these trees afforded blossoms and fruit last year. One seedling Siberian variety of the apple, thus treated, yielded fruit at four years old, and many more at the age of five and six years.



## NEW PUBLICATIONS,

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

## ANTIQUITIES.

Bayley's History and Antiquities of the Tower of London. Part I. 4to. 3l. 13s. 6d.

## CHEMISTRY.

One Thousand Experiments in Chemistry, accompanied by Practical Observations, &c. By Colin M'Kenzie. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

Robertson's Colloquia Chemica, &c. &c. 18mo. 6s.

F. Accum's Culinary Chemistry. 12mo. 9s. 6d.

## EDUCATION.

Scientific Amusements in Philosophy and Mathematics. By W. Enfield, M.A. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

## FINE ARTS.

Illustrations of the Novels and Tales of the Author of Waverley: a series of Portraits of eminent Historical Characters introduced in those Works. Part II. 10s.

The portraits in this Number are, Mary Queen of Scots, Earl of Morton, Lord Hunston, and the Duke of Monmouth. The engravings are well executed, and the biographical notices pleasingly written.

Lithographic Prints of Kenilworth. By W. H. Smith. 5s.

Kenilworth Illustrated. Part III. 4to. 10s. 6d.

## HISTORY.

Memoirs of James II. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s.

These volumes are written in an impartial and pleasing style: the faults and virtues of James II. are fairly stated, and the causes that led to his abdication accurately traced. The arrival of the Prince of Orange in England, the flight of the Queen, one of the most attached and amiable of wives, into France with her infant son, at the earnest solicitation of her husband, and the subsequent departure of James, are narrated in the clearest and simplest manner. In the life of James we do indeed see, as the author justly observes, how "sweet are the uses of adversity." He was one of the favoured few who are made better by suffering, and became from a bigoted and erring monarch, a resigned and humble Christian; enjoying more contentment with himself in the retirement of St. Germain's, than he had ever done on his throne in London.

Narrative of the Campaigns of the British Army at Washington and New Orleans. By an Officer, who served in the Expedition. 8vo. 12s.

Accounts of transactions by persons who have borne a share in them, must be badly

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written indeed to prove absolutely devoid of attraction. The style of this narrative is not particularly interesting; but the matter gives it a superiority over the generality of tours and travels, written merely in the obliging desire of bringing the public acquainted with the humours and opinions of an individual, respecting objects merely as they concern himself. Here the author has a given subject, on which a certain number of his readers will make up their minds, and be interested, before they open the book. Beyond military matters we meet however with nothing new or imposing; and we are sorry to find a British officer advocating the cause of slavery in the West Indies, on the hacknied ground that a slave there is as well off as a labourer here; except that he is liable to be beaten, and even then, having no sense of honour, (was our author thinking of the place of residence assigned to it by Hudibras?) he feels no inconvenience even from that, beyond the simple one of bodily pain, which, this military hero observes, the owner of the slave will seldom carry to any dangerous excess, on the same principle that a farmer in England will not beat his horse so as to do him an injury! This argument exactly shews the degree of importance at which these sable children of our kind and Universal Father are estimated by the traffickers in human flesh, and trample on man's natural and best inheritance. This writer should moreover recollect, that the honour of flogging the slaves seldom falls to the lot of the owner of them, but is deputed to overseers, who, being somewhat less interested in their preservation, may not so exactly bear in mind to leave off punishment before injury begins.

Simond de Sismondi, Histoire des Français. Première Livraison, comprenant l'Histoire Nationale du Quatrième jusqu'au Dixième Siècle, sous les Mérovingiens et les Carlovingiens. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 10s.

Sketches of the Manners and Institutions of the Romans. 12mo. 7s.

The Expedition of Orsua; and the Crimes of Aguirre, &c. By Robert Southey, Esq. 12mo. 5s. 6d.

## MEDICINE, SURGERY, &amp;c.

A Practical Treatise on the Hydrocephalus Acutus, or Water Inflammation in the Head. By L. Gólis, of Vienna. Translated by Robert Gooch, M.D. 8vo. 8s. boards.

A Treatise on Cataract. By P. C. De La Garde, &c. 8vo. 8s. boards.

The Theory of the Plague, as it has lately appeared in the Islands of Malta, Goza, Corfu, &c. &c. By J. D. Tully, Esq. Surgeon to the Forces. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

**An Account of the Rise, Progress, and Decline of the Fever, lately Epidemical in Ireland.** By F. Barker, M.D. &c. and J. Cheyne, M.D. F.R.S., &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 6s.

**Observations on certain Affections of the Head, commonly called Head-Aches, with a view to their more complete Elucidation, Prevention, and Cure.** By James Farmer, Dublin. 18mo. 2s.

#### MINERALOGY.

**New Descriptive Catalogue of Minerals, with Diagrams of their Simple Forms.** By John Mawe. 12mo. 7s.

This catalogue is intended for the use of students in the classification of minerals and the arrangement of collections; and is extremely well adapted for that purpose. It contains a vocabulary of the terms used in mineralogy, and an appendix, treating on subjects not included among distinct species.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Whist rendered familiar, by a new and easy Introduction to the Game; deduced from the best Authorities.** By J. G. Pohlman. 1s. 6d. 12mo.

**Practical Economy, or the Application of Modern Discoveries to the Purposes of Domestic Life.** 7s. 6d.

This work will be found equally useful to those who are wise enough to enter into the practice of the rules which it lays down, and entertaining to others, who may merely wish to amuse themselves with its theories. It professes to teach economy in every department of domestic life;—and so it does; but on such an agreeable plan, that it is sure to meet with willing pupils. "To enjoy is to obey," says the rational religionist; and, in the same manner, the object of the rational economist is to procure the greatest number of innocent gratifications at the least possible expense. "To save," as the author justly observes in his preface, "is one thing; to economize is another. Absolutely to avoid expense, is to preclude enjoyment; but to economize expenditure is to unite enjoyment with prudence." Under this impression, then, the reader may safely suffer himself to be conducted by the editor of this ingenious manual through all its divisions of Residences, Principal Apartments, Auxiliary Apartments, Domestic Offices, Store Offices, Gardens, Pleasure Grounds, &c. &c. and their subdivisions; embellishing all, and throwing on every subject which they include, a variety of new and useful information, calculated at once to increase our comforts, and diminish our expenses. Under the introductory head of Residences, many valuable hints, with respect to the best mode of building, ventilating, and illuminating, are given. Under the articles of Dressing-room, and China-closet, the ladies will find much curious information more peculiarly interesting to them, as will the gentlemen under those of Library, Hunting Parlour, and Wine-cellar; whilst both parties

may be alike interested in the remarks on Gardens, Ornamental Grounds, and Out-door Improvements in general; by attending to which, a family resident in the country may, at a small expense, indulge in the innocent and rational elegancies of a Conservatory, Hot-house, Apiary, and other refinements of modern ingenuity; whilst they may at the same time learn to lay out every other part of the ground they occupy with an attention to profit which will fully balance the cost of these superfluities. A pleasing gaiety of style, and amiable tone of feeling, pervade the whole of the work, which concludes with some very judicious remarks on the poor; and on the possibility of increasing their comforts, and improving their moral condition, at so trifling an expense, both of time and money, as will allow the field of charitable exertions to be extended, in proportion to the ease with which it may be cultivated by the benevolent and judicious.

**Spare Minutes; or, Resolved Meditations, and Premeditated Resolutions.** 12mo.

This is a reprint from the edition of 1687 of the author, Arthur Warwick. Nothing is known beyond his writings, which sufficiently prove that he was pious, contemplative, and favoured with the esteem of his contemporaries. These "Spare Minutes" are in detached sentences, divided into two parts, each part ornamented with a curious allegorical frontispiece, making together a handsome little pocket volume.

**An Essay on Interest and Annuities.** By James Benjamin Benwell. 8vo. 7s. boards.

This gentleman has evidently thought and read much on the subject concerning which he writes; but were we to judge of his ideas only by the language in which he conveys them, we should be ready to pass the same opinion on his ability to teach, which Felix did on Paul's! Certainly his style is a riddle in itself, comprising the quaintnesses of our early English writers, with the affectations of our latest innovators, and the idiomatic incorrectnesses of a foreigner in his first efforts. There are, however, flashes of genius and original thought just discernible through the cloud of ill-chosen words in which they are smothered; and we doubt not the public will read Mr. Benwell's works with attention, when it can understand the singularities of his mode of expressing himself.

**An Essay on the Superstitions, Customs, and Arts, common to the Ancient Egyptians, Abyssinians, and Ashantees.** By T. Edward Bowdich, Esq. Conductor of the Mission to Ashantee. 4to.

In the compass of a few pages Mr. Bowdich has collected a number of interesting facts and inferences, in illustration of the connexion and intercourse of nations from the earliest times; and his knowledge of ancient writers is agreeably blended with a careful examination of the opinions of modern travellers, and with the

fruits of his own experience. The field which Africa opens to the antiquary, and to the natural historian, is so vast and so interesting, that every endeavour to guide the inquirer in his researches ought to be received with gratitude and attention.

**Considerations on the Coronation Oath, humbly submitted to the Attention of the Legislature. By an Officer of Rank in the Royal Navy.**

This gentleman is of the Unitarian persuasion, and his "Considerations," both political and religious, are strongly in favour of universal and unlimited toleration; on which account he wishes to have left out of the Coronation oath all that relates to the maintenance of a particular set of opinions as to the forms of divine worship and religious faith. He is more earnest than argumentative, and does not appear to have sufficiently considered the union of church and state simply as a question of political expediency.

**Brief Observations on the present State of the Waldenses, and upon their actual Sufferings, made in the Summer of 1820. By Gorges Lowther, Esq.**

These few pages present an affecting picture of the hardships and cruelties to which the unoffending Waldenses are exposed under the bigoted and tyrannic sway of the king of Sardinia. The Catholics are allowed by law to steal the children of the Waldenses, the girls at ten, and the boys at twelve years of age, and keep them secluded entirely from the knowledge of their parents, in order that they may be the better instructed in the principles of the Christian faith! Were it not for such hardships as these, we could scarcely regret in these suffering people the poverty that keeps them simple and virtuous, and the restraints which make them seek consolation in the purity of the religion for which they sacrifice all besides. As it is, we wish them every relief, both as subjects and Christians; and most assuredly we think our Bible Societies will be better employed in sending Bibles to a people who shew so well that they venerate the spirit of the Sacred Writings, and who are so lamentably in want of them, rather than into Tartary and China.

**Enchiridion; or, a Hand for the One-Handed. By George Webb De Renzy, Captain H. P. 82d Regiment, with Plates. Small 8vo. 5s.**

This little volume is dedicated in a style of much modesty and elegance to his Royal Highness the Duke of York; and from it we find that the author, having lost his right arm at the battle of Vittoria, was induced to turn his attention to the forming a set of instruments which should enable him to be at all times independent of any other assistance than such as he might derive from them. These instruments are described with great precision in the course of the work, and are rendered still more easy of comprehension by exact representations in wood, which are given in a style highly credit-

able to the artist. The benevolence of the author's intention in making them public is commensurate with the ingenuity he has displayed in their construction. Thousands are, as he remarks in his introduction, subjected, "by the chance of war, the hazards of machinery, or the effects of accident, disease, or malconformation," to a loss similar to that which he has experienced; and among them it must be to far the greater proportion an object of vast importance to be spared the expense of paying for the assistance of a servant. The thanks of society, then, are surely due to him who has proved himself equally zealous in the active service of his country abroad, and in the promoting the comfort of his fellow-sufferers at home; and we trust Captain De Renzy's ingenious performance will be as generally circulated, and as fully appreciated, as it deserves.

**Report to the County of Lanark of a Plan for relieving Public Distress and removing discontent by giving permanent productive employment to the working classes; &c. &c. By Robert Owen. 4to.**

Mr. Owen's scheme, which has made so much noise in this country, is here embodied in the shape of a report, and a plan annexed for carrying it into effect in the county of Lanark. That the zeal of Mr. Owen in benefiting his fellow-creatures is most praiseworthy, every unprejudiced person must be prepared to admit. It is not because the world may censure his plan, and the bulk of mankind object to it, that it is not worthy of adoption. No public benefit, no invention of moment, no theory in literature, politics, art, or science, has been started, however reasonable and clear its consequences, but the world has censured it, and flung every obstacle in its way, though afterwards it has been completely successful. We should not, therefore, be inclined to judge of Mr. Owen's plan like the sneerers at all innovation, who cling to an old absurd proposition, the fallacy of which brutal instinct might detect; neither should we, on the other hand, support it, unless we saw its minute details were plainly consistent with reason. Of the success of his scheme in a cotton-factory, or foundry, or indeed in any concern where a number of persons are employed together, there can be no doubt; but we do not think it practicable for the relief of a scattered population of different trades, habits, and manners, the disciplining of whom alone would occupy a long period of time. If, however, the trial should be made and succeed, and it is well worthy of trial and success, we shall be agreeably disappointed. Mr. Owen's good efforts are worthy of reward; and we should be among the foremost to greet him in the moment of triumph.

#### NATURAL HISTORY.

**An Analysis of the Natural Classifications of Mammalia, for the Use of Students and Travellers. By T. Edward Bowdich, Esq. 8vo.**

This little book, Mr. Bowdich observes, is principally compiled for those of his country-

men whose remote situations in our colonies do not permit of their acquiring the requisite knowledge of zoology by studying collections; and it is well calculated to relieve the painful mortification which, as he remarks very justly, "a sensible mind always feels on leaving scientific facilities without having taken the necessary advantage of them."

**An Introduction to the Ornithology of Cuvier, for the Use of Students and Travellers.** By T. Edward Bowdich.

This manual has the same object in view as the analysis above-mentioned. The text is translated from Cuvier, arranged in a tabular form, illustrated by figures, and explained by notes containing the fruits of Mr. Bowdich's study on the subject, preparatory to a second travel in Africa. All these performances are illustrated with lithographic drawings.

**Zoological Researches in the Island of Java, &c. &c. with Figures of Native Quadrupeds and Birds.** By Thomas Horsfield, M.D. F.L.S. Number I. 4to. 11. 1s.

**General and Particular Descriptions of the Vertebrated Animals, arranged conformably to the Modern Discoveries and Improvements in Zoology.** By Edward Griffith. Part I. Monkeys and Lemurs. Imperial 8vo. With Coloured Plates, after Drawings from Nature. 11. 5s. boards.

**Sprengel's Philosophy of Plants.** 8vo. 15s.

#### NOVELS, ROMANCES, &c.

**Heraline, or Opposite Proceedings.** By L. M. Hawkins. 4 vols. 8vo.

Miss Hawkins's characteristics in writing are verbosity tedious as Richardson's, without his power of giving interest to trifles; quaintness sometimes bordering on vulgarity; a knowledge of the world, which only skills her in drawing disagreeable pictures; and a choice of characters and incidents which leaves the reader at all times quite sufficiently master of himself to judge very coolly of her method of exhibiting them. We do not mean to deny her good sense, quickness of observation, and integrity of principle; but there is a tone of self-conceit, of imaginary superiority even over the personages of her own creating, and a pettiness of satire that prevents her from either affecting, of which indeed she appears to disclaim all intention, or instructing in the degree, which, to do her justice, we believe she wishes and intends. In the whole of these four large and tedious volumes there is scarcely one of the *dramatis personæ* that interests us more than another. The good are not brought home enough for us to love them, the bad are kept in the back-ground enough to prevent our feeling much alarm for their influence. The Lady Heraline's character is formed, by very improbable means, into something so repulsive as to give her little claim on our sympathy; and Caroline Monternæ, who is perfectly amiable,

has yet no great power over our admiration. After wading through nearly four volumes of cross-purposes, most tediously spun out, it is, however, a little hard to be deprived of the pleasure of dwelling on any thing more agreeable, by finding the work brought to an abrupt and scarcely intelligible conclusion, just as the bad are about to become good, and the distressed happy.

**The Privateer; a Tale.** 2 vols. 12mo.

There is considerable merit in this story. It is at once simple and interesting, and affords as many materials for curiosity as a hacknied novel-writer would have dilated into twice the number of volumes. The characters of Makay Ayrton and Wandering Willie are well sustained, and the author proves himself equally capable of the affecting and the ludicrous. It is not the least part of the merit of this little work, that, although the scene is laid on Scottish ground, and the incidents belong to the beginning of the last century, there is no imitation in it of "The Great Unknown," as the quackery of modern literature is pleased to term the author of the "Tales of My Landlord."

**The Ayrshire Legatees.** 12mo.

This little story has been given to the public already, by portions, in Blackwood's Magazine. It will, however, be read to more advantage in the concentrated form before us. It is written on the plan of Humphrey Clinker; each individual of the family, whose adventures it relates, describing the peculiar impressions made on him by the surrounding circumstances. The comparison between London and Edinburgh, (p. 25,) the remarks on English conversation, and the sketches of character given as made during an attendance on the late trial of the Queen, will be found particularly interesting.

**Bleddyn; a Welsh National Tale.** 12mo. 5s. 6d.

**Tales of the Ton. Second Series.** 4 vols. 12mo. 11. 4s.

**The Irish Necromancer, or Deer Park.** 3 vols. 16s. 6d.

#### POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

**The Union of the Roses; a Tale of the Fifteenth Century.** 8vo. 7s. 6d.

This little poem, which may be styled a versification of a tale after the manner of Sir Walter Scott, is superior in merit to most of the numerous imitations of the northern bard, which have issued from the press of late years. It is founded on the love-adventures of the Earl of Richmond, from the battle of Barnet, until the death of Richard at Bosworth-field, and the marriage of that prince with the daughter of King Edward, who takes refuge from the power of Richard in the castle of Fitzhugh. Some passages possess considerable merit, particularly the peasant's song in the first Canto. Some objections may undoubtedly be made to the lack of care in working up the piece; and there is not quite the particularization that might be wished to make an impression in treating of ancient usages and feudal times.

But the present work comes evidently from a mind capable of producing such an impression by proper attention and farther study. It has the seeds of genius, which only require to be developed. We trust the writer will meet us again, and do justice to such promising talents, by trying a more unbeaten path—recollecting Dr. Johnson's observation in *Rasselas*, "that no man was ever great by imitation."

*My Note Book; or, Sketches from the Gallery of St. Stephen's; a Satirical Poem.* By W. Woodfall, Esq. 8vo. 5s.

*The Cottage of Pella; a Tale of Palestine, with other Poems.* By John Holland, 8vo. 3s.

#### TRAVELS.

*Travels of Cosmo the Third, Grand Duke of Tuscany, through England, during the Reign of King Charles, 1669.* 4to.

We have seldom, in all our experience of the art of book-making, and the rage for translations and reprints, seen a more cumbrous specimen of misapplied labour than is exhibited in this ponderous volume, which professes to be "faithfully translated from the original Italian by a distinguished pen." We are told by the editor, that the MS. whence this portion is taken, "fills two immense folio volumes, and is preserved in the Laurentian Library at Rome." We are told, likewise, that the English resident in Florence have viewed that part of the *Travels* which relates to England with so much interest, that it is solely "for the more general gratification of this curiosity of his countrymen that the writer submits the present work to the public." This is extremely obliging in him; but his statement only confirms us in our opinion, that the major part of our countrymen who go abroad had much better stay at home, and become acquainted with matters that more nearly concern them—for this account, which, it seems, so much excites their interest at Florence, tells them nothing but what they could learn from a hundred publications at their own fire-sides, of either remote or recent date; and affords scarcely a remark to distinguish it from any dull *Gazetteer* whatsoever, except that in one place we are informed his Highness condescended to sup in company, and at another chose to sup alone, with a few eulogiums, from time to time, on the address and dignity with which his Highness contrived to have the last kiss of his Majesty's hand, or made his bows to the people around. The character of Cosmo was contemptible, and his sway was fatal to the country over which he ruled. The only really interesting part of the volume is the account of his private life, and of the different individuals in his family, which is given in a kind of introduction; and which would have been well worth, in a separate essay, about a tenth part of the sum which is charged for all the dross annexed to it. Thirty-nine views, as delineated by the artists in the suite of Cosmo, are given in, to

gratify, we presume, the reader, with allowing him to see how inferior they are to whatever the commonest artist in our own country in the present day would produce; but if any part of the four guineas, which is the price of the book, is to be laid to their account, even this gratification is purchased somewhat too dearly.

*Notes on the Cape of Good Hope; made during an Excursion in that Colony, in the year 1820.* 7s. 6d.

These notes, as the author modestly terms them, contain, in the space of a couple of hundred pages, more real information than may often be found in a couple of quarto volumes. The style is easy and vivacious:—the remarks of the author shew him to possess a mind equally observant and reflective—his account of Cape Town, and of St. Helena, bring the places, in all their dull forlornness, at once before the reader's eye, and his hints to emigrants are equally valuable for their good sense and their impartiality. That those whom absolute want drives from their mother country must be gainers by venturing to expatriate themselves, he is very ready to admit their: first necessity is to live—and in the new settlements they will be sure to live better than they could do at home, with less exertion and no anxiety; but with men of education and refined feeling it is very different, and most affectingly does he describe the situation in which such will inevitably find themselves amidst all the dreariness, mental anxiety, and bodily harassments, inseparable from the conversion of an uninhabited waste into a habitable abode. Forcibly also does he point out the folly of sending out, among those who are to be regarded as the mere pioneers in the way of cultivation, a number of artists and mechanics, whose occupations, wholly dependent upon the caprices of luxury, or at least connected with a high state of civilization, must be useless in an infant settlement—such as brass-letter-founders, engravers, musical-instrument-makers, teachers of the piano-forte, &c. One gentleman provided himself with types and a printing press, with a view of setting up a *Weekly Courant*; another brought a sedan chair, for his wife to pay her visits in; and our own poet laureate was considerate enough, no doubt remembering the power possessed by Orpheus, of civilizing the barbarians and taming the wild beasts by the magic of his lyre, to give a brother poet of considerable respectability an introduction to the governor, in order that he might be enabled to invoke the muses of Kafferland under proper patronage. Some just and touching reflections on the vanity of human greatness, as suggested by a meditative walk in the little kitchen-garden of Napoleon at St. Helena, conclude this interesting volume, which has no fault except that of brevity.

*Travels in South Europe, from Modern Writers, with Remarks and Observations.* By the Rev. William Bingley, M.A. F.L.S. 12mo. 6s. 6d.



## LITERARY REPORT.

The Rev. JOHN CAMPBELL, Kingsland, London, is about to publish a second volume of Travels, containing an account of his second visit to South Africa. During the journey he travelled upwards of three thousand miles, through a country, a great part of which had never been explored by Europeans. An account is also given of the cities of Mashow and Marootzee, the former consisting of twelve, and the latter of sixteen thousand inhabitants. The work will also contain a map of the country through which he travelled, engravings of some of the towns, and drawings illustrative of the dress, customs, &c. of the natives.

ALEXANDER JAMIESON, author of "A Treatise on the Construction of Maps," and "A Grammar of Geography and Elementary Astronomy," has now in the press A Celestial Atlas; being an exact representation of the starry firmament, as it appears to the eye of an observer on the earth. This work comprises general constructions of the hemispheres and zodiac, with particular projections of the successive constellations from pole to pole, in thirty copper-plate engravings. Each plate is to be accompanied by a scientific description of its contents, with the method of finding, in the heavens, the places of the constellations it contains, and a solution of such problems, usually performed on the celestial globe, as may be accomplished by maps.

The Rev. EDW. CHICHESTER will soon publish, in three 8vo. volumes, Deism compared with Christianity.

The Speeches of the Rt. Hon. Henry Grattan, with a Memoir by his Son, are printing in four 8vo volumes.

JOHN COCHRANE, Esq. will shortly publish, a Treatise on the Game of Chess, in an 8vo volume, illustrated by numerous diagrams.

ANTHONY TODD THOMPSON, Esq. is preparing for publication, Lectures on Botany.

The Miscellaneous Tracts of the late Dr. WM. WITHERING, with a Memoir by WM. WITHERING, esq. in two 8vo vols. are nearly ready for publication.

Mr. E. BELLCHAMBERS is printing, in 8vo. a corrected edition of the Life of Colley Cibber, with additional notes and remarks.

Mr. T. C. HANSARD is printing, in a 4to volume, an Historical Sketch of the Origin and Progress of Printing; including the process of Stereotyping, and of Lithographic Printing.

Dr. CAREY has in the press, The Greek Terminations, including the Dialects and Poetic Licences, in Alphabetic Order, with References to the Grammar, on the same plan as his "Clue for Young Latinists," lately published.

Mr. JAS. HENDERSON will soon publish, a copious History of Brazil, in 4to. with thirty plates and maps.

Mr. S. F. GRAY has in the press, in two 8vo vols. a Natural Arrangement of British Plants, preceded by an Introduction to Botany.

In the press, The Physician's Guide; being a Popular Dissertation on Fevers, Inflammations, and all Diseases connected with them. By ADAM DODS, M.D. Worcester, Author of "An Introductory Essay to a Series on Blood-letting."

The first volume of Mr. A. T. THOMSON's Lectures on Botany, is almost ready for publication. It will contain the descriptive anatomy and physiology of those organs which are necessary for the growth and preservation of the plant; and will be illustrated by more than one hundred wood-cuts and ten copper-plates. It is intended to form the First Part of a complete System of Elementary Botany.

It is proposed to publish, by subscription, The Royal Exile; or Poetical Epistles, supposed to be written by Mary Queen of Scots, during the early part of her Captivity in England: to which will be added, other Original Poems. By a Young Lady. Edited by her Father, with a Preface, Notes, and a Dissertation by him, on the Life and Character of the Scottish Queen. The profits of the publication to be applied in aid of the Society, in Sheffield, for the Relief of Poor Widows and Single Females, of upwards of Sixty-five years of age.

Chevalier Johnstone's Memoirs of the Rebellion of 1745 and 1746, will be published in 8vo. immediately.

*Nearly ready for Publication,*

A Treatise on Scrofula; (to which the Jacksonian Prize for the year 1818, was adjudged by the Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons). By Eusebius Matthew Lloyd, senior Surgeon to the General Dispensary, Aldersgate-street, &c. &c. one vol. 8vo.

Sermons and Miscellaneous Pieces; by the Rev. Robert Wynnell Mayow, formerly of Exeter College, Oxford, and Curate of Ardwick, near Manchester. To which is prefixed a Memoir of his Life.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from June 17, to June 26, 1821.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1821	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1821.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
June 17	47	60	30,28	30,28	June 22	51	57	30,26	
18	47	67	30,30	30,28	23	52	55	30,25	
19	43	64	30,21	30,17	24	50	56	30,17	
20	41	62	30,11	30,03	25	52	62	30,21	
21	50	59	30,17	30	26	55	67	30,17	

*Reflections on the Barometer.*—It is generally understood, that as water in a pump ascends only to the height of 33 feet, the point of equipoise between it and the column of air, operating on its external surface, so mercury, from its superior gravity in the glass tube of a barometer, is balanced by its column of air, at about 28 inches from the surface of its reservoir below. Heat, by rarifying the air, as well as by its influence of expansion on the mercury, varies that point of equipoise. But that cause operating sometimes nearly equally on the air and mercury, balances its effect; at other times, materially influences the barometer.

Motion in the air or wind, has a very instantaneous effect on the mercury, which by its strong susceptibility of impression, by the contact of its fluid surface with the varying atmosphere, seems instantly to participate in the tremulous motion of the air when agitated, and to be nearly affected in the same manner, as when the barometer is shook violently by the hand; which operation, whether the glass be rising or falling, always depresses it in the first instance, and the succeeding causes tend to raise or lower it further afterwards. This is in part accounted for, by the tremulous motion thus given to the mercury, destroying its power of adhesion to the internal parts of the tube.

From this cause proceeds principally the prognosticating quality of the barometer, as it conveys instantaneously the

change passing in the atmosphere, and prepares it thus as it were, for subsequent effect.

The chief operating power remains, however, in the specific weight of the atmosphere. When that, from concurring causes, becomes so thin or tenuous, as to be unable to resist the mutual attraction of the vaporous particles afloat in the air, or hinder their formation into fogs or rain, as well as prevent them (from their preponderating gravity) being precipitated to the earth; then it is evident, that such a column of thin air must bear comparatively but lightly on the external surface of the mercury, and occasion it to descend in the tube. The rain too in its descent absorbs some of the finer particles of the air, which become latent in the water, and thereby diminishes the electricity of the column which has access to the mercury; and on the contrary, when the air happens to be of that buoyant elastic quality, as to be able to support the vapours, to prevent the mutual attraction of their particles, and to mix so intimately with them, as to disperse them equally through the whole atmosphere, thereby rendering it transparent and serene, it becomes equally evident, that a column of such air must be possessed of more specific gravity than the former, and by its pressure on the surface of the mercury, must naturally tend to raise it in the tube of the barometer

††† It is very remarkable that the thermometer on the longest day this year was one degree lower than on the shortest day last year.—*Provincial Paper.*

## AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE time when the various duties of the harvest-field will commence appears to be still distant, even in those counties which are generally ten days or a fortnight in advance; and we are consequently led to infer, that the commencement of harvest will be almost general at one and the same time throughout the kingdom, and that not before the last week in August or the first in September.

The wheats, it is true, are now full-eared, but the flowering process is scarcely concluded; they have, as we anticipated, acquired a considerable length of stem, and are already fallen or lodged, not so much by reason of great bulk, as from a superinduced vegetation and weakened stem: nor is the ear so large and well-filled as we have been accustomed to notice.

Barley is an abundant crop on some superior lands, particularly in Norfolk, but in the aggregate we apprehend it

will fall short of an average produce. Oats are heavy, full-eared and promising. Beans and peas have blossomed profusely, and the pods appear to set well, but they are each more backward (and particularly the latter) than we almost ever remember to have seen them.

Hay proves a heavy crop nearly without exception, and the major part of it is secured in excellent condition.

Potatoes have planted well, and promise an abundant crop; and mangel-wurzel (the cultivation of which is becoming more extensive) makes a no less flattering appearance.

Turnips have almost wholly escaped the depredations of the fly, and there is at this time a greater breadth of healthy-looking plants than we have witnessed for some years past.

Orchards are supposed to have been injured by frosty nights, and some doubts are entertained lest the hop-bine should prove affected from a similar cause.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN, per Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, in the Twelve Maritime Districts, from Official Returns received in the Weeks ending, June 23, 30, July 7, 14.

DISTRICTS.					1 Week		2 Week		3 Week		4 Week	
1 London	—	—	—	—	58s	10d	54s	6d	55s	0d	55s	5d
2 Suffolk and Cambridge	—	—	—	—	51	5	50	7	51	6	50	6
3 Norfolk	—	—	—	—	50	3	49	3	49	0	49	1
4 Lincoln and York	—	—	—	—	49	8	48	0	47	9	49	3
5 Durham and Northumberland	—	—	—	—	51	1	52	3	52	5	52	1
6 Cumberland and Westmoreland	—	—	—	—	57	5	56	5	55	4	55	3
7 Lancashire and Cheshire	—	—	—	—	54	3	54	3	52	11	53	4
8 Flint, Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Merioneth	—	—	—	—	53	2	54	4	52	10	53	8
9 Cardigan, Pembroke, Carmarthen, Glamorgan	—	—	—	—	47	9	47	1	47	8	47	8
10 Gloucester, Somerset, & Monmouth	—	—	—	—	48	10	47	10	48	4	48	7
11 Devon and Cornwall	—	—	—	—	53	4	53	3	53	1	53	6
12 Dorset and Hants	—	—	—	—	51	0	51	1	51	0	51	5

Aggregate Average, June 23d 51s 10d.—30th 51s 6d—July 7th 51s 5d—14th 51s 7d

POTATOES.—Covent Garden Market.—Per Cwt.			MEAT, by Carcase per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate Market.			COAL MARKET. July 13.		
Ware	2s 6d	to 0s 4d	Beef	2s 8d	to 3s 6d	Newcastle, from	30s 0d	to 42s 3d
Middlings	1 0	to 0 2	Mutton	2 2	to 3 4	Sunderland, from	34 6	to 43 0d
Chats	1 0	to 0 0	Veal	3 8	to 4 8	Price of Quartern Loaf in the		
Apples	0 0	to 0 0	Pork	2 8	to 4 8	Metropolis.—Best Wheatens, 9½d		
Onions	0 0	to 0 0	Lamb	2 8	to 4 8			

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.										QUARTERS OF ENGLISH GRAIN, &c. arrived Coastwise, from July 16 to 21.									
SMITHFIELD.—Hay, 3l 8s to 4l 15s Aver. 3l 19s 0d										Wheat	6,469	Pease	633	Malt	3,493				
Clover, 3 10 to 5 0 — 4 5 0										Barley	423	Tares	—	Beans	1,712				
Straw, 1 8 to 1 16 — 1 12 0										Oats	7,050	Rape	52	Linseed	—				
WHITECHAPEL. Hay, 3 10 to 4 8 — 3 19 0										Rye	—	Brank	—	Mustard	30				
Straw, 1 10 to 1 16 — 1 13 0										Various Seeds, 129 qrs.—Flour, 8,181 sacks.									
Clover, 4 0 to 5 5 — 4 12 6										Ireland.—Wheat, —; Oats, 725 qrs.;									
										Flour, 360 sacks—Foreign—Brank, —									
										qrs.—Flour, — barrels.—Hemp 55 qrs.									

PRICE OF HOPS, per Cwt. in the Borough.

New Bags.			New Pockets.		
Kent	2l 0s	to 3l 15s	Sussex	2l 0s	to 3l 0s
Essex	0 0	to 0 0	Yearling Bags, 0s	to 0s	
Kent	2l 0s	to 4l 4s	Sussex	2l 0s	to 3l 5
Essex	0 0	to 0 0	Yearling Pock.	35s	to 50

## COMMERCIAL REPORT.

*Lloyd's Coffee-house, July 20, 1821.*

THE late long prevalence of easterly winds has had very distressing effects in some parts of the ocean; and various vessels have been so long on their passage, that great risk of the most fatal consequences was incurred by them. Beside the severe sufferings of the crews, the delay has, in many cases, affected the consignees; and spread a kind of uncertainty over commerce, as nobody could venture to anticipate the arrival of the cargoes, or what effect they might have on the market. The probability is, that a considerable number of arrivals will all be reported together; and possibly, something like a glut of some commodities may be experienced. We have, however, often remarked, that coincident with numerous arrivals has been a numerous advance of buyers; the reason of which seems to be, that these also have had no opportunity of laying out their money during the interval; and therefore they come with full purses, and proportionate eagerness to meet the market.

This statement particularly affects the SUGAR trade. The demand for the article is limited, greatly owing to the cause stated; and even good qualities have been coldly looked at. A considerable sensation was produced by the determination of an eminent house to sell, and rather to submit to some reduction than fail of the intention. Those who draw auguries from similar incidents have ventured to anticipate a considerable reduction in price; while others see nothing in it that should cause apprehension; and though the business done is not extensive, yet, hitherto, no important variation is discoverable. On the whole, it is most likely that this precedent will not be followed by extensive effects.

The Refined Market may be pronounced dull, yet by no means overstocked; and the prices rather stationary than varying, or marking any inclination to give way.

Among the causes which often occasion a fluctuation in various branches of commerce, are those floating rumours of foreign military preparations which vitally affect the interest of nations. Happily, our own nation is not affected, nor has any branch of national industry

suffered under these anticipations. So far as concerns commerce, the effects are not sensible, as yet: nevertheless, the holders of naval stores decline selling at the present prices; and this hesitation is likely to pervade several businesses connected with the outfit of vessels.

COFFEE is somewhat more in demand than it has been; and the inquiry seems to be rather in a progressive state. Good prices have lately been refused for fair specimens of the article, though not to be called *extra*, or *superfine*. As this can only be accounted for on the supposition of better terms expected, it is more than possible, that there may be a kind of waiting for events abroad, though not acknowledged, by which this article may be affected. We believe the supply to be actually quite sufficient, and what Dr. Johnson was said to have called the *potentiality* of supply, to be almost unlimited. In fact, the cultivation of the plant is, after a while, attended with little trouble; and the temptation to engage in it has had a very general influence among the planters.

COTTON has been in very respectable demand; and it is still more satisfactory to describe this as being for home consumption. This implies work for the industrious, and greatly do we indulge the hope that the year will prove to have been very encouraging to this manufacture. At Liverpool the demand has been lively, and the buyers have stocked themselves freely; which, together with the sudden arrival of a number of vessels, whose cargoes were not known, but were thought to be extensive, has rather silenced the market; but the prices continue without decline.

The SILK Trade has every appearance of doing well: the sale at the India-House promises to realize an advance on the prices of the last sale; for the best silks, of 1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb. Till this be determined by the event, the prices must be considered as little other than nominal. The consumption of silk for dresses on our late gala day, with what are farther in preparation for the expected appearances at Court, will certainly animate this branch of business. Silks and sattins will, no doubt, be general wear through the winter.

## Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 25th June to 25th July, 1821.

Days, 1821.	Bank Stock	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	5 per Ct. Navy.	Long Annuities	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	4 p. Ct. Ind. Bnd.	Ex. Bills, 2d. pr. Day.
June 25	—	76	—	94	—	—	—	—	—	46 pm.	1 dis. 2 pm.
26	—	76½	—	94	—	10½	—	—	—	46 pm.	1 dis. 2 pm.
27	—	76½	—	94	—	10½	—	—	—	44 pm.	2 dis. 2 pm.
28	220½	75½	—	93½	4½	10½	—	—	—	47 pm.	1 pm. 2 dis.
29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	—	76	—	94	—	10½	—	—	—	46 pm.	1 dis. 4 pm.
July 1	—	76½	—	94½	—	10½	—	—	—	53 pm.	3 pm. par.
2	220½	76½	—	94½	4	—	—	—	—	51 pm.	2 5 pm.
3	—	76½	—	94½	—	10½	75½	—	—	55 pm.	3 4 pm.
4	—	76½	—	94½	—	10½	—	—	—	—	5 4 pm.
5	221½	76½	7	94½	5	10½	—	—	—	56 pm.	5 1 pm.
6	—	77	—	95	4½	10½	—	—	—	57 pm.	2 4 pm.
7	224	77	—	95½	—	10½	—	—	—	59 pm.	4 6 pm.
8	224	77½	—	95½	—	10½	—	—	—	55 pm.	4 6 pm.
9	224	77½	—	95½	—	10½	—	—	—	56 pm.	4 5 pm.
10	222½	77½	—	95½	—	10½	—	—	—	56 pm.	4 6 pm.
11	223½	77½	—	95½	—	10½	—	—	—	57 pm.	4 6 pm.
12	223	77½	—	95½	—	10½	—	—	—	56 pm.	4 6 pm.
13	223½	77½	—	95½	—	10½	—	—	—	55 pm.	4 6 pm.
14	222	77½	—	95½	—	10½	—	—	—	57 pm.	5 4 pm.
15	222½	77	—	95½	—	10½	—	—	—	55 pm.	4 6 pm.
16	222½	77	—	95½	—	10½	—	—	—	57 pm.	5 4 pm.
17	222½	76½	7½	95½	—	10½	—	224½	—	58 pm.	5 4 pm.
18	223	77½	—	95½	—	10½	76	225	—	58 pm.	5 4 pm.
19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20	223	77½	—	95½	2	100½	76½	225	—	58 pm.	4 6 pm.
21	225	77½	—	95½	6	100½	—	225½	84	60 pm.	6 3 pm.
22	221½	76½	5½	94½	5½	108½	75½	224	—	58 pm.	4 6 pm.
23	221½	76½	—	94½	5½	109	—	—	—	59 pm.	4 6 pm.
24	221½	76½	—	94½	5½	109	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

All Exchequer Bills dated prior to July 1820, have been advertised to be paid off.

## BANKRUPTS,

FROM JUNE 19 TO JULY 14, 1821, INCLUSIVE.

N.B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London; and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

ACASTER, T. Beal, innkeeper. (Wood, Pontefract)  
 A'Dams, H. H. riford, shoemaker. (Stratton and Allport, Shoreditch)  
 Almonworth, T. H. Halliwell, calico-printer. (Cross and Hooton, Bolton)  
 Astley, A. Brook, snuff, farmer. (Griffiths, Southampton buildings, Chancery-lane)  
 Baghote, Sir T. Lyndall Park, baker. (Stons, Tophury)  
 Banks, W. and Perry, J. B. Birmingham, dealers. (Tyndale and Rawlin)  
 Bardsley, J. jun Manchester, cotton-spinner. (Wood, Manchester)  
 Barnett, T. Birmingham, merchant. (Spurrier & Co.)  
 Barnwell, J. Leamington Priory, carpenter. (Platt, New Rowels, coast)  
 Bennet, J. Marsham, miller. (Furbank, North Andover-street)  
 Betts, J. T. Aldgate High-street. (Lang, Fenchurch-st.)  
 Bowmar, J. Goltso, farmer. (Lanford, Boston)  
 Cann, W. Okchampton, ironmouget. (Cory and Cross, Bristol)  
 Cardwell, H. and Smith, J. Wath-upon-Thames, flax-spinners. (Higgs, Helton)  
 Cayzer, J. M. Brook, innkeeper. (Lynch and Lagger, Plymouth Dock)  
 Clough, J. and R. Leadenhall-street, linen-drugers. (Dimes and Chetfield)  
 Coates, H. Bradfield, farmer. (Ambrose, Manningtree)  
 Coombe, J. Lower Shadwell, cooper. (Oddy and Co. Angel court)  
 Cooper, W. Barrow, victualler. (Hargreaves, Leeds)  
 Constable, R. and Lee, R. Hull, merchants. (England)  
 Cox, R. A. Weston, C. Funder, J. and Cox, G. Little Britain, vintners. (Swain and Co.)  
 Dalton, J. Barr St. Edmunds, surgeon. (Lynch)

Draper, W. Maldon, watch-maker. (Lawrence)  
 Dyson, E. Wall-street, dealer. (Benson, Crown-court)  
 Edwards, J. Gough-square, farrier. (M'Duff, Castle-st.)  
 Essex, W. Paddington, wharfinger. (Hartley, Bridge-street)  
 Farley, T. Ratchiff-highway, linen-draper. (Harrison, Crown-court)  
 Fee, J. Hall, broker. (Shaw, Ely-place, Holborn)  
 Fines, T. Romsey, brewer. (Daman)  
 Fines, T. Longcroft, R. G. Romsey, brewers. (Bryant, Southampton)  
 Forsdick, J. Gower-place, builder. (Stratton and Allport, Shoreditch)  
 Fox, J. Dartmouth, ship-owner. (Brooking)  
 Golding, H. Lower Thames-street, wine-merchant. (Lewis, Crutched-france)  
 Goodluck, W. R. Leigh-street, broker. (Taylor, Jewin-street)  
 Griffiths, G. Grantham, timber-merchant. (Newcomen)  
 Gray, J. Bishopsgate-street, silversmith. (Lodington and Hall)  
 Hardwick, S. Hirmingham, builder. (Mole, West Bromwich)  
 Hawley, G. High-street, Shadwell, cheesemonger. (Templer, John-street)  
 Heyworth, J. Leeds, cloth-draper. (Hewitson)  
 Higgs, W. Strand, hatter. (Bramwell, Church-paragon)  
 Hill, J. Dover, saddler. (Nesbitt, Sandwich)  
 Hilton, J. St. Martin's-le-Grand, saddler. (Mills, New North-street)  
 Humphreys, R. Swansea, victualler. (Rowland)  
 Jordan, P. Whitechapel, druggist. (Dickinson and Morris)  
 Knight, W. G. Batcombe, money-exchanger. (Miller, Frome Salwood)





## THE CORONATION.

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*The Coronation.*—The ceremony of the Coronation of his Majesty King George IV. of which due notice had been given, took place on the 19th ult. ; the Abbey church of Westminster and Westminster Hall having both been fitted up for the occasion in the most convenient and superb manner. A platform of communication was erected between them for the procession, proceeding from the grand entrance of the Abbey across Palace-yard to the Hall, covered with blue cloth, having a lower platform on each side for a line of soldiers. Numerous seats were formed, in stages, at every convenient spot whence a view of the procession could be commanded, capable of affording accommodation to an immense number of spectators. Three guineas was the price asked for the major part of these, but the demand was not equal to the supply, and very good places were let on the evening of the 18th as low as seven shillings each.

After twelve o'clock, on the morning of the 19th, the firing of guns and the ringing of bells announced the commencement of the long-expected day, and soon afterwards the whole city was in motion. At three o'clock, a great number of those persons who had taken places to view the spectacle, had already occupied them. The military were at their posts, and different preparatory measures filled up the interval until eight o'clock, when those persons, attired for the occasion, who were to compose the procession, repaired to their different places of rendezvous, which were as follow :—*In the House of Lords*—the Dukes of the Blood Royal and Field Marshals; the Peers; Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg; the Archbishops and Bishops; *in his place*, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod; *below the bar*, the attendants on the Lord High Steward, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord High Constable, and the Lord Chamberlain; the Gentlemen Ushers of the White and Green Rods. *In the Painted Chamber, and adjacent rooms*—the Lord Chief Justice, Master of the Rolls, Vice Chancellor, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Chief Baron, Barons of Exchequer, Justices of both Benches, Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, Attorney and Solicitor general, Serjeants at Law, Masters in Chancery, Lord Mayor and Aldermen, &c. of London, King's

Chaplains having dignities, Six Clerks in Chancery. *In the Chamber forming the House of Lords*—Knights Grand Crosses of the Bath; Knights Commanders of the Bath, and Officers of the Order. *In the Prince's Chamber, or Robing-room*—the Treasurer of the Household; Vice-Chamberlain; Marquis of Londonderry; Register of the Garter; Privy Counsellors, not Peers, nor Knights Grand Crosses of the Bath; Clerks of the Council in ordinary. *In His Majesty's Robing-chamber*—The Royal Train-bearers; Master of the Robes; Groom of the Robes. *Room of the Chairman of Committees*—Lords and Grooms of Bedchamber; Keeper of Privy Purse; Equerries and Pages of Honour; Gentlemen Ushers and Aides-de-camp. *In the Witnesses Room*—Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries. *In the House of Commons and Lobbies*—Gentlemen Pensioners, and Serjeants-at-Arms; Officers and Yeomen of the Guard. *In the Lobby between the House of Lords and Painted Chamber*—The Kings, Heralds, and Pursuivants, of Arms. *In different Parts of Westminster Hall*—The sixteen Barons of the Cinque Ports; the Knight Marshal, and his two Officers; His Majesty's Band; all who preceded the Knight Marshal in the procession.

His Majesty arrived very early in the morning at the Speaker's of the House of Commons. Soon after, the Marquis of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain of the Household, in pursuance of his claim, had repaired to the King with a shirt for His Majesty, opened for the anointing, and with an under-dress of crimson satin. His Majesty was afterwards habited with a surtout of crimson velvet, and with a Royal robe, or mantle, also of crimson velvet, furred with ermine, called the Parliament Robes, and the cap of estate of crimson velvet, turned up with ermine. The King next removed to his chamber, near the South entrance into Westminster Hall. The Peers were called over in the House of Lords by Deputy Garter, and proceeded to the Hall in due order of precedence, where all who composed the procession were marshalled by the Officers of Arms. His Majesty entered the Hall, preceded by the great Officers of State, shortly after nine o'clock, when a gun was fired, and took his seat in the Chair of State at the

table. His Majesty's robes were of great size and richness, and his cap was black, of Spanish shape, ornamented with a spreading plume of white ostrich feathers, which encircled the rim, and was surmounted by a heron's plume. The King wore his hair in thick falling curls over his forehead, and it fell behind his head in a similar shape. He took his seat with an air of majesty, but in a somewhat hurried step, and appeared for the moment oppressed by the imposing solemnity of the scene, which for the first time met his eye. The Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord High Constable, and Deputy Earl Marshal, placed themselves at the outside of the table. The Lord High Steward, the great officers, Deputy Garter, and Black Rod, arranged themselves near the Chair of State, the Royal Trainbearers being on each side of the Throne.

The Lord Chamberlain and the Officers of the Jewel House then presented the four swords; viz. the Sword of State, the pointless Sword *Curtana*, and the two pointed Swords, to the Lord High Constable, and he to the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, who drew them out of their scabbards, and laid them on the table before the King. In the same way were delivered the Great Golden Spurs. Then the Dean and Prebendaries of Westminster entered the Hall with the other insignia of Royalty (which were anciently kept in the Abbey), in the order following:—

Sergeant of the Vestry, in a scarlet mantle.

Children of the King's Chapel, in scarlet mantles, four abreast.

Children of the Choir of Westminster, in surplices, four abreast.

Gentlemen of the King's Chapel, in scarlet mantles, four abreast.

Choir of Westminster, in surplices, four abreast.

Sub-Dean of the Chapel Royal.

Two Pursuivants of Arms.

Two Heralds.

The two Provincial Kings of Arms.

The Dean of Westminster, carrying St. Edward's Crown on a cushion of cloth of gold.

First Prebendary of Westminster, carrying the Orb.

Second Prebendary, carrying the Sceptre with the Dove.

Third Prebendary, carrying the Sceptre with the Cross.

Fourth Prebendary, carrying St. Edward's Staff.

Fifth Prebendary, carrying the Chalice and Patina.

Sixth Prebendary, carrying the Bible.

In this procession they made their reverences, first at the lower end of the Hall; secondly, about the middle, where both the Choirs, opening to the right and left, formed a passage, through which the Officers of Arms passing opened on each side, the Seniors placing themselves nearest the steps: then the Dean and Prebendaries having come to the front of the steps, made their third reverence. The Dean and Prebendaries being come to the foot of the steps, Deputy Garter preceding them, ascended the steps, and approaching near the table before the King, made their last reverence. The Dean then presented the Crown to the Lord High Constable, who delivered it to the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, and by him it was placed on the table before the King. The rest of the regalia were severally delivered by each Prebendary, on his knee, to the Dean, by him to the Lord High Constable, by him to the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, and by him laid on the table. The regalia being thus delivered, the Prebendaries and Dean returned to the middle of the Hall. His Majesty then commanded Deputy Garter to summon the Noblemen and Bishops who were to bear the regalia: the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, then taking up the Swords, Sceptres, Orb, and Crown, placed them in the hands of those by whom they were to be carried.

First, St. Edward's Staff, by the Marquis of Salisbury.

Second, the Spurs, by the Lord Calthorpe, as Deputy to the Baroness Grey de Ruthyn.

Third, the Sceptre with the Cross, by the Marquis Wellesley.

Fourth, the pointed Sword of Temporal Justice, by the Earl of Galloway.

Fifth, the pointed Sword of Spiritual Justice, by the Duke of Northumberland.

Sixth, *Curtana*, or Sword of Mercy, by the Duke of Newcastle.

Seventh, the Sword of State, by the Duke of Dorset.

Eighth, the Sceptre with the Dove, by the Duke of Rutland.

Ninth, the Orb, by the Duke of Devonshire.

Tenth, St. Edward's Crown, by the Marquis of Anglesea, as Lord High Steward.

Eleventh, the Patina, by the Bishop of Gloucester.

Twelfth, the Chalice, by the Bishop of Chester.

Thirteenth, the Bible, by the Bishop of Ely.

The two Bishops of Durham and Bath and Wells were summoned to support the King, but, from their advanced age, the Bishops of Oxford and Lincoln were appointed their deputies, and ascending the steps, placed themselves on each side of the King.

The different parts of the Abbey, which had been fitted up with every attention to splendour and convenience, were fully occupied by nine o'clock. A second gun announced the setting out of the procession to the Abbey. The following anthem, "*O Lord, grant the King a long life,*" &c. was sung in parts, in succession with His Majesty's band playing, the sounding of trumpets, and beating of drums, until the arrival at the Abbey.

*Order of the Procession.*

The King's Herb Woman with her six Maids, strewing the way with herbs.  
Messenger of the College of Arms, in a scarlet cloak, with the arms of the college embroidered on the left shoulder.

The Dean's Beadle of Westminster, with his staff.

The High Constable of Westminster, with his staff, in a scarlet cloak.  
Two household fifes with banners of velvet fringed with gold, and five household drummers in royal livery, drum-covers of crimson velvet, laced and fringed with gold.

The Drum-major, in a rich livery, and a crimson scarf fringed with gold.  
Eight Trumpets in rich liveries; banners of crimson damask embroidered and fringed with gold, to the silver trumpets.  
Kettle-drums, drum-covers of crimson damask embroidered and fringed with gold.

Eight Trumpets in liveries, as before.

Sergeant Trumpeter with his mace.

The Knight Marshal, attended by his officers.

The Six Clerks in Chancery.

The King's Chaplains having dignities, four and four.

The Sheriffs of London.

The Aldermen and Recorder of London.

Masters in Chancery.

The King's Sergeants at Law.

The King's Ancient Sergeant.

The King's Solicitor General.

The King's Attorney General.

Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.

Sergeant of the Vestry of the Chapel Royal.

Sergeant Porter.

Children of the Choir of Westminster, in surplices.

Children of the Chapel Royal, in surplices, with scarlet mantles over them.

Choir of Westminster, in surplices.

Gentlemen of the Chapel Royal, in scarlet mantles.

Sub Dean of the Chapel Royal, in a scarlet gown.

Prebendaries of Westminster, in surplices and rich copes.

The Dean of Westminster, in a surplice and rich cope.

Pursuivants of Scotland and Ireland, in their tabards.

**HIS MAJESTY'S BAND.**

Officers attendant on the Knights Commanders of the Bath, in their mantles, chains, and badges.

Knights Commanders of the Bath, not Peers.

Officers of the Order of the Bath, in their mantles, chains, and badges.

Knights Grand Crosses of the Bath (not Peers), in the full habit of their Order, caps in their hands.

A Pursuivant of Arms, in his tabard.

Barons of the Exchequer, and Justices of both Benches.

The Lord Chief Baron  
of the Exchequer.

The Lord Chief Justice  
of the Common Pleas.

The Vice Chancellor.

The Master of the Rolls.

The Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

The Clerks of the Council in Ordinary.

Privy Councillors, not Peers.

Register of the Order of the Garter.

**Knights of the Garter (not Peers), in the full habit and collar of the Order, caps in their hands.**

**His Majesty's Vice Chamberlain.**

**Comptroller of his Majesty's Household.** **Treasurer of his Majesty's Household, bearing the Crimson Bag with the medals.**

**A Pursuivant of Arms, in his tabard.**

**Heralds of Scotland and Ireland, in their tabards and collars of SS.**

**THE STANDARD OF HANOVER, borne by the Earl of Mayo.**

**Barons, in their robes of estate of crimson velvet, their coronets in their hands.**

**A Herald, in his tabard and collar of SS.**

**STANDARD OF IRELAND, borne by Lord Beresford.**

**STANDARD OF SCOTLAND, borne by the Earl of Lauderdale.**

**The Bishops of England and Ireland, in their rochetts, caps in their hands.**

**Two Heralds, in their tabards and collars of SS.**

**Viscounts, in their robes of estate, their coronets in their hands.**

**Two Heralds, in their tabards and collars of SS.**

**THE STANDARD OF ENGLAND, borne by Lord Hill.**

**Earls, in their robes of estate, their coronets in their hands.**

**Two Heralds, in their tabards and collars of SS.**

**THE UNION STANDARD, borne by Earl Harcourt.**

**Marquisses, in their robes of estate, their coronets in their hands.**

**The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, in his robes of estate, his coronet in his hand, attended by an Officer of the Jewel-office in a scarlet mantle, with a crown embroidered on his left shoulder, bearing a cushion, on which were placed the Ruby Ring and the Sword to be girt about the King.**

**The Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household, in his robes of estate, his coronet in his hand.**

**THE ROYAL STANDARD, borne by the Earl of Harrington.**

**King of Arms of the Ionian Order of St. Michael and St. George, in his tabard, crown in his hand.**

**Gloucester King of Arms, in his tabard, crown in his hand.**

**Hanover King of Arms in his tabard, crown in his hand.**

**Dukes, in their robes of estate, their coronets in their hands.**

**Ulster King of Arms, in his tabard, crown in his hand.**

**Clarenceux King of Arms, in his tabard, crown in his hand.**

**Norroy King of Arms, in his tabard, crown in his hand.**

**The Lord Privy Seal, in his robes of estate, coronet in his hand.**

**The Lord President of the Council, in his robes of estate, coronet in his hand.**

**Archbishops of Ireland.**

**The Archbishop of York, in his rochet, cap in his hand.**

**The Lord High Chancellor, in his robes of estate, with his coronet in his hand, bearing his purse, and attended by his Pursebearer.**

**The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, in his rochet, cap in his hand.**

**Two Sergeants at Arms.**

**THE REGALIA.**

**St. Edward's Staff, borne by the Marquis of Salisbury. The third Sword, borne by the Earl of Galloway.**

**The Gold Spurs, borne by the Lord Calthorpe. Curtana, borne by the Duke of Newcastle.**

**The Sceptre with the Cross borne by the Marquis Wellesley. The second Sword, borne by the Duke of Northumberland.**

**Two Sergeants at Arms.**

**Usher of the Green Rod.**

**Usher of the White Rod.**

**The Lord Mayor of London, in his gown, collar, and jewel, bearing the city mace.**

**The Lord Lyon of Scotland, in his tabard, carrying his crown and sceptre.**

**Garter Principal King of Arms, in his tabard, bearing his crown and sceptre.**

**Gent. Usher of the Black Rod, bearing his rod.**

**The Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain of England, in his robes of estate, his coronet and his white staff in his hand.**



His Royal Highness the Prince Leopold, in the full habit of the Order of the Garter.  
His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, in his robes of estate, carrying in his right hand his baton as Field Marshal, and in his left his coronet.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, in his robes of estate, &c.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, in his robes of estate, &c.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, in his robes of estate, &c.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York, in his robes of estate, &c.

The High Constable of Ireland, in his robes, coronet in his hand, with his staff. The High Constable of Scotland, in his robes, coronet in his hand, with his staff.

Two Serjeants at Arms.

The Deputy Earl Marshal,  
with his staff.

The Sword of State,  
borne by the Duke of Dorset.

The Lord High Constable of England, in his robes, his coronet in his hand, with his staff; attended by a Page, carrying his baton of Field Marshal.

Two Serjeants at Arms.

A Gentleman carrying  
the staff of the Lord  
High Steward.

The Sceptre  
with the  
Dove, carried  
by the Duke of  
Rutland.

The Patina,  
borne by the  
Bishop of  
Gloucester.

St. Edward's Crown,  
carried by the Lord  
High Steward.

The Bible,  
borne by the  
Bishop of Ely.

The Orb, carried  
by the Duke of  
Devonshire.

The Chalice,  
borne by the  
Bishop of  
Chester.

A Gentleman carrying  
the coronet of the  
Lord High Steward.

### THE KING,

Twenty Gentlemen  
Pensioners, with the  
Standard Bearer.

Supporter :  
Lord  
Bishop of  
Oxford.

in the royal robes, wearing a cap of estate, adorned with jewels, under a canopy of cloth of gold, borne by 16 Barons of the Cinque Ports. His Majesty's train borne by 8 eldest Sons of Peers, assisted by the Master of the Robes, and followed by the Groom of the Robes.

Supporter .  
Lord  
Bishop of  
Lincoln.

Twenty Gentlemen  
Pensioners, with the  
Lieutenant.

Captain of the Yeomen of  
the Guard.

Gold Stick of the Life  
Guards in waiting.

Captain of the Band of Gen-  
tlemen Pensioners.

Lords of the King's Bedchamber.

The Keeper of his Majesty's Privy Purse.

Grooms of the King's Bedchamber.

Equerries and Pages of Honour.

Aides-de-Camp.

Gentlemen Ushers.

Physicians, Surgeons, Apothecaries.

Ensign of the Yeomen of the Guard. Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard.

His Majesty's Pages in full state liveries.

His Majesty's Footmen in full state liveries.

Exons of the Yeomen of the  
Guard.

Yeomen of the Guard.

Exons of the Yeomen of the  
Guard.

Gentlemen Harbinger of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

Clerk of the Cheque

to the Yeomen of the Guard.

Clerk of the Cheque

to the Gentlemen Pensioners.

Yeomen of the Guard.

The procession having reached the Abbey, and the persons composing it having taken their places, the King, ascending the theatre, passed on the south side of the throne to his chair of state on the east side, opposite to the altar : and after his private devotion (kneeling down upon the faldstool), took his seat, the two Bishops, his supporters, standing on each side : the Noblemen bearing

the four swords on his right hand, the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain and the Lord High Constable on his left : the Great Officers of State, the Deputy Earl Marshal, the Dean of Westminster, the Noblemen bearing the regalia, Train-bearers, with Deputy Garter, the Lord Lyon, the Lord Mayor of London, and Black Rod, standing about the King's chair.

The important business of the day commenced with the **RECOGNITION**, which was thus performed:—The Archbishop of Canterbury standing near the King on the east side of the theatre, his Majesty rose from his chair and stood before it, whilst the Archbishop, having his face to the east, said as follows:—

“SIRS,—I here present unto you King George, the rightful inheritor of the Crown of this realm; wherefore all ye that are come this day to do your homage, service, and bounden duty, are ye willing to do the same?”

From thence the Archbishop, accompanied by the Lord Chancellor, the Great Chamberlain, the Constable, and the Earl Marshal (Garter King at Arms going before them,) proceeded to the south side of the theatre, and repeated the same words; and from thence to the west, and lastly to the north side: the King stood all the while, turning his face to the several sides of the theatre as the Archbishop spoke at each of them. At every repetition the audience expressed their willingness by acclamation; and at the last, the trumpets sounded and drums beat. This being done, an anthem was sung by the choirs: the King resumed his seat. The Archbishop, in the mean time going to the altar, revested himself in a rich cope (as did also the Bishops who bore any part in the office), and placed himself at the north side of the altar. Then the King rose from his chair, being supported by the two Bishops, and attended, as always, by the Dean of Westminster (the great officers and the noblemen who carried the Regalia going before him); put off his cap of estate, and went to the steps of the altar, and there knelt down upon the cushions. He now presented his **FIRST OBLATION**, consisting of a pall of cloth of gold, and an ingot or wedge of gold of a pound weight, which were delivered to him by the Great Chamberlain. The Archbishop, assisted by the Dean, received them from his Majesty, and laid them reverently on the altar; which done, the King arose, made an obeisance towards the altar, and retired to his chair on the south side of the *area* or *sacrarium*. After which, his Majesty kneeling at the faldstool placed before the chair, the Archbishop said the following prayer:

“O God, which dost visit those that are humble, and dost comfort us by thy Holy Spirit, send down thy grace upon this thy servant George, that by him we

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may feel thy presence among us, through Jesus Christ. Amen.”

The Lords who bore his Majesty's Regalia, drew near to the altar, and presented the Crown, the Orb, the Rod, the Spurs, the Sceptre, and St. Edward's Staff, to the Archbishop, who laid them upon the altar, the Lords retiring to their respective seats; which being done, the Great Officers of State repaired to their seats on the south side of the area. The Archbishop then gave notice to two of the Bishops to begin the Litany; the choirs made the responses. The Communion Service was then read by the Archbishop, and the Epistle and Gospel by two Bishops; after which, the Archbishop of York, who preached the Sermon, ascended the pulpit, and the King seated himself again in his chair on the south side of the area: the Archbishop sat in his chair at the altar. His Majesty now put on his cap of estate. During the sermon, the two Bishops who supported the King, stood on each side of him; the Lords who carried the swords bore them erect, on his right hand; and the Lord Great Chamberlain stood on the left. The sermon being ended, the King uncovered his head, and the Archbishop repaired to his Majesty, and asked him, “Sir, are you willing to take the Oath usually taken by your predecessors?” The King answered, “I am willing.” Then the Archbishop ministered these questions:

*Archbishop*.—Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the people of this united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions thereunto belonging, according to the Statutes in Parliament agreed on, and the respective laws and customs of the same?

*King*.—I solemnly promise so to do.

*Archbishop*.—Will you, to your power, cause law and justice, in mercy, to be executed in all your judgments?

*King*.—I will.

*Archbishop*.—Will you, to the utmost of your power, maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant Reformed Religion established by law? And will you maintain and preserve inviolably the settlement of the Church of England and Ireland, and the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government thereof, as by law established, within England and Ireland, and the territories thereunto belonging? And will you preserve unto the Bishops and Clergy of England, and to the united Church committed to

their charge, all such rights and privileges as by law do or shall appertain unto them or any of them?

*King.*—All this I promise to do.

The King then went to the altar, and laying his hand upon the Gospels, took the Oath following: "The things which I have here before promised, I will perform and keep, so help me God." He then signed the Oath.

The King then went to his faldstool, which was placed towards the altar, and knelt thereat, whilst the choirs sang the hymn *Veni, Creator Spiritus*; after which the Archbishop said a prayer or collect.

The anthem of "Zadock the Priest," &c. was then sung by the choir. In the mean time the King arose and went to the altar, attended by the Lord Great Chamberlain, who disrobed his Majesty of the mantle and surcoat of crimson velvet: and King Edward's chair, with a footstool, being placed in the midst of the area before the altar, the King seated himself in it. The *ampulla* containing the consecrated oil, was then brought from the altar by the Dean of Westminster, who poured the oil into a spoon; and the Archbishop proceeded to anoint the King, in form of a cross: first on the head, saying, "Be thy head anointed with holy oil, as Kings, Priests, and Prophets were anointed." Secondly, on the palms of both the hands, saying, "Be thy hands anointed with holy oil. And as Solomon was anointed King by Zadock the Priest and Nathan the Prophet, so be you anointed, blessed, and consecrated King over this people, whom the Lord your God hath given you to rule and govern. In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen." While the anointing was performing, a pall of cloth of gold was held over the King's head by four Knights of the Garter. When it was concluded, the Dean laid the *ampulla* and spoon again upon the altar; and the Archbishop, placing himself on the north side thereof, pronounced an invocation or prayer, the King kneeling. The King then rose, and sat down in the chair.

The Dean of Westminster then arrayed the King with the *Supertunica*, or close pall, and the Girdle. After this he brought the Spurs, and delivered them to the Lord Great Chamberlain, who, kneeling down, put them on the King's heels. Then the Archbishop took the Sword of State, in its scabbard of purple velvet, and laying it on the altar, said a prayer. This being ended, the Arch-

bishop, assisted by other Bishops, delivered the Sword into the King's hand, saying "Receive this kingly sword," &c. and the Lord Great Chamberlain then girded his Majesty with it, the Archbishop saying, "Remember Him of whom the Royal Psalmist," &c. The King then arising, the Dean of Westminster took the *Armil* from the Master of the Great Wardrobe, put it about his Majesty's neck, and tied it to the bowings of his arms, the Archbishop saying, "Receive the Armil of sincerity and wisdom," &c. Lastly, the Mantle, or open Pall, was delivered to the Dean, who put it upon the King, standing. His Majesty then sat down, and the Dean brought the Orb from the altar, which was delivered into the King's right hand by the Archbishop. The King sat down again in King Edward's Chair, and the Archbishop coming from the altar with the Crown between his hands, assisted by other Bishops and by the Dean of Westminster, put it upon the King's head: upon which the trumpets sounded, the drums beat, and the people shouted "God save the King!" A signal was also given from the battlements, at which the 21 great guns in St. James's Park were fired, and also the ordnance in the Tower. After which the Archbishop said an invocation and prayer.

While an anthem was singing, his Majesty delivered the Orb to the Dean of Westminster, and went from his chair to the altar, where his sword was ungirt, and offered by his Majesty in the scabbard; but was immediately redeemed (by the King's command) for an hundred shillings, and the nobleman who redeemed it, drew it out, and bore it naked before the King during the rest of the solemnity. The King having returned again to his chair, the Master of the Jewel-house delivered the Ring to the Archbishop, by whom it was consecrated. Then the King drawing off his linen glove, the Archbishop put it on the fourth finger of his right hand. The Lord of the Manor of Worksop (the Duke of Norfolk) then presented his Majesty with a rich glove, which the King put on his right hand; and the Archbishop taking the sceptre, delivered it into the King's right hand. The Archbishop next delivered the Rod or Sceptre with the Dove, into the King's left hand. The King then knelt down, holding both the sceptres in his hands, and the Archbishop blessed him. After which, the King arose and went to King Edward's chair, where he kissed the Archbishops

and Bishops. The choirs sang "We praise thee, O God," &c.

His Majesty, being led up by the Archbishops and Bishops, and attended by the Great Officers of State, ascended the Throne; the Archbishop, standing before him, then pronounced an exhortation. The King received the Homage and Fealty of his Barons. And first, the Archbishop of Canterbury, kneeling before his Majesty, the other Bishops doing the same, took the Oath of Fealty. He then arose and kissed the King's left cheek: after him the rest of the Bishops present did the like. Then the first Duke, for himself and the other Dukes, knelt down and did homage; the first Marquis for himself and the rest; the premier Earl for the other Earls; the first Viscount for the Viscounts; and the first Baron for the Barons. During the Homage, the Treasurer of his Majesty's Household, attended by Garter and the Usher of the Black Rod, threw among the people, from the south, west, and north sides of the theatre, medals of gold and silver. In the mean time an anthem was performed. The ceremonies at the *Communion Service* then commenced, when the King presented another wedge, called the Mark of Gold, weighing eight ounces. The Communion Service then proceeded—the Archbishop himself first received, and next the Dean of Westminster, and the Bishops of Oxford and Lincoln; after which the King communicated. A *Procession to St. Edward's Shrine* then commenced; when the King, attended by the Lords carrying the four Swords, &c. proceeded to the Confessor's Shrine, where the Regalia were delivered by the King to the Archbishop, who offered them upon the altar. The King was then disarrayed of his sacred vestments, which were delivered to the Dean, who laid them upon the altar. The King was afterwards arrayed in royal robes of purple velvet furred with ermine; and the Archbishop put on the King's head the Crown of State, which he wore the rest of the day; also in his right hand the Sceptre with the Cross, and the Orb in his left.

In the mean while the procession was arranged to return to Westminster Hall. All being ready, the King, with the four Swords borne before him, proceeded from St. Edward's Chapel, through the

Theatre and Choir, to his canopy; when the whole of this splendid assembly returned to Westminster Hall.

The solemn ceremonies of the Coronation were completed about three o'clock, when the Procession returned from the Abbey to Westminster Hall. The effect was more splendid than that of the morning's pageant, in consequence of the King wearing his Crown on his head, and the Peers and Knights their Coronets and Hats. His Majesty was greeted with the same ardent expressions of loyal attachment which were manifested on his way to the Abbey.

On the arrival of the King at the Hall, His Majesty retired for about an hour to refresh himself after the arduous and fatiguing ceremonies which he had gone through. His Majesty, we are happy to say, appeared in excellent health and spirits, and seemed to support the fatigues of the day without the slightest inconvenience. The magnificence of the scene in the Hall may be more easily conceived than described.

While the office of Coronation was performing in the church, the table wherent His Majesty dined in Westminster Hall was covered by the Serjeant and the Gentlemen of the Ewry; then the Officers of the Pantry set the King's salt of state and cadinet on the table. The noble and illustrious personages who made up this grand assembly being seated, with great ceremony, at their respective tables, and dinner being ready, His Majesty, with his Crown on his head, and the Sceptre with the Cross and the Orb in his hands, attended and supported, and his train borne as before, preceded by the Lord Great Chamberlain, and the swords being also borne before him, came out of the Court of Wards, where he had reposed himself till dinner was ready, and seated himself in his Chair of State, at the table. Then the first course of hot meat was served up to His Majesty's table, in the manner following:—the Lords of the Sewer went to the dresser of the kitchen, and the Master of the Horse, who officiated that day as Serjeant of the Silver Scullery, called for a dish of meat, wiped the bottom of the dish, and also the cover within and without, took essay of it, and covered it; and then it was conveyed to His Majesty's table, preceded by the following officers:

Two Clerks Comptrollers, in velvet gowns trimmed very richly with black silk and gold lace buttons, and black velvet caps in their hands, raised in the head.

Two Clerks of the Green Cloth, in the same habit as before.

The Masters of the Household. The Cofferer.

Six Serjants at Arms, with their maces on their shoulders, two abreast.

Three Great Officers, in their robes of estate, and their coronets on their heads, mounted on fine horses, richly trapped, viz. :—

The Earl Marshal, with  
the Marshal's Staff  
of gold, enamelled at  
the ends with black.

The Lord High  
Steward,  
with his white  
Staff.

The Lord High  
Constable,  
with the Con-  
stable's Staff.

Four Serjeants at Arms more, with their maces on their shoulders, two abreast.

The Comptroller of His Majesty's Household. The Treasurer of His Majesty's Household. The Assistant to His Majesty's King's Sewer. Sewer.

The dinner was placed on the table by His Majesty's two Clerks of the Kitchen. Then followed the mess of potage, or gruel, called Dillegrout, prepared by the King's master-cook, and brought up to the table by the Lord of the Manor of Addington, in Surrey.

Dinner being served, the Great Chamberlain, preceded by the Usher of the Black Rod, assisted by the Cup-bearer, and followed by the assistants before mentioned, brought up the great basin and ewer for His Majesty to wash; whereupon the King rose, and having delivered the Sceptre with the Cross to the Lord appointed for that purpose, and the Orb to the Lord Bishop of Oxford, the Cup-bearer poured out the water upon the King's hands; and the Lord of the Manor of Heydon, in Essex, (having accompanied the Cup-bearer from the cupboard) held the towel to the King. After which, the Dean of His Majesty's Chapel Royal said grace; and His Majesty sat down to dinner, as did likewise the Peers, at the tables mentioned before. On the King's right hand stood the Lord of the Manor of Worksop, bearing the sceptre; next to him the Noblemen who carried the four swords, who held them naked and erect all dinner-time; and near the King stood the Lords who held the Orb and Sceptre; and on His Majesty's left hand, the Lord Great Chamberlain. Also the Lord of the Manor of Wymondley in Hertfordshire, being assisted by the Cup-bearer and his assistants, went to the cupboard, and brought His Majesty the first cup of drink in a silver bowl, gilt, which he presented to the King on his knee; and His Majesty having drunk thereof, returned the cup to him, which he received for his fee. Then the Duke of Argyll, as Great Master of the Household of Scotland, presented a gold cup of wine, and His Majesty having drunk thereof,

returned the cup to him for his fee. The company who sat down to dinner in the Hall consisted of 204 Peers and Bishops, 36 Privy Councillors, 28 Knights (first class) Grand Crosses of the Military Order of the Bath, and 86 Knights Commanders (second class). The whole number 354. Each of these had his own attendant with him at table, habited in a scarlet frock coat, with a garter blue sash round the waist, &c.

Besides the entertainments in the Hall, there were provided dinners for immense numbers of persons in the adjoining rooms connected with the Houses of Lords and Commons. They were, however, for specified company. The Painted Chamber had one cross and two long tables, with 170 covers. The Painted Chamber was set apart for the Ambassadors and foreigners of distinction. In the old House of Lords there were three tables and 140 covers provided. And in the apartments known by the names of the Members' Dining-rooms, there were furnished 48 covers; the Court of Exchequer, 200 covers; Common Pleas, 36 covers; Judges' Room, Exchequer Court, 22 covers; Exchequer Chamber, 70 covers; Judges' Room, Common Pleas, 35 covers; Judges and Treasurer's Rooms, King's Bench, 50 covers; Matted Gallery, 60 covers; Library (common) 20 covers; Committee Room, No. 1, 35 covers; No. 3, 25 covers; No. 5, 36 covers; No. 4, 28 covers; Nos. 10, 11, 12, &c. upwards of 150 covers; in Mr. Ley's house, 50 covers.

Before the Second Course, the Deputy appointed to officiate as King's Champion for the Lord of the Manor of Scrivelsby, in Lincolnshire, entered the Hall on horseback, in a complete suit of bright armour, between the Lord High Constable and Deputy Earl Marshal, also on horseback, in the following manner:—

Two Trumpets, with the Champion's Arms on their Banners.

The Serjeant Trumpeter, with his Mace on his shoulder.

Two Serjeants at Arms, with their Maces on their shoulders.

The Champion's two Esquires, in half-armour, one on the right hand bearing the Champion's Lance, the other on the left hand with the Champion's Target, with the Arms of Dymoke depicted thereon.

A Herald with a paper in his hand containing the words of the Challenge.



**DEPUTY EARL MARSHAL,**  
in his Robes and Coronet,  
and Collar of his Order, on  
Horseback, with the Mar-  
shal's Staff in his hand.

**THE CHAMPION,**  
on Horseback, in a com-  
plete suit of bright Ar-  
mour, with a Gauntlet in  
his right hand, his Helmet  
on his head, adorned with  
a Plume of Feathers.

**LORD HIGH CONSTABLE,**  
in his Robes and Coronet,  
and Collar of his Order,  
on Horseback, with the  
Constable's Staff.

Four Pages, richly apparelled, attendants on the Champion.

At the entrance into the Hall, the Trumpets sounded thrice, and the passage to the King's table being cleared by the Knight Marshal, the Herald with a loud voice proclaimed the Champion's Challenge, in the words following:—

“ If any person, of what degree soever, high or low, shall deny or gainsay our Sovereign Lord King George the Fourth of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Son and next Heir to our Sovereign Lord King George the Third, the last King deceased, to be right Heir to the Imperial Crown of this United Kingdom, or that he ought not to enjoy the same, here is his Champion, who saith that he lieth, and is a false traitor, being ready in Person to combat with him, and in this quarrel will adventure his life against him on what day soever he shall be appointed.”—Whereupon the Champion threw down his Gauntlet; which having laid a short time upon the ground, the Herald took up, and delivered again to the Champion. They then advanced in the same order to the middle of the Hall, where the ceremony was again performed in the same manner. Lastly, they advanced to the steps of the Throne, where the Herald, and those who preceded him, ascending to the middle of the steps, proclaimed the Challenge a third time; when the Champion, having thrown down his Gauntlet, and received it again from the Herald, made a low obeisance to the King; whereupon, having received from the officer of the Jewel-house a Gold Cup and Cover filled with wine, he presented the same to the King, and his Majesty drank to the Champion, and sent to him by the Cupbearer the said Cup, which the Champion (having put on his Gauntlet) received, and, having made a low obeisance to the King, drank of the wine; after which, making another low obeisance to His Majesty, and being accompanied as before, he departed out of the Hall, taking with him the said Cup and Cover as his fee. After the Challenge, the Officers of Arms descending from their gallery, Garter, with the two provincial kings of arms, with their coronets on their heads, followed by the heralds and pursuivants, came and stood at the lower end of the hall, and mak-

ing their obeisance to His Majesty, proceeded to the middle of the hall, where they made a second obeisance, and being come to the foot of the steps, made a third; they then ascended the steps, and at the top of them Garter cried *Largesse* thrice, and having received his Majesty's largesse, proclaimed the King's style, first in Latin, then in French, then in English. After which, making their obeisance, they descended and went backward to the middle of the hall, keeping their faces to the King; and there repeated the cry *Largesse*, and the proclamation: which they again repeated in the same languages at the end of the hall, where they sat down to dinner. The Second Course was then carried up to his Majesty's table by the gentlemen pensioners, with the same solemnities as the former. Then the lord of the manor of Nether Bilsington in Kent, presented to his Majesty three maple cups, by reason of the tenure of the said manor: after which, the King's Cupbearer brought up the Mayor of Oxford, as assistant (with other burgesses of that city) in the office of Botelry, who presented to the King, on his knee, a gilt cup of wine covered; and his Majesty bestowed on him the maple cup which he had just before received. The lord of the manor of Liston, in Essex, brought up a charger of wafers to his Majesty's table; and the Lord Mayor of London, being accompanied by the King's cupbearer, came from the cupboard (where he was attended with twelve of the citizens to assist the chief butler of England), and presented to the King (when his Majesty was eating the wafers) a bowl of wine in a gold cup; and his Majesty having drunk thereof, returned the cup to the Lord Mayor as his fee. His Majesty having dined, rose from the table, and water being brought as before dinner, again washed. Grace having been said by the Clerk of the Closet, his Majesty again took the regalia, which had been held near him during dinner, and, attended as before, retired to the Court of Wards, where the regalia were delivered to the Dean of Westminster and the Master of the Jewel-house.

On the day of the Coronation an aëronaut, named Green, made his ascent

from the park about half-past one, p. m. The theatres were opened *gratis* to the public in the evening, and a large variety of fire-works were exhibited in Hyde-park, the trees of which on both sides of the Serpentine River were illuminated with coloured lamps. The public offices, and the houses of the tradesmen of the royal family, were also illuminated.

*Promotions, Ecclesiastical and Civil, in the next Number.*

*Births.*—In Queen Ann-street, the lady of John Callaghan, esq. of a son—The lady of the Rev. Dr. Russell, Head Master of Charter-house School, of a daughter—At Epsom, Surrey, Mrs. Henry Pownall, of a son—At Mitcham-grove, the lady of G. M. Hoare, esq. of a son—In Upper Grosvenor-street, the lady of Thomas Greene, esq. of a daughter—At Kentish Town, Mrs. Spry, of Charter-house-square, of a daughter.

*Married.*—At Islington Church, Mr. John Atkinson, jun. of Goswell-street, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Smith, esq. of Tufnell-place, Islington—At Clapham, Laurence Desborough, esq. of Furnival's-Inn, to Frances, second daughter of John Harris, esq. of the former place—At Kensington, Henry Jessop, esq. of Clifford's-Inn, to Miss Mary Pearce

Goode—At Camberwell, Robert Webb Smith, esq. of the Hon. India Company's Service, son of Hen. Smith, esq. of Peckham-house, to Miss Mary Ann Stapylton—At St. George the Martyr's, Henry Tennant, esq. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of George Boone Roupell, esq.

*Deaths.*—At his residence in Little Smith-street, Westminster, aged 65, Henry Arthur Herbert, esq. of Muckcross, county of Kerry.—At his house, Great Russell-street, Tho. Grignow, esq. aged 73.—Eliza, the wife of Mr. Charles Rich, of Ratcliff-cross.—In Bache's-row, Hoxton, Mr. John Powell Ashley.—At Hackney, Wm. Langmore, esq. aged 79.—Charles Graves, esq. of his Majesty's Printing Office, aged 82.—In Fitzroy square, aged 77, John Forbes, esq. of New in Strathdon, Aberdeenshire, and formerly of Bombay.—At his house in York-place, Portman-square, aged 74, Lieut.-gen. Robert Nicholson, of the Hon. East India Company's Service—William, the fourth son of Rob. Vincent, esq. of South Mims—At his house in Portland-place, Charles Thomson, esq. one of the Masters of the High Court of Chancery.—At his house, Highbury-place, Hester, wife of Thomas French, esq. of Skinner-street—At Bookham-grove, Surrey, the Hon. Catharine Dawnay, aged 53, daughter of the late Viscount and Viscountess Downe.

### CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

The Ex-Emperor of France died at St. Helena on the 5th of May last, about 10 minutes before 6 o'clock in the evening. His complaint was a cancer in the stomach, the progress of which was probably accelerated by the climate. He expired so calmly that his attendants were scarcely aware of the moment of his dissolution. He bore the excruciating tortures of his disorder for six weeks with great firmness, and kept his eyes fixed on a picture of his son, which was placed near his bed. From the beginning he refused medicine as useless, being well aware of the nature of his complaint, though he could not convince his surgeons of it. His last words, uttered in a state of delirium on the morning of his death, were, *Mon fils*—and soon afterwards, what seemed to be, *tête armée*—he lastly articulated *France*. He was buried, according to his own desire, near some willow trees and a spring of water, at a place called Haine's Valley, which he used frequently to visit and breakfast at, about a mile and half from his residence. He was interred with military honours of the highest rank on the 9th of May.

Thus has terminated the career of one

of the most remarkable men that ever had an existence. His name is now become the property of the historian, who will faithfully record the great events in which he took a part, and give him to posterity as he really was, uninfluenced by those distortions of truth which his enemies have unsparingly used on the one hand, and by the flatteries and partial views of his partisans on the other. In the words of one who has sketched his character, "his whole history was like a dream to the world, and no man can tell how or why he was awakened from the reverie. That he has done much evil there is little doubt—that he has been the origin of much good there is just as little. Through his means, intentional or not, Spain, Portugal, and France, have arisen to the blessings of free constitutions; tyranny has found her grave in the ruins of the Inquisition; and the feudal system, with its whole train of tyrannic satellites, has fled for ever. Kings may learn from him that their safest study, as well as their noblest, is the interest of the people; the people are taught by him that there is no despotism so stupendous, against

which they have not a resource; and to those who would rise upon the ruins of both, he is a living lesson, that if ambition can raise them from the lowest station, it can also prostrate them from the highest."

It is not pretended here to notice all political acts under Napoleon, or to enter into an examination of his life. We shall simply record his birth and parentage, and give a list of the dates of his principal personal actions. Napoleon Bonaparte\* was born at Ajaccio on the 15th of August, 1769. He was the second son of Carlo Bonaparte, who, having studied law at Rome, resigned the gown for the sword, fought under the banners of his friend Paoli, and much distinguished himself by his talents and bravery. When Corsica submitted to France, he was on the point of expatriating himself, but was dissuaded by his uncle Lucien, Archdeacon of the Cathedral of Ajaccio. In 1767 he married a young and beautiful lady, Letitia Ramolini, by whom he had five sons and three daughters. On submitting himself to the new government, in 1768, he was much noticed by the Count de Marboeuf, the governor, and named a member of the deputation of the Corsican nobility to Louis XV. He was soon after nominated judge lateral of the tribunal of Ajaccio, and died at Montpellier, of a cancer in the stomach, having proceeded thither for the benefit of his health in 1785, at the age of 39. Napoleon was early sent to France and patronized by a brother of M. de Marboeuf, a prelate, who sent him to a college in the village where he resided, and afterwards got him entered into the military academy of Brienne. He joined the military school of Paris in 1784, and in 1785 was appointed to the artillery in the regiment de la Fere. Barras became his patron during the Revolution, and he first distinguished himself at Toulon by his superior skill in directing the batteries. He was soon after named General of Brigade; and on the 13th Vendemaire, (Oct. 5,) 1794, he commanded the conventional troops and defeated the Parisians. In March 1796, he married Josephine de Beauharnois, the widow of the Count de Beauharnois, who was beheaded four days before Robespierre. Barras obtained the liberty of Madame

de Beauharnois from prison soon after that event. Three days after his marriage, Bonaparte left his bride for Nice, to take the command of an army of 60,000 men, the great object of his ambition; and after several skirmishes, he out-manœuvred the Austrians and Sardinians; and with troops deficient in every thing, won the battles of Montenotte, Millesimo, Dego, and Mondovi, in April. On the 10th of May he gained the battle of Lodi, and soon found himself master of Piedmont and the Milanese. August the 3d, 1796, he conquered at Lonado, and on the 5th at Castiglione. In the same year he fought—

- |       |     |                                                 |
|-------|-----|-------------------------------------------------|
| Sept. | 4.  | The Battle of Roveredo.                         |
|       | 8.  | ———— of Bassano.                                |
|       | 13. | ———— of San-Giargo.                             |
| Nov.  | 15. | ———— of Arcola.                                 |
|       |     | 1797.                                           |
| Jan.  | 13. | The Battle of Rivoli.                           |
| —     | 16. | ———— of La Favorite.                            |
| Feb.  | 2.  | Mantua taken.                                   |
| March | 12. | Battle of Tagliamento.                          |
| —     | 20. | ———— of Lavis.                                  |
| —     | 23. | Trieste surrendered.                            |
| April | 16. | He signed Preliminaries with Austria at Leoben. |
| May   | 16. | Took possession of Venice.                      |
| —     | 17. | Treaty of Campo Formio.                         |
|       |     | 1798.                                           |
| May   | 20. | Sailed for Egypt.                               |
| July  | 21. | Battle of the Pyramids.                         |
|       |     | 1799.                                           |
| Feb.  | 15. | Battle of El Arich.                             |
| April | 8.  | ———— of Nazareth.                               |
| —     | 15. | ———— of Mont Thabor.                            |
| May   | 21. | Siege of Acre raised by Sir S. Smith.           |
| July  | 25. | Battle of Aboukir.                              |
| Aug.  | 23. | Sailed from Egypt for France.                   |
| Oct.  | 7.  | Landed at Frejus.                               |
| Nov.  | 9.  | Dissolved the Conventional Government.          |
| —     | 10. | Declared First Consul.                          |
|       |     | 1800.                                           |
| Feb.  | 15. | Made Peace with the Chouans.                    |
| May   | —.  | Crossed Mount St. Bernard.                      |
| —     | 26. | Battle of Romano.                               |
| June  | 9.  | ———— of Montebello.                             |
| —     | 16. | ———— of Marengo.                                |
| —     | —.  | Preliminaries with Austria signed at Paris.     |
| Dec.  | 24. | Explosion of the Infernal Machine.              |
|       |     | 1801.                                           |
| Feb.  | 9.  | Treaty of Luneville with Austria.               |
| Oct.  | 8.  | Preliminaries with England.                     |
|       |     | 1802.                                           |
| Jan.  | 26. | The Cisalpine Republic placed under Bonaparte.  |

\* Originally Buonaparte: it is common with Italians in France to frenchify their names for the sake of the more easy pronounciation; Napoleon did this.

- March 27. Definitive Treaty with England.  
 May 15. Legion of Honour instituted.  
 Aug. 2. Declared Consul for Life.  
 1804.  
 Feb. 5. Moreau arrested.  
 March 20. Duc D'Enghien shot.  
 May 18. Made Emperor.  
 Nov. 19. Crowned by the Pope.  
 1805.  
 Feb. —. Wrote a pacific letter to the King of England.  
 May 26. Declared King of Italy.  
 Sept. 24. Headed his Army against Austria.  
 Oct. 8. Won the Battle of Wertingen.  
 — 9. ——— of Guntzburgh.  
 — 14. ——— of Memmingen.  
 — 15. ——— of Elchingen.  
 — 20. Mack surrendered at Ulm.  
 Nov. 13. Vienna taken.  
 — 21. Battle of Diernestein.  
 Dec. 2. ——— of Austerlitz.  
 — 15. Treaty of Vienna with Prussia.  
 — 26. Treaty of Presburgh with Austria.  
 1806.  
 June 5. Louis Bonaparte declared King of Holland.  
 July 26. Convocation of the Jews.  
 27. Confederation of the Rhine published.  
 1806.  
 Oct. 10. Battle of Saalfeld.  
 — 13. ——— of Weimar.  
 — 14. ——— of Jena.  
 — 18. ——— of Hall.  
 — 26. ——— of Zebdernich.  
 — 28. ——— of Prentzlow.  
 Nov. 2. ——— of Jabel.  
 — 19. Berlin Decree.  
 Dec. 23. Battle of Zarnovo.  
 — 25. ——— of Pulstuck.  
 1807.  
 Jan. 26. Battle of Mohringen.  
 — 27. ——— of Bergfreid.  
 Feb. 6. ——— of Eylau.  
 — 19. ——— of Ostrolenka.  
 April 15. ——— of Weiskelmonde.  
 June 14. ——— of Friedland.  
 July 7. The Treaty of Tilsit.  
 1808.  
 July 7. Joseph Bonaparte declared King of Spain.  
 Oct. 8. Battle of Valmaceda.  
 — 10. ——— of Gamenal.  
 — 16. ——— of Burgos.  
 Sept. 20. Conference at Erfurth.  
 Nov. 5. Bonaparte arrived at Vittoria.  
 — 18. Battle of St. Ander.  
 Dec. 4. Surrender of Madrid.  
 — 8. Of Santa Cruz.  
 1809.  
 Jan. 22. Bonaparte returned to Paris.
- April 6. War declared by Austria.  
 — 13. Bonaparte headed his army against Austria.  
 — 21. Battle of Landsbut.  
 — 22. ——— of Eckmühl.  
 — 25. ——— of Ratisbonne.  
 — 26. ——— of Newmark.  
 May 10. Entered Vienna.  
 — 11. Battle of Vienna.  
 — 18. ——— of Gorpick.  
 — 22. ——— of Esling.  
 June 14. ——— of Raab.  
 July 5. ——— of Enzersdorf.  
 July 6. ——— of Wagram.  
 Oct. 14. Treaty of Vienna.  
 Dec. 16. His Marriage with Josephine dissolved.  
 1810.  
 March 11. He married Maria-Louisa, daughter of Francis II.  
 July 9. Holland and the Hanse Towns annexed to France.  
 Aug 21. Bernadotte elected Crown-Prince of Sweden.  
 1811.  
 Jan. 1. Hamburgh annexed to the Empire.  
 April 20. The Empress delivered of a son, who is styled King of Rome.  
 1812.  
 May 2. Headed the army against Russia.  
 June 11. Arrived at Konigsberg,  
 — 28. Entered Wilna.  
 Aug. 14. Battle of Rasnoi.  
 — 17. ——— of Smolensko.  
 — 18. Smolensko taken.  
 Sep. 5. Battle of Mojaisk.  
 — 7. ——— of Moskwa.  
 — 14. Enters Moscow.  
 Oct. 22. Evacuates it again.  
 — 24. Battle of Malojarslavetz.  
 Nov. 8. ——— of Wop.  
 — 16. ——— of Krasnoë.  
 — 27. ——— of Beresina.  
 Dec 5. Leaves the Army for Paris.  
 — 18. Arrives in Paris, and raises new levies.  
 1813.  
 April —. Took the command of the army on the Elbe.  
 May 1. Battle of Lutzen.  
 — 20. ——— of Bautzen.  
 — 26. ——— of Wurthen.  
 June 4. Armistice agreed on.  
 Aug. 17. Hostilities re-commence.  
 — 28. Battle of Dresden—Moreau killed.  
 Sept. 28. Dresden evacuated.  
 Oct. 18. Battle of Leipsic.  
 Dec. 1. Declaration of the Allies at Frankfort.

1814.

- Jan. 4. Allies crossed the Rhine.  
 — 27. Battle of St. Dizier.  
 — 29. — of Brienne.  
 Feb. 9. — of Champ-Aubert.  
 — 11. — of Montmirail.  
 — 14. — of Vauchamp.  
 — 17. — of Nangis.  
 — 25. — of Montereau.  
 March 7. — of Croane.  
 — 31. Allies entered Paris.  
 April 11. Bonaparte abdicated the Throne.  
 May 8. Sailed for Elba.

1815.

- March 1. Sailed from Elba to France.  
 — 20. Arrived at Paris, and re-ascended the throne.  
 — 25. Was declared an outlaw by the Sovereigns of Europe.  
 April —. Called a new House of Peers and Chamber of Representatives of the people.  
 Called a Champ de Mai.  
 June 14. The Battle of Fleurus.  
 — 16. — of Ligny.  
 — 18. Lost the Battle of Waterloo.  
 — 21. Abdicated the throne in favour of his son.  
 July 15. Surrendered himself to the English.  
 Aug. 11. Sailed from England for St. Helena.

C. A. STOTHARD, ESQ. F. A. S.

Charles Alfred Stothard was the eldest surviving son of Thomas Stothard, esq. R.A.; he was born on the 5th of July, 1787. At an early age he exhibited a strong propensity for study, and a genius for drawing. The latter was more particularly developed in various clever miniature scenes, which he executed for his school-boy model of a stage. On leaving school, he entered, by his own wish, as student in the Royal Academy, where he soon attracted notice for the chaste feeling and accuracy with which he drew from the antique sculptures. In the year 1810, Mr. Charles Stothard painted a spirited picture, representing the murder of Richard the Second at Pomfret Castle, in which the costume of the time was strictly adhered to; the portrait of the monarch was taken from his effigy in Westminster Abbey. This picture was exhibited at Somerset Place in 1811. In the same year he published his first number of the *Monumental Effigies of Great Britain*. The talents of Mr. C. Stothard as an artist, and the depth and accuracy of his research in the objects connected with his pursuit,

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soon obtained for him a distinguished reputation as an antiquary; and the acquaintance of characters, eminent for their learning and respectability. After his return from an antiquarian tour in France, during which he had made many beautiful and correct drawings of subjects highly interesting for their antiquity, he was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries without a dissentient voice. He arrived at Bere Ferrers, in Devonshire, on Sunday, the 27th of May, to draw the stained glass in the east window of the church. On the following day he began, by means of a ladder, to make tracings from the fragments of stained glass remaining in the window; among these was a portrait of the founder of the church. Elevated on the north side of the altar, just above the tables containing the Creed and the Decalogue, the step of the ladder gave way—he fell, and in the effort to save himself, probably turned round: his head, as is conjectured, came in contact with the monument of a knight in the chancel, and he was, in all probability, killed on the spot. The time of his fall is not precisely known, as he was alone in the church; but, from the state of the drawing on which he was engaged, it is imagined to have occurred between 3 and 4 o'clock. Mr. Stothard has left a widow, whose recent publication of her husband's and her own *Tour through France*, reflects credit on her taste and talents.

OLIVER CROMWELL, ESQ.

May 31. At Cheshunt Park, Herts, aged 79, Oliver Cromwell, esq. lineally descended from the celebrated Protector; being the great-grandson of Henry Cromwell, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and M.P. for Cambridge, who was the fourth son of the Protector.—This gentleman was formerly a respectable solicitor in Essex-street, Strand, and clerk to St. Thomas's Hospital. He married Aug. 8, 1771, Mary, daughter of Morgan Morse, esq. solicitor; by whom he had a son Oliver (who died young in 1785), and a daughter, Elizabeth-Oliveria, married to Thomas Artemidorus Russel, esq. of Cheshunt. He succeeded to the estate at Theobalds by the will of his cousins, Elizabeth, Anne, and Letitia, daughters of Richard Cromwell, esq. by Sarah, daughter of Ebenezer Gatton, esq. of Southwark, who married Eleanor the surviving sister of Sir Robert Thornhill. The Thornhills derived the estate by purchase from the Duke of Albemarle, to whom it was granted by King

3 I



Charles the Second, in gratitude for his Restoration to the Crown. It is not a little singular that the estate of Monk should have fallen into the hands of the Protector's descendants, whose family are now in possession of the property of their principal enemy. Mr. Cromwell lately published, in a handsome quarto volume, "Memoirs of the Protector Oliver Cromwell, and his sons Richard and Henry, illustrated by original Letters and other Family Papers. With Six Portraits, from original Pictures."

LIEUT. MARRIOTT.

*Died.*—On the 8th December, at Dwarka, East Indies, of his numerous wounds received at the storming of Dwarka, Lieutenant W. H. Marriott, of his Majesty's 67th Regiment, Aid-de-Camp to his Excellency the Governor, and personal Brigade-Major to Lieut.-colonel the Honourable Lincoln Stanhope, commanding the field force in Okamandel.

He was first brought into public notice for his gallantry, when in the 17th regiment, in an affair in the Jungles near Godra, at the commencement of the Mahratta war, wherein he was severely wounded; and subsequently, in an affair with the Pindarrees against Cheettoo, whose son he was supposed to have wounded in a personal conflict. His distinguished gallantry on these occasions, and the strong personal recommendation of his commanding officer, induced Sir William Kier to nominate him his Aid-de-Camp. With Sir William he served in Malwa, and again distinguished himself greatly at the storming of Raree. He then accompanied Sir William with the expedition against the piratical tribes on the coast of Arabia, and distinguished himself in the taking of Rus-el Khyma. Impatient of inactivity, on the assembling of the force in Kutch, when a war with Scind was expected, he obtained permission to join Lieutenant-Colonel Stanhope as his personal Brigade-Major, and subsequently proceeded in that capacity to Okamandel, where, in the storming of Dwarka, he was the first in gaining the parapet, and where, cheering the brave fellows he was leading, he leapt into the midst of a band of Arabs, Scindees, and Muckranees, and whilst engaged received numerous wounds.

The career of this distinguished young officer was short but glorious, and his memory will long be cherished with feelings of admiration by those of all ranks who served with the Bombay division in

Malwan, on the coast of Arabia, in Kutch and in Okamandel.—*Bombay Courier.*

MR. JOHN BALLANTYNE.

Mr. John Ballantyne was born in the town of Kelso, Roxburghshire, and was the son of respectable parents engaged in mercantile pursuits. He enjoyed the advantages of that tuition which is so readily to be obtained in Scotland. In no part of the universe can so much solid and competent knowledge be gathered as there, open to every class, and within the reach of all but the very poorest. In his youth, he displayed great readiness and facility, and sufficiently indicated that smartness of talent and ability which distinguished him at a riper age. While a young man, his mind was directed towards literature, by the establishment of a provincial newspaper, *The Kelso Mail*, begun by his elder brother James, and which he subsequently conducted. The celebrity which Mr. James Ballantyne's improvements in printing soon obtained, opened a wider sphere of action, and the family removed to, and settled in, Edinburgh. The extensive publications of the Border Press are the best proof of the wisdom of this measure; but the ever-active mind of Mr. John Ballantyne was not to be confined to the printing-office: he embarked largely in the bookselling trade, and afterwards in the profession of an auctioneer of works of art, libraries, &c. His share in the famous Scottish Novels was also a source at once of occupation and emolument. For the last few years a declining state of health compelled him to relinquish several of his plans, and he travelled upon the continent in search of its restoration. Retiring from the metropolis to a seat in the country near "fair Melrose," the edition of the English Novelists was undertaken as an easy occupation, to divert the languor of illness, and fill up those vacancies in time which were likely to contrast with the former habits of busy life. The trial was brief. While flattering himself with the hope that his frame was reinvigorated by change of air and exercise, he died in the prime of his days, about the age of forty-five. Mr. Ballantyne married, at an early age, Miss Parker, a beautiful young lady, and a relative of Dr. Rutherford, author of the *View of Ancient History*, and other esteemed works. Of this union there are no children to deplore the loss of a father.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES, IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

### BEDFORDSHIRE.

*Married.]* Mr. E. Chase, of Luton, to Miss S. Pearce—At Colmworth, the Rev. T. R. Matthews, to Miss A. Fielding—G. Thornton, jun. esq. of Moggerhanger House, to Miss S. Dixon—At Carlton, Mr. G. Battams, to Miss L. Pell.

*Died.]* At Salford, Mr. W. Reynolds—At Woburn, H. Round, esq.—Rev. E. H. Whinfield.

### BERKSHIRE.

*Married.]* At Reading, Mr. J. W. Young, to Miss Vines—Mr. Smith, of Maidenhead, to Miss F. Sharp—At Caversham, Mr. S. Harris, to Miss Birch—Rev. C. Shipley, to Miss C. Sloper, of Woodhay.

*Died.]* At Abingdon, Mrs. West—At Speenhamland, Mrs. Hatton, 72—In Windsor Castle, Major Rooke—At Woolverscot, Mr. J. Hicks—At Ardington Hall, Miss C. Clarke—At Old Windsor, Mrs. Cantrell—At Newbury, Mrs. S. Childs—Mr. W. Coxhead—Mrs. E. Salter—At Tilehurst, Mr. Duffin—At Kingsclere, Mr. J. Smith.

### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.]* At Radclive, H. Smithson, esq. to Miss A. Tate—At Milton Keynes, Rev. L. Lorraine.

*Died.]* At Aylesbury, Mr. H. F. Hickman—At Cholebury, G. Hassel, esq.—Miss M. Hassel.

### CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

*Married.]* T. L. Croper, esq. of Magdalen College, to Miss E. M. S. Durrant—J. H. Steward, esq. of Trinity College, to Miss H. Wilkinson—At Cambridge, Mr. Hayward, solicitor, to Miss Randall.

*Died.]* C. Hague, esq. Mus. D. Professor of Music in the University of Cambridge—At Quy Hall, T. Martin, esq.—At Harston, R. Taylor, esq. 76—At Cambridge, Mrs. Shadd.

### CHEESHIRE.

*Married.]* At Chester, Mr. J. Turner, to Miss M. Holmes—At Beaumaris, Rev. P. W. Hamilton, to Miss M. Panton—Mr. R. Moyle, of Hampton Hall, to Miss M. Mare—At Stockport, Mr. Lake, to Miss A. Hope—At Whitchurch, Mr. J. Walley, to Miss E. Lewis—At Maccleston, Mr. J. Downes, to Miss A. Robinson—At Prestbury, J. Hulley, esq. to Miss E. Bostock.

*Died.]* At Chester, Mr. T. Whittle—Mrs. A. Boote, 80—Mrs. Billington—T. Bradford, esq. At Nantwich, Mrs. Twemlow, 82—At Croker, near Macclesfield, J. Hammond, esq. 78—At Kelsall, Mr. J. Lea—At Eccleston, Miss E. Whitby—At Hebden Green, Mr. Darlington, 96—At Over, Mr. T. Bloor.

### CORNWALL.

A plate of solid silver, weighing 266lbs. was lately taken from the smelting-furnace of Sir Christopher Hawkins's silver and lead mine in Newlyn. It is expected that another plate of

the value of 900l. will be smelted from the ore shortly.

*Married.]* At Tregony, Mr. J. Roberts, to Miss M. Pawley.

*Died.]* At West Looe, Mrs. M. Searle—Near Saltash, Capt. T. G. Caulfield.

### CUMBERLAND.

*Married.]* At Arthuret Church, W. Lawson, esq. to Miss C. Graham, of Netherby—At Carlisle, Mr. M. Morgan, to Miss J. Templeton—At Penrith, Mr. G. Muncaster, to Miss A. Dawson—Mr. W. Ellwood, to Miss E. Boak—At Kirkby, Mr. G. Gilpin, to Miss Kellot.

*Died.]* At Carlisle, Mr. J. Bulman, 71—Mrs. A. Wilson, 80—Mr. J. Clarke—At Houghton, Miss J. Bowes—At Workington, Mr. J. Westray, 78—Mr. R. Steel—At Egremont, Mr. J. Osborne.

### DERBYSHIRE.

*Birth.]* At Calton, Mrs. Carlton, of a daughter.

*Married.]* Mr. N. Holmes, to Miss Edwards, of Derby—Mr. H. Spencer, of Derby, to Miss Antill, of Spondon—At Chesterfield, Mr. Ward, to Miss Naylor—At Mappleton, Mr. C. Bradley, to Miss M. A. Maysmor—Mr. R. Forman, to Miss A. Boden.

*Died.]* At Derby, Mr. W. Harrison—Mrs. Parkyns—At Belper, Mrs. Lomas—At Chesterfield, Mrs. Elam—At Walton, Mrs. Stubbing—At Somerset Herbert, Rev. S. Jackson.

### DEVONSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to establish a steam packet from Plymouth to Portsmouth; the voyage will occupy from 12 to 14 hours. Passengers taking coach immediately on their arrival at the latter place, may thus perform the distance from Plymouth to London in 24 hours.

*Married.]* At Honiton, Mr. T. Clarke, to Miss Bennett—At Plymouth, Mr. Glanville, to Mrs. E. Jenkins—At Monbrath, Sir W. Elford, of Bickham, to Mrs. Walrond, of Manadon—At Broadclist, Mr. W. Dare, to Miss E. S. Bastable—At Tiverton, Mr. F. J. Davy, to Miss M. A. Herward—At Cullompton, Mr. D. Smallwood, to Miss M. Blinford—Mr. H. Melhuish, to Miss Clarke—Mr. P. Martin, to Miss M. A. Martin—At Alphington, Lieut. W. Furze, R.N. to Mrs. Williams—At Totnes, R. Cornish, jun. esq. to Miss L. Noake—At Lympstone, Mr. H. Martin, to Miss H. Baker—At Bramford Speke, Capt. R. Boger, to Miss E. Squire.

*Died.]* At Witheridge, Miss M. Cole, 81—At Sidmouth, W. W. Bingham, esq.—At Honiton, Mr. J. Lee—At Plymouth dock, Mrs. G. Hearle—Mr. J. Browne—At Alphington, Mrs. Ellicombe—At Stonehouse, W. Patterson, esq.—At Tamerton, Rev. G. Hawker—At Exeter, Miss E. Hake—Rev. T. Blackhall—At Newton Abbott, Mr. W. Gaye—At Teignmouth, R. Jordan, esq.—At Moreton Hampstead, Mrs. E. Miller, 71.

## DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.]* The Rev. D. Davies, to Mrs. S. Hammond—At Piddletrenthide, R. Bridge, esq. to Miss A. G. Bridge—Mr. Ensor, of Milbourne Port, to Miss S. Loader.

*Died.]* At Corscombe, Rev. J. Munden—At Weymouth, Mrs. Small—At Sherborne, Mrs. C. Watts—At Charmouth, Mr. J. Hodges—At Pimperne, Mr. N. Legge—At Okeford Fitzpaine, Mr. S. Hallet—Mr. T. Baker, of Yeovill—At Poole, R. O'Hendley, esq. 96.

## DURHAM.

*Birth.]* Mrs. Waugh, of a son.

*Married.]* At Sunderland, Mr. H. Winder, to Miss D. Howe—Mr. J. Finch, to Miss M. Armstrong—At Darlington, Mr. G. Thompson, to Miss R. Crossby—At Gateshead, Mr. R. Wind, to Miss Hunter—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Wm. Cross, to Miss M. Anderson.

*Died.]* At Sunderland, Mr. W. Sheridan—At Darlington, Mr. R. Dixon—Mr. T. Proud, 79—Miss M. Ellerton, 78—At Gateshead, T. Harvey, esq. 86—Mrs. M. Wills, 80—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Edmonds—Mr. A. Leighton—At South Shields, Mrs. E. Young, 76—At Moorhouses, Ann Rule, 100—At Houghton-le-Spring, Mrs. E. Walton, 76.

## ESSEX.

*Married.]* At Fingringhoe, Mr. E. Stomers, to Mrs. Seaman—At Dedham, J. J. Stevens, A. B. to Miss M. Witheat—Mr. A. H. Edwards, of Chesterford, to Miss A. Marshall—At Rochetts, O. Markham, esq. to Miss Jervis.

*Died.]* At Langdon Hills, Rev. J. Moore, 79—At Baytham Hall, Mrs. E. Burleigh, 91—At Chelmsford, Mrs. F. E. Pegan—At Braintree, Mrs. Dixon—At Thaxted, Mrs. A. Sewell—At Nazing, W. Palmer, esq. 84—At Colchester, Mrs. Matthews—Lieut.-Col. Covell—At Harwich, Miss C. Hammond—At Ardleigh, Mr. J. Vince, 79.

## GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The following names have been added to the Commission of the Peace for Gloucestershire,—Lord G. C. H. Somerset, Lord Bishop of Gloucester, Hon. Henry Moreton, Hon. W. Noel, Sir Alex. Wilson, knt., R. B. Browne, Daniel Cave, J. E. Dowdeswell, Vernon Dolphin, Wm. H. Hyett, W. L. Lawrence, Chandos Leigh, Robert Morris, W. Monro, H. W. Newman, Osman Ricardo, H. N. Tyre, John Vaughan, and David Walters, esquires; Jos. Higgins, R. W. Huntley, Hugh Smith, and John Sayer, clerks.

*Births.]* At Cheltenham, Mrs. Hancock, of a daughter—At the Lodge, Tewkesbury, Mrs. Marriot, of a son—At King's Weston, Mrs. Dickenson, of a son.

*Married.]* At Rodborough, Mr. S. Mayor, to Miss Perry—At Bristol, Mr. T. Bayliss, to Miss E. Ricketts—At Clifton, C. D'Alton Grace, esq. to Miss E. Baynton—At Tewkesbury, Mr. Barlow, to Miss Reynolds—At Bentham, Mr. J. Timbrell, to Miss E. Williams—At Dodington, Mr. T. Mayell, to Mrs. Penduck—At Evenlode, Mr. R. Archer, to Miss S. Jones—At Clifton, Rev. E. Jacob, to Miss M. J. Pattenson.

*Died.]* At Mythe, J. Hurd, esq.—At Tewkes-

bury, Mr. W. Edgcombe—Mr. J. Moore—Mr. J. Evans—At Gloucester, Mrs. Woodbridge—Mrs. Jones—Mrs. Castree—Mr. J. Laurence—At Newint, Mrs. Hale—At Moreton in the Marsh, Mr. H. G. Busby—Near Cheltenham, Mrs. O'Neill—T. Nattrass, esq.—At Camden, T. Payne, esq.—At Ebley, Mrs. Daniels, 74.

## HAMPSHIRE.

*Births.]* At Eastend House, Mrs. Cooke, of a son—At Sopley Ringwood, Mrs. Willis, of a daughter—Near Portsmouth, Lady Greenock, of a daughter.

*Married.]* At Romsey, Mr. Loader, to Miss Fryer—At Winchester, Mr. R. Rogers, to Mrs. Goodwin—At Southampton, G. Shaw, esq. to Miss L. B. Brown—Mr. J. Fay, to Miss S. Goodman—Mr. Ingram, to Miss E. Monk—Mr. Dickson, to Miss P. C. Bacon—At Alresford, Mr. R. Holdaway, to Miss S. Freeman.

*Died.]* At Thruxton, Mr. J. Hillier, 76—At the Soak, G. Munday, esq. 84—At Gosport, Major W. Bennet, R. E.—At Newport, Mrs. Spencer—At Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, Mr. B. Plumbly—Near Portsmouth, J. Grigg, esq.—At Chawton, W. Prowting, esq.—At Ringwood, S. Tunks, esq.—At Southampton, Capt. J. G. Smyth—Miss Short—Miss S. Purbeck, 72—At Winchester, Mr. R. Horn—At his seat, Sir T. Champneys, bart. 76.

## HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.]* At Bromyard, Mr. C. Blackith, to Miss Vicary.

*Died.]* At Bromyard, Mr. T. White—At Hereford, Mr. T. Ravenhill—Miss Gwyllim—At Eastnor, Mrs. M. Higgins, 88—At Eywood, H. Green, esq.—At Albury, Mrs. M. W. P. Leathe.

## HERTFORDSHIRE.

*Married.]* At Chesbunt, T. A. Jessop, esq. to Mrs. Pughe—John Sergeant, esq. of Colehill, to Miss Steede.

*Died.]* Mr. W. T. Turtle, of Buntingford—At Elstree, the Rev. W. Hawtayne.

## HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

*Births.]* At St. Neot's, Mrs. Dixie, of three children, all likely to do well, making the round number of twenty in all.

*Died.]* At Huntingdon, Mr. W. Ashby—At St. Ives, J. Barnes, esq.—Rev. H. G. Sperling, Rector of Papworth St. Agnes.

## KENT.

*Married.]* At East Malling, Mr. Wimble, to Miss Whittle—At West Malling, J. Dunmel, esq. to Miss H. Williams—At Tenterden, Mr. Waterman, to Miss Mace—Mr. J. Austin, to Miss S. Wilcox—At Easry, near Sandwich, J. Fryer, esq. to Miss M. Moulden—At Faversham, Mr. Masters, to Miss Court—At Dover, Count Senni, 82, to Miss Mignol, 19—At Canterbury, Mr. C. Cordeaux, to Miss C. Brake—At St. Laurence, Thanet, W. Coates, to Miss E. Friday—At Warehorn, Mr. Neeves, to Miss J. Maylam—At Sandwich, Mr. S. Horton, to Miss E. Sladden.

*Died.]* At Smarden, Mr. Evernden, 72—At Canterbury, Mrs. Snelling—Mrs. Lashmoor—Mrs. Benefield, 89—Mrs. Greenstreet—At Margate, J. B. Whalcy, esq.—At Harbledown, Mrs.

Jones—At Blean, Mrs. Hare—At Elytherne, Mr. M. Parker—At Sandwich, Mr. R. Reader—At Rochester, Miss F. Allen—At Folkstone, Mr. T. Hobday, 90—Mrs. Squire—Mrs. Rutherford, 72—At Maidstone, Mrs. Ling—At Ramsgate, Mrs. Pantin—Miss A. Lickorish—At Lydd, Rev. W. P. Warburton—At Chatham, Mr. Gardiner—At Dover, Mrs. E. Yeames, 89—At Sandwich, Mr. W. Juddery, 81.

## LANCASHIRE.

The population of Manchester amounts to 108,016, being an increase of 28,557.

Workmen are employed in removing the rock opposite the New Bailey, Manchester. This will give a depth of water sufficient for the packet boats to come close to the side. Other alterations have taken place, greatly to the improvement of the river side.

*Married.*] At Warrington, Mr. E. Willmar, of Liverpool, to Miss J. Smith—At Liverpool, Mr. J. Rankin, to Miss S. Miligan—At Manchester, Mr. J. Richardson, to Miss A. Fielding—Col. Hugh Baillie, to Miss M. Smith of Castleton Hall.

*Died.*] Rev. S. Steel, formerly of Liverpool—At Ditton Lodge, Mrs. Fisher—At Manchester, Miss M. Law—Mr. Worthington—At Preston, Mr. Rigg—At Liverpool, Owen Ellis, esq.—W. Murray, esq.

## LEICESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Market Harborough, Mr. C. Gilbert, to Miss Loveday—Mr. S. C. Bosworth, to Miss M. A. Balaam—J. B. Humfrey, esq. to Miss C. Costobadie—At Melton Mowbray, Mr. E. Tylor, to Miss C. Adcock.

*Died.*] At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. J. B. Kirkland—At Melton Mowbray, Mr. J. Digby—Mr. J. Gray—At Earl Shilton, Mrs. Gregg, 82—At Great Glynn, Mr. W. Burton—At Hinckley, Mrs. Reeve, 88.

## LINCOLNSHIRE.

The new jetty at Barton upon Humber was begun last month, by Messrs. Walkden and Wood, to be carried down to low-water mark, for the accommodation of passengers.

*Married.*] At Boston, Mr. N. Knight, to Miss E. Daff—Mr. W. Horton, to Miss A. Brooks—At Stickford, Mr. R. Betts, to Miss J. Spikin—At Stamford, Mr. Parr, to Miss Dalton—At Grassby, Mr. C. Cutbert, to Miss Wilkinson—At Spalding, Mr. Sergeant, to Miss Bycroft—At Falkingham, Mr. C. Bloomfield, to Miss E. Smith—At Spilsby, Lieut. Harrison, to Miss A. Stanley—At Louth, Mr. Baldock, to Miss Bee.

*Died.*] At Baroak Mill, Mrs. Denton—At Boston, Mr. Drake, 85—At Grantham, T. B. Shaw, esq. 94—W. Baker, gent.—At Lincoln, Mrs. Brown—Mrs. Fox—Mrs. Gillyatt—Mrs. Kirton, 82—At Thorpe on the Hill, Mr. W. Gibson—At Ingoldmells, Mrs. Rilton—At Crowle, Mrs. Beaumont—At Duddington, Mrs. Graham—At Spalding, Mrs. Rusling, 82—At Market Deeping, Mrs. Wade.

## MONMOUTHSHIRE.

*Birth.*] At Llansanfraed, Lady H. Jones, of a daughter.

*Married.*] Rev. W. Seys, of Trelleck, to Mrs. Kensington.

*Died.*] At New House, Lanvethernie, Mr. W. Watkins—At Grossmont, Capt. J. Shanks—Mrs. Vaughan, of Pentwynmawr House—At Monmouth, J. D. Parsons, esq.—At Ross, Mrs. Williams—At Abergavenny, Mr. Baker Gabb, solicitor.

## NORFOLK.

*Birth.*] At Bradeer Cottage, Shropham, Mrs. Carver, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Norwich, Mr. S. Pigg, to Miss F. Pigg—E. West, esq. of Gunthorp, to Miss A. Corneby—Mr. A. Cullin, to Miss A. St. Quintin—Mr. F. Markland, to Miss Peck—Mr. T. Smith, to Miss E. Tann—At Eaton, T. S. Day, esq. to Miss Colman—At Calster, Rev. H. Dashwood, to Miss Warren—At Yarmouth, Mr. R. Sims, to Miss E. Holmes.

*Died.*] At Guestwick, Mr. J. N. Ladell—At Wells, Mr. Southgate—At Roydon, Mrs. Hart—At Calthorpe, Mrs. Earle, 78—At Norwich, Mrs. Steele—Mr. J. Leman—Mr. W. Powell—Mrs. Hardy—At Worstead, Mrs. Mayston—At Aylesham, Mr. W. Powell, 90—Mrs. Smith, 81—At Banningham, Mr. D. Frostick—At Lowestoft, Mrs. A. Chambers—At Dickleburgh, Mr. E. Cunningham—At Yarmouth, Capt. C. Scott, 84—Mr. C. Watts—Mr. J. Diggins—Mrs. M. Nickerson—J. L. Close, esq.—At Shipdam, Miss A. Payne, 82—At Cromer, Mrs. Webb—At Wells, Mr. Elgar—At Fritton, Miss Richards.

## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Farthingstone, Mr. W. Goodman, to Miss A. Bailey—At Peterborough, Mr. T. Peel, to Miss F. Chapman—At Northampton, Rev. H. S. Hopwood, to Miss M. Hall—At Wakerly Church, Col. Reeve, to the Right Hon. Lady S. Sherard.

*Died.*] At Northampton, Mrs. Fowler, 74—Mr. S. Smith, 77—Mr. J. Hall—Mrs. George, of Great Houghton—At Floore, Mrs. M. Kerby, 80—Mr. T. Freeman—At Braunston, Mr. R. Radburn, 76—Capt. Sparke, of Denford—At Boughton, Mr. R. Fascutt—At Plumptre, Rev. T. Watts.

## NORTHUMBERLAND.

*Births.*] At Newcastle, Mrs. Prosser, of a son—At Alnwick, Mrs. Selby, of a son.

*Married.*] At Alnwick, Mr. E. Hutton, to Miss E. Duke—Mr. P. Blair, to Miss Hunter—At Berwick, J. Gray, esq. to Miss E. Ormond—W. W. Hay, esq. to Miss J. F. Gregson—At North Shields, Mr. R. Scott, to Miss C. Bell—At Newcastle, Mr. P. Glenton, to Miss Metcalf—Mr. D. Whiteman, to Miss J. Thompson.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, Mr. G. Humble, 82—Mr. J. Aikin—Mrs. Featherston—Mrs. A. Burrell, 85—At Berwick, Mr. T. Landles—At Whalton, Mrs. Meggison, 72—At North Shields, Mrs. Robinson, 72—At Swallow, Mr. J. Mitchellson, 77.

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Basford, Mr. H. Storer, to Miss E. Morris—At Radford, Mr. C. Smith, to Miss S. Baker—Mr. Smithurst, of Brinsley, to Miss Oats—At Nottingham, Mr. W. Tomlinson, to Miss A. Gamble—Mr. E. Massey, to Miss Surplice—At Newark, Mr. W. Walkington, to Miss A. Pepper—At Chatteris, S. G. Smith,

esq. to Miss E. Chatfield—At Staunton, Rev. G. Gordon, to Miss E. K. Staunton.

*Died.*] At Stanford Hall, C. V. B. Dashwood, esq. 76—Rev. H. Byron, rector of Muston—At Nottingham, Mr. Major—Mrs. Sculthorpe—Mr. Sykes—At Wilford, Mr. J. Cox—At Balderton, Mr. G. Cozens—At Newark, Mr. E. Bramwell—Mr. S. Wright, 88—At Kegworth, Mr. W. Clayton—At Ruddington, W. Boulbee, esq.—At New Basford, Mr. W. Knight, 76—At Southwell, Rev. W. Beecher, a magistrate for the county.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] A. Malony, esq. of Woodstock, to Mrs. H. Brown—At Chipping-Norton, Mr. E. Strange, to Miss H. House—Mr Underwood, of Alcham, to Miss M. A. Burford—T. Dunbar, esq. to Miss C. S. Trickey.

*Died.*] At Witney, Mrs. S. Yates—At Oxford, Mr. Gill, 74—Rev. S. Jackson, of Balliol College—Mrs. Palmer—Mrs. Wirdman—At Buntingford, Mr. J. Turtle.

#### RUTLANDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Wing, Mr. J. Sewell, to Miss L. Swan.

*Died.*] At Oakham, Mrs. Healy.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

*Birth.*] At Aqualate Hall, Lady Boughey, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Shrewsbury, Mr. T. Yates, to Miss E. Stirrop—W. Lutener, esq. to Miss E. Hughs—At Bridgnorth, Mr. W. H. Parkes, to Miss M. A. Gitton—At Wroxeter, Mr. Anslow, to Miss J. Bowdler—At Oswestry, Mr. Jones, to Miss Williams—Lately, Sir T. J. Jones, of Stanley Hall, to Miss E. W. Macnamara—At Leigh church, H. Hickman, M.D. to Miss E. H. Gardner—At Westbury, Rev. C. Leicester, to Miss S. Topp—J. E. Goodhart, esq. to Miss A. Pingo.

*Died.*] At Bridgnorth, J. Smith, esq. sen. ; J. Smith, esq. jun. late of the 11th Bombay infantry—R. Baker, esq.—At Newton on the Hill, Mrs. Bickerton—At Yeaton Mill, Mr. J. Williams—At Shrewsbury, T. Jones, esq.—Mrs. E. Kilvert, 87—Mrs. Vincent, 84—Mr. T. Oakley, of English Frankton—At Caynton, Mr. W. Yate—At Grafton, J. Denstone, esq.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

*Births.*] At Bath, Mrs. Mackeson, of a daughter—At Lansdown Cottage, Mrs. Smith, of a daughter—At Kingweston, Mrs. Dickenson, of a son—At Upcott House, Mrs. Gardiner, of a son.

*Married.*] At Bath, A. Cliffe, esq. to Miss J. F. Lealle—Rev. Mr. Brymer, to Miss Wilkinson—J. M. Logan, esq. to Mrs. Cathcart—J. Rudlan, esq. to Mrs. Skinner—E. W. Bowzer, esq. to Miss S. M. Bridges—At Martock, W. R. Warry, esq. to Miss E. F. Street—At Bridgwater, Mr. J. Burnet, to Miss Clouter—At Stanton Drew, Mr. J. Pell, to Miss M. A. Jones.

*Died.*] At Bath, Miss Brown—W. Edwards, esq.—D. Clutterbuck, esq. 77—Mrs. Hellyar—Mrs. E. Kilvert, 87—Mrs. Sandiford—Mrs. Duperoy—H. Cox, esq.—H. B. Woodhouse, esq.—At Bathaston, Rev. R. Godfrey

—At Wells, Mr. J. Newman—At Frome, Mrs. Dudden—Miss Dommott—At Langport, Miss R. G. Caines—At Shepton Mallett, Mr. D. F. Scadding—At Minehead, Miss C. Arbouin.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] E. J. Birch, esq. of Fradwell, to Miss Spode.

*Died.*] At Uttoxeter, H. Pipe, esq.—At Coven Heath, Mr. S. Taylor, 102—At Burton-upon-Trent, Mr. T. Buckly, 98.

#### SUFFOLK.

*Births.*] At Boxted Hall, Mrs. Poley, of a son—At St. Leonards, Mrs. Kortright, of a son.

*Married.*] At Ixworth, Mr. J. Goldsmith, to Miss E. Mayhew—Mr. Barham, to Miss Goer—At Dovercourt, Mr. R. T. Perkin, to Miss R. Gear.

*Died.*] At Long Brackland, Mrs. Caby—At Halesworth, Mr. R. Watson—Mr. E. Lightfoot, 79—At Barking, Miss A. Waspe—At Tostock, Mrs. Ray—At Bury, Mr. G. C. Thompson—Mrs. Coe—Miss E. Allen—Miss S. Lambert—At Walsham le Willows, Mrs. Franc, 87—At Mellis, Mrs. Lockart—At Wyverstone, Mr. D. Clarke, 70—At Ipswich, Mr. G. Frost, 78—Mr. J. B. Dauncey—Mr. Sparrow—At Wickham Market, Mr. J. Meadows, 75—At Woolpit, Mr. S. Leedes—At Finborough, Mr. T. Smith.

#### SUSSEX.

The population of Brighton has more than doubled since 1811, when it was 12,012; it is now 24,429.

*Married.*] At Bishopstone, Mr. Farncombe, to Miss P. Tanner—At Chichester, Lieut. Robertson, to Miss Walland.

*Died.*] At Storrington, George Dixon, esq.—At Watergate, G. Thomas, esq. 73—At Chichester, Mrs. A. Gates, 79—At Wakehurst-place, L. L. Peyton, esq.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

*Married.*] The Rev. S. Y. Seagrave, vicar of Tyson and Compton Wyniat, to Miss H. Tooke.

*Died.*] At Nuneaton Fields, E. Faux, esq.—At Leamington Hastings, Rev. Sir C. Wheeler, bart. 91.

#### WESTMORELAND.

*Married.*] At Kendal, Mr. Russel, to Miss Pennington—At Appleby, Mr. W. King, to Miss A. Hope—At Selside, Mr. J. Tebay, to Miss Wilkinson.

*Died.*] At Sedgwick, Miss A. Archer—At Heversham, G. Backhouse, esq. 72—At Kendal, Mr. R. Nicolson, 77.

#### WILTSHIRE.

*Birth.*] At Lackham House, Mrs. Jennings, of a son.

*Married.*] At Downton, Mr. E. Phillips, to Mrs. Moody—At Allcannings, Mr. J. Giddings, to Miss Daniels—In Devizes, J. G. Everett, esq. to Miss F. S. Whitchurch—At Salisbury, Mr. Monday, to Mrs. Williams—Mr. J. Gorham, to Miss M. Brown—At Malmesbury, Mr. W. Spencer—At Fisherton, Mr. T. Barratt, to Miss A. Grace—Mr. R. Portlock, to Miss J. Welch—At Marlborough, N. J. Reed, esq. to Miss Newbery—At Chippenham, Mr. H. Neale, to Miss



A. Smith—At Norton Bavant, Mr. J. Tanewell, to Miss Rogers.

*Died.*] At Salisbury, Mr. J. Sidley—Mrs. Wood—At Trowbridge, Mr. E. Salter, 75—Mrs. Segrain—At Conock, Mr. S. Pinchin.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Evesham, Mr. J. Worthington, to Miss C. A. Cheek—Mr. H. Wright, to Miss Pratt—At Pershore, Mr. Laughner, to Miss M. Hughes—Mr. Chantry, to Miss A. Lane, of Upton-on-Severn.

*Died.*] Near Worcester, Mr. Fieldhouse—At Evesham, Mrs. J. Home, 84—W. R. Home, esq. 85—At Woodfield, Mrs. Russel.

#### YORKSHIRE.

*Births.*] At Marston, Hannah Sheppard, of 8 fine children, 2 girls and a boy—At Greenhead, Mrs. B. H. Allen, of a son and heir.

*Married.*] At Ripon, Mr. J. Atkinson, to Miss J. Thompson—Mr. Z. Willis, to Miss Bowman—Mr. Britain, to Mrs. Ibbotson—At Halifax, Rev. Dr. Hartley, to Miss Hudson—Mr. J. Roberts, to Miss Webster—At Doncaster, Mr. R. Stacy, to Miss M. Smith—Mr. W. Calvert, to Miss M. Bates—At Hiperholm, Mr. J. Woodhead, to Miss A. Flather—At York, Rev. J. Cheap, to Miss M. Simpson—S. T. Scrope, esq. of Danby Hall, to Miss M. Jones—At Pontefract, Mr. J. Seddle, to Miss M. Halfpenny—At Leeds, J. Hargreaves, esq. to Miss M. Parkinson—Mr. W. Shackelton, to Miss H. Burrows—Mr. L. W. Halt, to Miss H. Hebblethwaite—Mr. S. Wormald, to Miss E. Bownas—At Wakefield, Mr. T. Backhouse, to Miss A. Farrar.

*Died.*] At Pontefract, Miss M. Swallow—Miss M. Rawsthorne—Mr. A. Carr—At Leeds, Mr. L. Ingham—Mrs. Hick—Mrs. Gibson—Mr. J. Barfoot—At York, Mrs. G. Lloyd—Mr. Eastburn—At Sheffield, Mr. J. Rogers, 79—At Harewood, Mrs. Perkins—At Halifax, Mrs. Norminton—Mr. J. Simpson, 80—At Storwood, Mrs. Sigsworth—Near Huddersfield, J. Bradley, esq.—At Fixby, near Bedale, T. Corre, esq.

#### WALES.

The improvements making at Ruthin Castle, by the Hon. Frederick West, have recently led to the discovery of some remains of the east entrance into the ancient castle-yard. On removing the rubbish to the depth of two or three feet, the workmen came to the head of a staircase, composed of a flight of fourteen steps of red stone. At the bottom, one of the noblest specimens of the multiplied acute gothic arch of the days of the First Edward presented itself, forming a series of six declining arches communicating with an apartment leading to one of the towers which flanked the entrance. The dimensions of the room, which is also arched, are 4 yards in length, and about 7 feet wide, leading through a gothic door-way to the spiral staircase of the tower. The niche for the admission of light to the ascent is in excellent preservation, and the steps, 18 in number, are perfect and unworn. The castle was dismantled about 1646.

*Married.*] At Bangor, Mr. D. Power, to Miss Threlfall—At Beaumaris, Capt. J. Williams, to

Miss E. Hughes—At Hope, Mr. Sissons, to Miss M. James.

*Died.*] Near Cardiff, F. Workman, esq.—At Clastyr, Pembroke, John Evans, esq.—At Pystill, Flint, Mrs. Bishop—At Llanvihangel Court, H. Powell, esq.—At Fachlwyd, J. Owen, esq. 84—At Chirk, Miss S. Roberts—At Pont-rifith, Mrs. Lloyd, 82—At Penlarth, Mr. T. A. Wynne—At St. Asaph, Mrs. J. Evans, 70—At Holyhead, Mrs. Hughes—At Moldcap, Capt. J. Martin, 85; he had served in the army 69 years—At Aberystwith, Rev. J. H. Lilwell.

#### SCOTLAND.

*Births.*] Lady Dunbar, of Boath, of a son—At Edinburgh, Mrs. Grant, of a daughter—Mrs. Robertson, of a daughter—Mrs. Cathcart, of a son—At Inverness, Mrs. Kyle, of a son.

*Married.*] At the Manse of Ardhill, A. A. M'Kenzie, esq. to Miss C. Downie—At Inverro, Major H. Stewart, to Miss E. M'Coll—At Tophill, Mr. J. Arbuckle, to Miss M. Steven—J. Sinclair, esq. of Barwick, to Miss M. Learmouth—At Peebles, Rev. B. Mardon, to Miss J. Cairns—At Oban, J. P. Harrison, esq. to Miss E. Campbell.

*Died.*] At Tain, Mrs. M. Ross—Mrs. Hucheson—At Rosehall, W. Mums Gardener, 104—At Blackhills, near Nairn, Mrs. M. Falconer—At Inglismaldie, the Hon. A. Keith, son of the late Earl of Kintore—At Edinburgh, Mrs. M. Smith—Miss J. Macquellan—Mrs. M. Graham, 83—Miss Moore Grant—At Glasgow, T. Arnott, esq.—At Greenock, W. Ewing, esq.—At Cromarty, Rev. A. M'Leod—Near Inverness, J. Noble, esq.

#### IRELAND.

The census is rapidly going on in Dublin. In Mary's Parish, as far as completed, the population has increased 2185, while the number of houses has diminished 5 since the year 1798. At that time the proportion was about 9 one-half inhabitant to each house, and now it is about 13 four-fifths. This circumstance demonstrates the reduced comforts of the inhabitants, who only will crowd together from their diminished means of paying house rents. In St. Anne's parish there is also an increase 241 inhabitants, with only 4 additional houses; the average proportion is about 10 one-sixth to each house. Although it cannot yet be ascertained, there is still reason to believe, that the population of Dublin has considerably increased since 1798, and it will now probably exceed 200,000. It amounted to 210,000 persons in 1814, when the great frost occurred.

*Births.*] At Drogheda, Mrs. Huey, of a son—At Knappa, co. Armagh, Mrs. Robinson, of a son—In Dublin, Mrs. Speer, of a son—Mrs. C. Johnston, of a daughter—Mrs. Bishopp, of twins—Mrs. Smyth, of a daughter—Mrs. Ellis, of a son—At Killymon, Mrs. Carpendale, of a daughter—At Cork, Mrs. Bowen, of a daughter—Mrs. Savage, of a daughter—Mrs. Madden, of a daughter—Mrs. Connor, of a son—At Kyle, Wexford, Mrs. Jacob, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Limerick, Mr. M. Ryan, to Miss Foley—E. Fennery, esq. to Mrs. E.

O'Loughlen—At Dublin, Rev. H. Stewart, to Miss E. M. C. Newburgh—Capt. Billing, to Mrs. Fitzgerald—E. W. Rice, esq. to Miss H. Hunter—S. White, esq. to Miss S. Rothe—Mr. T. Fry, to Miss A. Brassington—In Belfast, J. S. Radcliffe, esq. to Miss E. Mitchell—At Killisendra, T. Moor, esq. to Miss M. B. Irvine—At Muff church, co. Londonderry, Sir W. Williams, to Miss Hill—At Killarney, Capt. M. L. Gallwey, to Miss L. Bland—At Cork, Mr. J. Desmond, to Miss E. M'Carthy—J. W. Johnston, esq. to Miss Cross—At Kilkenny, Rev. W. Baillie, to Miss B. Alcock—At Moathill church, Waterford, Dr. Hill, to Miss C. Lane—At Waterford, P. Abbott, esq. to Miss A. Strangman.

*Died.*] At Limerick, Dr. Riordan—W. B. Miller, esq.—Alderman Russel—Mr. R. Hogan—W. Norris, esq. 81—Mrs. Crips—At Tullibracky, Rev. J. Harte—Hon. Mrs. Stretton—Mr. M. Burke—Mrs. M. Morgan—At Sligo, H. O'Beirne, esq.—At Ballymahon, P. Johnston, esq.—At Dublin, Mr. G. Sheridan—Mrs. M. M'Donnel—Mr. Caldbeck, 94—Lieut.-col. Campbell—Ed. Caddell, esq.—Hale Bagot, esq.—Mr. G. Hillary—At Athlone, Rev. R. Dunlop—Peter Sharkey, esq.—At Belmore Castle, T. Seymour, esq.—At Cork, Mr. J. Foott—Mr. R. Dowman—At Monkstown, co. Cork, De Courcy O'Grady, esq.—At Mallow, Lieut. W. P. Fortescue, late of the 47th regt.—At his seat, co. Meath, J. M. Granger, esq.—At Drumfergus, Mrs. Scott—At Collon, Rev. Dr. Beaufort. Dr. Beaufort was, nearly 60 years, a beneficed and resident clergyman. His name is well known to the public, by his "Civil and Ecclesiastical Map of Ireland," and by the memoir which accompanied that map. Dr. Beaufort was one of those who first proposed a royal Irish Academy, and actively assisted in the formation and in the regulation of that institution. To the establishment and improvement of the Sunday schools in Dublin he contributed essentially, by his personal exertions; and he was one of the original founders of the "Association for the encouragement of Virtue." When he was nearly 83, in the last year of his life, he was occupied in preparing, from a large mass of materials, an improved edition of the memoir accompanying his map—At Ashford, co. Wicklow, on Whit-Sunday, Anne Bryan, aged 111 years. At the time of her death she had living 100 of her posterity, children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.

#### ISLE OF MAN.

*Died.*] At Peel, Mrs. Quirk—At Ramsay, Mrs. Corlett—At Kirkpatrick, James Quirk, esq. of Knecklaloe.

#### MARRIED ABROAD.

At Washington, Mr. S. Humble, of Newcastle, to Mary Ann, second daughter of Mr. Thos. Humble, of Blue House, near Washington.

#### DIED ABROAD.

At Paris, Mrs. Hodson—The Duchess Dowager of Orleans, in her 68th year. Her Serene Highness was a lady of the most exemplary character and virtues. By her death the Duke of Orleans has acquired a large accession of fortune, not less, if accounts are true, than 2,500,000 francs—Lately, C. A. S. Perrier, one of the first bankers in France, and a Member of the Legion of Honour. He was born, in 1776, at Grenoble, and was among the founders of the bank of France—Suddenly, in France, on his return from Rome, the Rev. Charles Flowden, Provincial of the order of Jesuits, at Stonyhurst, Lancashire, in the 78th year of his age—Fortuné Dufau, a painter of history, born in St. Domingo, and a pupil of the celebrated artist David. His complaint was an aneurism of the heart—At Surat, in the East Indies, in his 24th year, Captain James Alexander Davies, of the Bombay Artillery, son of Solomon Davies, esq. of Epsom, Surrey—At Bombay, after a few hours' illness, of the cholera morbus, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Norris, esq. of that Presidency—At Calcutta, in December, 1820, Mr. Robert Wilson Carr, formerly in the Royal Navy, and late in the Honourable East India Company's service—Suddenly, whilst walking on the parade, at Geneva, on the 7th June last, Lieutenant Christopher Dale, R. N.—At Brussels, the Ex-Conventionalist Quirette. He was one of the four Deputies who, with the Minister at War, Bournonville, went on the 8d of April, 1793, to the head-quarters of Gen. Dumourier to arrest that General, and to take him to Paris to be tried; but were themselves arrested, and delivered by Dumourier to the Austrian General Clairfait, and were kept in prison in Germany two years and a half, until they were exchanged for the Duchess of Angoulême in 1795—At Vienna, aged 80, Senator Count Antonio Maria Capo d'Istria, father of the Russian Secretary of State—At Strasbourg, aged 58, M. Levraut, rector of the Academy in that city, and member of the Council-general, the Council of Prefecture and of the Legion of Honour; to distinguished talents he joined the utmost benevolence of heart—At Padua, Antonio Colalto, ancient professor of mathematics in the University of that city—In the department of the Brescia, Angelo Anelli de Desensano; he was bred an advocate, but quitted the profession for the study of literature, and was author of many dramatic pieces.

## POLITICAL EVENTS.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1821.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

ANOTHER knell has sounded in royal ears the tidings which Philip of Macedon commanded to be diurnally repeated to him—"Philip, thou art mortal." The Queen died on the 7th ult. after a short but severe illness. To the last she preserved great vigour of the vital powers, with firmness and spirit, and expired with calmness and resignation. Her Majesty is the sixth member of the Royal Family who has claimed the tribute of public sorrow within the short interval which has elapsed since the close of hostilities. We have within that time witnessed the successive demises of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, of Queen Charlotte, of the Duke of Kent, of George III., and of the Duchess of York. It is remarkable that Queen Caroline, the consort of George II. died of the same complaint which has terminated the life of Queen Caroline, the consort of King George IV.—an inflammation of the bowels. The Queen having desired to be buried at Brunswick, and to be removed within three days after her decease, the Government immediately determined on complying with her request. The following account was published by authority:—

*"Supplement to the London Gazette of Tuesday, August 7.*

*"Whitehall, Aug. 8, 1821.*

*"Yesterday evening, at 25 minutes after ten o'clock, the Queen departed this life, after a short but painful illness, at Brandenburg House, at Hammersmith."*

## HER MAJESTY'S WILL.

This is the last Will and Testament of me, Caroline, Queen-consort of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland:

I revoke all former wills.

I constitute and appoint Stephen Lushington, doctor of laws, and Thomas Wilde, Esq. barrister at law, trustees and executors of this my will.

In execution of all powers given me by the will of my late mother, Augusta, Duchess of Brunswick-Lunenburgh, I appoint, limit, give, devise, and bequeath to my said trustees

all my right, title, and interest, under the said will, and also all the rest of my property, real and personal, debts and effects, of whatsoever nature or kind soever, and wheresoever situate, upon trust to receive and collect the same; and, when collected, convert into money, and invest it at their discretion in the funds of the United Kingdom, or otherwise; and, upon further trust, to pay the principal of the whole of the said trust property to William Austin, who has been long under my protection, on his attaining the age of 21 years: and, in the meantime, to pay the interest and proceeds of the same, or so much thereof as to them may seem meet, towards the maintenance and education of the same William Austin: And I do declare that my said trustees and executors shall not be chargeable in respect of the default of each other, or of any agent employed by them or either of them, but only for their own respective receipts, acts, and wilful defaults. I also give and bequeath to my said executors, to be disposed of according to their will and pleasure, all and every my documents, manuscripts, papers, writings, and memoranda, wheresoever being at the time of my death.

CAROLINE R. (Seal.)

Signed, sealed, and published, this third day of August, in the year 1821, at Brandenburg-house, in the presence of *H. Brougham, Thomas Denman, Henry Holland, M.D., Hood.*

This is a Codicil to my Will, dated this third day of August:

I give all my clothes here and in Italy to Mariette Brun. I direct that a particular box, by me described, be sealed with my seal, and delivered to Mr. Obichini, of Coleman-street, merchant; and I acknowledge that I owe him 4,300*l.* I wish that Government would pay the 15,000*l.* the price of my house in South Audley-street. I desire to be buried at Brunswick. I leave my coach to Stephen Lushington, my executor; my landaulet to John Hieronymus.

CAROLINE R.

Witnesses, *Hood, H. Brougham, T. Denman, H. Holland, M.D.*

This is a Codicil to my last Will:

I give to John Hieronymus and Mariette Brun all my bed and table-linen, which has already been used. I give to Louis Bischi, the sum of 1000*l.* and an annuity of 150*l.* per annum, payable half-yearly. I give the large picture of myself and late daughter to the Cardinal Albano. The half-length picture of myself to Lady Anne Hamilton. I give the picture of myself, which is a copy of that given to the City of London, to my executor, Stephen Lushington. There are two pictures remaining; of

which I bequeath to the Marquis Antaldi that which he shall choose; and the remaining one to William Austin. I give to the Viscount and Viscountess Hood, 500*l.* each. I have already given to John Hieronymus one carriage: I also give him the other open carriage. I declare that my interest under my mother's will is given to William Austin, as a specific legacy. I desire and direct that my body be not opened, and that three days after my death it be carried to Brunswick for interment: and that the inscription upon my coffin be, "Here lies Caroline of Brunswick, the injured Queen of England." CAROLINE, R.

Signed in the presence of *Henry Holland*,  
M. D. August 5, 1821.

**A Codicil to my last Will:**

I give and bequeath to William Austin, all my plate and household furniture at Brandenburg-house, and also all unused linen.

I direct my executors to make application to his Majesty's Government to pay to them such sum of money as at the time of my decease I may have paid, or which they shall be called upon to pay, for the purchase of my house in South Audley-street; and I give and bequeath sum of money, as my said executors shall procure and obtain in that respect, unto them my said executors, in trust for William Austin, according to the provisions of my will: such sum to be considered a specific legacy. And in case the Government shall refuse to repay such sum, I direct my executors to sell my interest in the said house, and also the furniture and things therein. And I give and direct the proceeds thereof to be paid and applied to and for the use of the said William Austin in like manner, as a specific legacy; but in case the Government shall repay the purchase-money of the said house, in that case, the proceeds which may be realized by the sale, are to fall into the general residue of my estate. Dated 7th day of August, 1821. CAROLINE, R.

Witness, *Henry U. Thomson*, Kensington.

There are two other codicils to the will, containing tokens of affection to her domestics.

Pursuant to the arrangements of Government, in compliance with her Majesty's wishes, the funeral was fixed for Tuesday, the 14th ult. on which a correspondence took place between the ladies of her late Majesty's household and the Earl of Liverpool and Mr. Hobhouse (Under Secretary of State) respecting the day appointed for her Majesty's funeral. Lady Anne Hamilton and Lady Hood wrote to Mr. Hobhouse, stating that they had only heard that afternoon of the preparations for moving the Queen's remains, and that, as it was impossible to complete their mourning dresses before Tuesday night, unless the time was

changed till Wednesday morning they could not have it in their power to attend the funeral. To this Mr. Hobhouse replied on Sunday morning, by expressing his surprise that the ladies were not before informed of the time appointed, but he would dispatch their note to Lord Liverpool.—In a second note to them, he states that he is directed by the Earl of Liverpool to apprise their ladyships, that the order for the removal of her Majesty's remains on the day fixed is irrevocable; and that, if not prepared, it is presumed their ladyships would have no objection to follow after the procession had proceeded on its route, which was frequent in cases of the like nature. On the receipt of this, Lady Hood wrote a second letter to Lord Liverpool, again requesting a delay of a couple of days; objecting to the military guard which had been ordered to attend the funeral, on account of mischief being likely to ensue in consequence; and that as Government had never done the Queen the honour of a military guard during her life, it should suffer the people to pay their last tribute to the Queen without such interference. To this letter Lord Liverpool returned the following reply:

Coombe Wood, August 12.

MADAM,—I have this moment had the honour of receiving your Ladyship's letter; and I think it right to observe in answer to it, that when her late Majesty's executors communicated to me copies of her last Will, on Wednesday last, by which it appeared that her Majesty desired that three days after her death her body should be sent to Brunswick for interment, I felt it to be my duty to give directions, in the King's absence, that her Majesty's intentions in this respect might be carried into effect with as little delay as possible; and I lost no time in laying before the King the directions which had been issued for this purpose. I have since received his Majesty's commands to continue to act in conformity to the orders first given. I had directed that the funeral should proceed from Brandenburg-house to-morrow morning; but, upon a representation which I received from Dr. Lushington yesterday, it was agreed to put off the departure till Tuesday, and I feel that I should be now acting in direct contradiction to the King's commands, as well as contrary to the intention of her late Majesty, if I was a party to any further delay. I am sorry it is not in my power to return a more satisfactory answer to your Ladyship's letter; but I have been ready from the beginning to communicate with her Majesty's executors on the ar-

rangements necessary to be made on this melancholy occasion; and it has been the anxious desire of the King and his Government that every thing should be conducted in the most becoming, orderly, and decent manner.— I have the honour to be, Madam, your Ladyship's obedient humble servant,  
LIVERPOOL.

Another letter followed from Lady Hood to Lord Liverpool, in which her Ladyship asks, "why a guard of honour was appointed to attend the funeral of her Majesty?" and, alluding to the hasty removal of the remains of the Queen, says, "she concludes that the procession will be ordered to move in the direct and nearest road, through the City of London, as the Lord Mayor and Corporation intended meeting the funeral procession at Temple Bar; and surely (says her Ladyship) your Lordship will not offer an insult to so ancient and respectable a body, who have ever shewn their attachment to the Royal Family."—To this Lord Liverpool replies, "that the arrangements to be made for her Majesty's funeral (whatever these arrangements may be), have been, or will be, duly communicated from the Secretary of State's office to her Majesty's executors."

It appeared, however, that the route prescribed for the procession was not communicated until a late period. On the morning of the 14th, at eight o'clock, the procession moved from Brandenburgh-house, according to the route prescribed, and then announced by the undertaker:—

"From the gate of Brandenburgh House, though Hammersmith, to turn round by Kensington Gravel pits, near the Church, into the Uxbridge Road, to Bayswater, from thence to Tyburn Turnpike, down the Edgware Road along the New road to Islington, down the City road, along Old street, Mile end, to Romford, &c. A squadron of the Oxford Blues, from Brandenburgh House to Romford, to attend the procession; a squadron of the 4th Light Dragoons, from Romford to Chelmsford; another squadron of the same regiment, from Chelmsford to Colchester; another escort from Colchester to Harwich, where a guard of honour is in waiting."

A guard of the Oxford Blues went first, and was followed by three carriages, with servants and domestics; eight deputy-marshals; twelve pages; her Majesty's carriage; Sir G. Naylor and a herald, with the crown and cushion; squadron of the Blues; the HEARSE; Blues; trumpeter; Blues; and eleven mourning coaches with officers of her Majesty's household, &c. &c.; carriages of her Majesty's private friends, and committees from London and Hammersmith. It had been previously understood that the route was not to be through the City.

The crowd which attended was immense, though the rain poured unceasingly. The procession reached Kensington in solemn order, when, on its arriving at the Gravel Pits, and attempting to turn off to the left, the road was instantly blockaded by waggon and carts placed across the way. From half-past nine till eleven o'clock the procession halted for orders in consequence, and at length it moved towards London. On reaching Kensington-gore a squadron of Life-Guards was ordered up, with a magistrate, Sir R. Baker, at its head, but its efforts were vain to open the Park-gates, and the crowd vociferated "To the City!"—"the City!" On reaching Hyde Park Corner the gate there was found barricadoed with carts, and the procession moved onwards towards Park-lane. This was also found blocked up, and the procession then doubled back hastily, and entered Hyde Park, through which it proceeded at a trot, the soldiers having cleared away the obstacles at the gate. On reaching Cumberland Gate the people shut it, and a conflict ensued, in which the Park wall was thrown down by the pressure of the crowd, and converted into missiles, which were hurled at the soldiers in return for the use the latter made of their sabres in attempting to clear the passage. Many of the military and horses were hurt, and resorting to their fire-arms, two persons were unfortunately killed, and others wounded. The Edgware-road was now blockaded, but, being quickly cleared, the procession moved on till it arrived at the turnpike-gate near the top of Tottenham-court-road. There the people made another stand; and so dense was the barrier formed in the space of a few minutes only, and so determined were the people, that a passage was found to be wholly impracticable; and Sir R. Baker, to prevent further mischief, which must inevitably have ensued had he persevered in proceeding, turned the procession down Tottenham-court-road. It thence proceeded into the Strand, and through the City. All the streets, including Holborn, through which a turn could have been made to the



left, were barricaded. The shops were every where shut. The cavalcade journeyed without further accident to Ilford, Romford, Chelmsford, and Harwich, where it arrived on the 15th, and the body was embarked on board the Glasgow frigate, and sailed with several other vessels in company for its final destination. The coffin-plate, with the inscription requested by her Majesty in her will, was affixed to the coffin at Chelmsford by her executors. But this was removed, and a Latin one (see page 481) was substituted, not without strong opposition on the part of the legal gentlemen nominated to see her Majesty's will carried into effect. Prior to the movement of the procession the Queen's executors had entered into a protest against the removal of the body, and the measures which had been pursued respecting it.

Orders were issued in the Gazette of the 14th, for the court going into mourning for her late Majesty.

On Tuesday, the 31st of July, his Majesty left London for Portsmouth, and embarked for Ireland the next day. After sailing round the Land's End, the royal yacht, with attendant vessels, anchored at Holyhead, where they were detained by adverse winds until the 12th, when the King perceiving, notwithstanding the adverse weather, the steam-boats passing and repassing from Dublin, determined to cross in one of them, and thus arrived at Howth in a manner quite unexpected. His Majesty was received by the people in a most respectful and affectionate way. No military or police were present, owing to the mode in which his Majesty had made the voyage, and his landing at another part than that previously announced and prepared for his reception. It gave the King an opportunity, however, of seeing that the disposition of the people was loyal and affectionate. The King appeared highly pleased at the scene he witnessed, and was escorted by the multitude of all classes who could keep pace with the carriage, to the Vice-regal Lodge. Here, on entering the

Lodge, his Majesty addressed the multitude as follows :

*" My Lords and Gentlemen, and my good Yeomanry—I cannot express to you the gratification I feel at the warm and kind reception I have met with on this day of my landing among my Irish subjects. I am obliged to you all. I am particularly obliged by your escorting me to my very door. I may not be able to express my feelings as I wish. I have travelled far : I have made a long sea voyage :—besides which, particular circumstances have occurred, known to you all,—of which it is better at present not to speak. Upon those subjects I leave it to delicate and generous hearts to appreciate my feelings. This is one of the happiest days of my life. I have long wished to visit you—my heart has always been Irish. From the day it first beat, I have loved Ireland. This day has shewn me that I am beloved by my Irish subjects. Rank, station, honours, are nothing ; but to feel that I live in the hearts of my Irish subjects, is to me the most exalted happiness. I must now once more thank you for your kindness, and bid you farewell. Go and do by me as I shall do by you—drink my health in a bumper ; I shall drink all yours—in a bumper of good Irish whiskey."*

On the arrival of the intelligence of the Queen's death the following notices were issued :—

*" Phoenix Park, August 11, 1821,  
half-past Seven A.M.*

*" My Lord—I feel it my duty to acquaint your Excellency, that I have just received a letter from the Earl of Liverpool, announcing the death of her Majesty the Queen. This event took place at Brandenburg House, on the night of the 7th, at twenty-five minutes past ten o'clock.*

*" I have the honour to be, with great regard,  
my Lord, your Excellency's most obedient humble Servant, SIDMOUTH.*

*" His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, &c. &c."*

*" MANSION-HOUSE, DUBLIN,*

*" 11th August, 1821.*

*" The proposed Illumination on the King's arrival will not take place previous to his Majesty's public entry into Dublin, which, on account of the Queen's death, is necessarily postponed.*

*A. B. KING, Lord Mayor."*

His Majesty, on account of the Queen's decease, remained in private at the Vice-regal Lodge, until the 17th, when he made his public entry into Dublin. The spectacle was a magni-

ficent one. The Recorder addressed the King in a long speech, dictated, no doubt, by the sincerest zeal and attachment. The set forms and phrases of adulatory addresses, however, are poor, compared with ardour and enthusiasm of heart, such as was displayed by his Majesty's Irish subjects on this occasion; and if, as some say, their professions of delight were almost beyond sober bounds, it must be remembered that Ireland has never before participated in the presence of royalty. Her cities and villages have been laid waste by former monarchs of England, military violence has desolated her fields, religious schism has been fostered by her governors, citizen has been arrayed against citizen, and brother against brother, blood and violence have been her lot for ages, she has been trampled on and bitterly mocked amid her sufferings, misruled and oppressed even in her most peaceful times—her annals have been those of sorrow and misery. Within a few years the Irish have seen a better system slowly unfolding itself, and a more healing hand has been held over her. Feeling this and visited by their Sovereign, with hearts warm as the principle of life, generous, and peculiarly susceptible of kindness, the wild pleasure, the unbounded joy of the Irish people is easily accounted for, and needs no excuse for not being of the more rational and sober cast of a reflective people, to whom the presence of royalty has been familiar for ages.

On the 15th ult., his Majesty held a private Levee, for the purpose of receiving the public officers; and on the 20th, a public Levee was held at the Castle of Dublin.

The Duke of Wellington left London on the 2nd ult., for the continent, to inspect the fortresses on the frontiers of the Netherlands.

In consequence of his Majesty's Coronation, all prisoners confined for penalties for breaches of the laws of the revenue, who may have been confined for any period exceeding six months, were released from confinement. The act of grace extended to all prisoners who have not yet been in confinement six months, when they shall have completed this term of imprisonment; and also to the release of all prisoners confined for debts due to the revenue, less in amount than 100*l.* who may have been confined for three months. Orders have been sent to the several Revenue Boards to carry this act into immediate effect, unless there should be any special case of improper conduct in gaol, or of very flagrant character, when the Lords of the Treasury desire the same may be submitted for their consideration and directions.

A system of retrenchment is about to be adopted: the reduction in the army will, it is said, cut off 13,000 men; and such a diminution has, it is asserted, received the King's approbation. The species of force to be dispensed with is not mentioned. The reductions in the Ordnance department are said to be in train. Respecting those of the navy, nothing certain is known.

Mr. Hunt who is imprisoned in Ilchester gaol, has substantiated his charges against the gaoler, before the Commission of the House of Commons, and a new gaoler is to be appointed.

General Bertrand, Count Montholon, and the late establishment of the Ex-emperor of France, at St. Helena, arrived at Portsmouth on the 1st ult., and were permitted to come to London. Count Montholon afterwards set out for Paris.

#### THE COLONIES.

By letters from Jamaica, we learn that a plot was lately formed in that island, for an insurrection of Negroes in the mountains. Their trials took place on the 17th of May, and it appeared so evidently that their intention was to kill all the white people in the mountains, that they were

found guilty; but as the evidence against them was not so strong as against Ned, one of the Penn Hill negroes, they were sentenced to transportation for life, and Ned was taken to Penn Hill, and hung the next morning.

An American vessel of a light con-

struction has arrived at Sierra Leone, to assist in capturing the traffickers in human blood. She is built to draw very little water, and to pursue the traders in shore. This proves the sincerity of the American Government in its efforts to annihilate that odious traffic.

Gazettes have been received from New South Wales, to the 18th of March. The settlement was highly flourishing. It appears that effectual progress has been made at Sydney in the civilisation of the natives. Two couple of them were married at Paramatta on the 15th of March, by the Rev. Richard Hill, Secretary to the Native Institution. They were settled on farms prepared for them,

where huts were to be erected, and farming stock, with requisite utensils, were supplied by the Government. A stage-coach has been established between Sydney and Paramatta, the first known in the colony, which made its first journey on the 8th of March, and performed it in three hours.

The recent sales of wool from this colony reached, in the British market, the enormous price of 10s. 4d. per lb. Capital and experienced attention only are wanting to make this import a source of incalculable advantage to the mother country. The wool of New South Wales is found to be finer and more durable than any other species.

#### FOREIGN.

Recent accounts from Hanover state, that preparations had been made there to receive the King of England, whose visit was considered as certain. A triumphal arch had been erected at Gottingen, over the gate towards Cassel, and another over the gate looking towards Hanover. The following document had also been received from the Duke of Cambridge, who had been employed to present an address from the city of Hanover to his Majesty :

“I feel particular pleasure in being able to acquaint the citizens of this capital, that his Majesty has received, with particular satisfaction, the Address of the Citizens of Hanover, relatively to the eagerly-expected visit of his Majesty to Hanover, which I presented to him. His Majesty has been pleased to give me the commission to express to the body of the citizens his thanks for the sentiments contained in the Address, and to assure them that his Majesty looks forward with particular pleasure to the moment when he shall be in the midst of his faithful Hanoverian subjects. In fulfilling this commission, I request the Provosts of the Citizens to lose no time in communicating to the whole body of the Citizens the gracious sentiments of his Majesty. I take this opportunity of returning my thanks to the Provosts, for the expressions of attachment and confidence contained

in the letter accompanying the Address.

“ADOLPHUS FREDERICK.

“London, July 31, 1821.”

French papers have announced a change in the administration, involving the disgrace of the principal leaders of the Ultra faction. How the vacancies may be filled up is unknown; but the influence exercised by this party from the known attachment of Monsieur and the Duchess D'Angouleme to its leaders, may prevent its utter exclusion from political power, a thing much to be desired for the real interest of the French people.

The Royal Family of France visited Versailles on the 6th ult. and reviewed the troops in that ancient and splendid seat of Bourbon royalty. A New Loan was contracted for by Messrs. Delessert of Paris, who agreed to take 12,000,000 *rentes* at 85*f.* 55*c.* An interesting Report on the State of the French Navy has been presented by the Minister of Marine to the Chamber of Deputies. From this document it appears, that 76 vessels have been armed, and stationed in different parts of the world, for the protection of commerce, the abolition of the traffic in slaves, and for the prevention of contraband trade. They have a naval force in the Antilles, in

the Gulph of Mexico, at Cayenne, Newfoundland, the coast of Africa, at the Isle of Bourbon, in the Levant, and the Mediterranean, as well to keep up their communications with Corsica, the States of Italy, and the coast of Barbary, as for the coral fishery. Other vessels cruise near the coasts of America, in both oceans. These 76 vessels employ 10,000 seamen, and carry 1029 guns. They consist of three ships of the line, eleven frigates, and the remainder vessels of smaller classes.

The interference of Baron Strogonoff in favour of Danesi, which has involved the Porte with Russia, was because the latter had unhappily excited the suspicion of the Turkish Government. After his first arrest he was liberated; but a few minutes afterwards the Bostangi Pacha caused him again to be thrown into prison, and loaded with irons. Although his fate is not known, every thing justifies the belief that he will soon be added to the number of victims whose blood flows at Constantinople. Danesi was banker to the Russian Legation. This capacity, and the conviction of his innocence, were sufficient motives for the Baron de Strogonoff to protest forcibly against the arbitrary imprisonment of this unfortunate man. The representations of the Russian Minister reached the Sultan's ears; but they were unavailing, as were all those which his Excellency addressed to the Turkish Government to point out its true interests, and induce it to renounce measures of a blind and barbarous character, which, far from serving, would ultimately expose the State to new perils. On this Strogonoff quitted Constantinople, and dispatched a messenger to his court. In the mean time the Russian army has been drawn toward the Turkish frontiers, and has been strongly reinforced, so that hostilities were looked upon as inevitable.

By intelligence received from Odessa to the 20th July, and from Constantinople to the 11th, no interruption of communication had then taken place between the two cities. At Constantinople, tranquillity was nearly restored as before the Greek rebellion. The

courier with the dispatches from St. Petersburg had not arrived at Constantinople. The conditions to be presented to the Porte are said to be—The evacuation of the provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia by the Turkish troops, leaving garrisons as before on the Danube; the free passage of the Dardanelles; and amnesty to the Greeks. Eight days were allowed for an accordance to these terms, or Strogonoff was to quit Turkey.—Gen. Witgenstein, and the head of the Etat-Major, were waiting at Odessa the answer of the Porte to those dispatches. Meanwhile, the division of the army beyond the Bug and Nieper were advancing to the Dneister, where they have 150,000 men. The Turks were in great force in Moldavia and Wallachia, much greater than was imagined, with a numerous cavalry.—At Odessa there were upwards of 4000 Greek refugees. Prince Ypsilanti, the Greek commander, had been defeated, but the insurrection had spread through the northern parts of Greece to Pharsalia, Larissa, and Salonica. A war of partizanship was carried on in every part of Greece, and though the main body of the Turkish force was generally successful, it seems to make little progress in suppressing the insurrections, except by exterminating the Greeks. It seems that Turkey is not disposed for war; but that nothing certain was known respecting the movements of the Russians. The Ottoman Porte received from all the great Powers of Europe most energetic remonstrances on its cruel conduct towards the Greeks, and on the attitude which it seems disposed to assume with regard to Russia, which is in strict alliance with Austria, Prussia, England, and France. The Reis Effendi explained himself on these remonstrances with the greatest composure and apparent impartiality to all the Ministers, and with peculiar frankness and friendship to the English Ambassador. The Porte denied that the punishment of several Greek ecclesiastics proceeded from a system of persecution against the Christian religion and the Greek nation. The Minister, with regard to the first point, referred

to the protection which the Catholics and Armenians enjoyed, and affirmed that the public exercise and the freedom of the Greek worship had not been interrupted for a single moment. The Porte declared, with respect to the treatment of the Patriarch, that the same punishment would infallibly have been inflicted on the Mufti himself, had he been guilty of the same crimes; that his perfidy was proved in a positive manner by eleven letters which he had written in the Morea, and which fell into the hands of the Government (they were not produced): that if he had been executed on Good Friday, it was not the effect of design; but because the principal proofs of his treason had been received only the night before his execution: the Porte ought to be inexorable for her own preservation; but she had not caused a single person to be executed whose guilt had not been demonstrably proved. Besides, the Sultan acted as an independent Monarch, who was answerable to God alone for his actions.

The law for the reduction of the transit duties in Holland has passed the two Chambers there—to take place on the 1st of January, 1822. The duty which was four per cent. is to be only one quarter.

On the 24th of July the following decree was issued by the King of Portugal:—

Don John, by the grace of God, and by the Constitution of the Monarchy, King of the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil, and Algarves, on this side, and beyond the sea, in Africa, &c., I signify to all my subjects, that the Cortes have decreed as follows:—

“The general, extraordinary, and constituent Cortes of the Portuguese nation, considering the very serious injury which has accrued to the public treasury, and the national manufactures, from the resolution taken on the 5th May, 1814, which reduced to 15 per cent. the import duties on woollen cloths, and other British woollen manufactures, contrary to the ordinance of the Council of Finance, dated September 28, 1813, and contrary to the express stipulations

of the 26th Article of the Treaty of Commerce of the 19th February, 1810, between Portugal and Great Britain, which contain a decisive exception (*terminante Excepção*) from the 15th Article of the same Treaty, relative to the importation of the said woollen cloths, and other British woollen manufactures, and left in full vigour, with respect to these goods, the stipulations contained in the ancient Treaties, decree as follows:—

“1. The resolution of the 5th of May, 1814, is revoked, and the 26th Article of the Treaty of Commerce of the 19th of February, 1810, is restored to its literal and due observance; and, in consequence, the woollen cloths and other British woollen manufactures, which are imported into this kingdom, shall continue to pay, on importation, the duties of 30 per cent., which they paid before, and some years after, the said Treaty.

“The present Decree shall receive its due execution, only with respect to such woollen goods as shall leave Great Britain after the 1st of August next ensuing.

“Palace of the Cortes,  
July 14, 1821.”

At Rio de Janeiro the Portuguese proclaimed the Spanish Constitution, on the 22d of April. An attack was made, during the affair, upon the people by the military, in which some blood was shed; but it has been subsequently ascribed to a mistake of the officer who commanded the detachment. The Prince Royal, left to exercise the functions of Regent by the King on his departure, immediately applied himself to the reform of abuses. He discharged his useless domestics, visited in person the public offices, and reprimanded all who had been guilty of neglect of duty. Every thing, in consequence, received a new impulse, and public business was carried on with activity and exactness. The election of members for the Cortes commenced on the 14th of May. The new measures and personal activity of the Prince excited the wonder of the inhabitants of Brazil, and his popularity was in consequence unbounded.



## THE DRAMA.

## DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

THE theatrical public were agreeably startled by the sudden reappearance of Mr. Kean on the boards of this theatre, in his favourite character of Richard. He has prematurely returned from his transatlantic expedition, in consequence of a quarrel with the great Republic, with which he was scarcely competent to struggle. When once it came to a trial of strength, all of course was over with the actor. We hoped the excursion would terminate more happily—that “the flash and outbreak of his fiery mind” would be congenial to republican hardihood, and that his very deficiency in the regalities of his art would there tell in his favour. But, however congenial the spirit of his acting was with the sympathies of his auditors, he found them too stubborn to yield to his personal claims, and too dull to make allowance for his foibles. They cannot understand the eccentricities of genius: they have no idea that they are indebted to a great artist, not he to them; but think that if they pay their money for the display of his powers, they have a right absolutely to command them. They will not smile at a favourite’s caprices, or indulge his whims, but measure his deviations from their standard of cold mediocrity, as moral offences. No men are so likely to be stern and inexorable, as those who have the largest share of personal freedom; for they are all the centres of their own worlds, arbiters of taste and morals, and taught to resent an error as an insult to the majesty of their individual nature. They are more apart from each other—less swayed by vast pervading emotions—less gentle towards the erring—less imaginative, and less affectionate than those who are less proud of their simple humanity, and more accustomed to look up together to certain stately objects of reverence and of love. The sense of deep antiquity has not softened their hearts or lowered their pretensions; with them you must “act by the card, or equivocation will undo you.”

This did not Mr. Kean—and all his

intense passion, all his wild grace, all his power of expressing a world of misery and of love in a few little words or bitter smiles, availed him nothing. He should have been more humble before these lords of the creation, if he would eat his meal in peace among them, and have reserved his comments till he had secured their cash. But he would teach, and the Americans would not be taught—he told them they were ignorant of the dramatic art, and the truth was too galling to be borne. He conducted himself, no doubt, with bad taste, and worse policy; but in England all this would have been forgiven and forgotten for one of Othello’s marble looks, or one of Richard’s eloquent attitudes. He tried to hoax them, but they were not to be taken in—he attempted to satirize them, but they laughed at him.—He withdrew;—they could do without him, so he hastened home; and was so eager to be surrounded again by English faces, and greeted by English hands (“hands with hearts in them”), that he performed the very evening of his arrival. A full house assembled on the instant; and so eager were they to applaud, that they wasted their kindness on some actors who are not accustomed to receive so loud a tribute to their worth. When he dashed upon the scene, the dense thunder of applause was tremendous—then followed enthusiastic cheers, and long waving of hats and handkerchiefs—and this again yielded to immense volleys of clapping. This spirit did not die away throughout the evening; for not only were the great bursts of passion applauded; but not a quick transition—not a hoarse croak—not a long unmeaning pause, but gave occasion to expressions of welcome. At the end of the play, the returned hero was loudly called for, and after some time appeared and said a few words expressive of his confidence that he had done nothing since his absence unworthy of an Englishman—to which his auditors assented with affectionate fervour.

Mr. Kean has not corrected any of

his faults during his absence. On the contrary he cuts up the text of his author into more shreds and patches than before—pauses longer—and changes his tone more abruptly than ever. But what is greatly good in his acting has suffered no abatement, and we will venture to say will suffer none, while his physical power continues. The sources of his excellence are too deep-hearted to be affected by external circumstances. His genius is not “worn in compliment extern,” but enthroned in the inmost regions of the soul, and is there beyond the reach of habit, caprice, or error. His Shylock is as truly and fervidly Hebrew, and his Othello as intense and as grand, as at the first. We must not omit to mention that when he appeared in the latter part, Mr. Cooper played Iago; and though he made it perhaps a little too boisterous, he in general performed it with admirable discrimination, sense, and spirit. Nor can we omit, if we would, to record, that on the last night when Mr. Kean acted Richard, her late Majesty was present, and saw this great artist for the first, and alas! for the last time. She then felt the approaching symptoms of her fatal illness; but with that brave spirit and kind thoughtfulness which marked her character, she refused to disappoint the audience which the expectation of her appearance attracted. We feel a melancholy satisfaction in recollecting that her latest public amusement was of so exalted an order; as the evening on which she last appeared at the theatre, must long be fondly remembered in dramatic history!

At last the long announced mimic Coronation has been produced with extraordinary fidelity and splendour. The scenes represent the procession, the Abbey, and the banquet, with the famous challenge of the champion. The whole is exceedingly like the original, and altogether forms the most costly and tasteful pageant exhibited in a theatre within our memory. Mr. Elliston himself fills the royal robes—and never did an audience more completely realize the words of Hamlet, “he that plays the king shall be welcome.” This gallant manager has

always had a certain regal air about him. There is a consciousness of greatness, and an amiable condescension in his manner, which mark him out for a sovereign. He has a fine touch of both extremes—of the superb and the familiar—which belong to the character of the true prince. We dare venture to guess that he feels himself really grander for the ceremony—an invested and crowned lessee—an anointed manager. Woe be now to the miserable subaltern who dares to murmur at his decrees! “Is the chair empty, is the throne unfilled?” Stand by, ye scene-shifters—recede with awful reverence, ye profane vulgar of the establishment of Old Drury—for your pomp-circled master approaches, and “the likeness of a kingly crown has on!” We trust the coronation will fill instead of impoverishing the exchequer of his theatrical majesty. There seems now indeed to be a thirst for pomp, which no processional glories can satisfy. The people seem to flock more eagerly to the imitations than they did to the reality; for Covent Garden has had immense houses for twenty-seven nights; and Drury-lane now finds fresh spectators, while the pavilions in Palace-yard were half empty.

#### COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

THIS magnificent establishment closed for its brief recess on the 7th August, when Mr. Fawcett, as usual, delivered an address of compliment and thanks. He took credit for the excellence of the pantomime and melo-drame, for the success of the opera, and the production of three new tragedies “of a classical and refined cast,” as he elegantly phrased it. On all these grounds, the managers are entitled to our congratulations; though we do not think the chief sources of profit are to be found among them, but rather in the production of Henry IV. with the Coronation pageant. *Finis coronat opus.* On this subject, Mr. Fawcett is too modest, for he would fain have us believe that part of the attraction of this last piece may be attributed to Shakspeare, whereas in truth the whole of it belongs to himself and Mr. Farley. He speaks of “one of the great works of

our immortal bard, got up in such a manner as to occasion its repetition twenty-seven times to the most crowded and splendid audiences ever congregated within the walls of a theatre,"—as if our "immortal bard" had any thing to do with the matter. He knows well that if the Second Part of Henry IV. full of character and beauty as it is, had been revived without the Coronation, it would not have drawn two tolerable houses. Macready indeed performed the dying king in a most striking and delicate style, and Charles Kemble looked and acted nobly as the Prince of Wales; but even these alone would have done little for the treasury. We are heartily glad, however, at the success of the pageant, though we wish it had not occasioned the afterpieces, by which it was succeeded, to be performed in a most careless and indifferent style. We scarcely thought at Covent-Garden we could have seen the Miller and his Men without interest, or looked listlessly on during the performance of *The Tale of Mystery*!

#### ENGLISH OPERA-HOUSE.

A new dramatic revision of *Guy Mannering*, after the frequent presentation of Mr. Terry's clever opera, taken from the same novel, was an attempt of some risk; but it has been made at this house with excellent success. The celebrated Scottish romances have introduced a new and delightful kind of performance to the stage, in which all the tedious passages of explanation necessary to other dramas may safely be omitted—in which a number of striking situations and picturesque scenes may be included in one bold outline—and the pauses of the story filled up by exquisite music. Curiosity indeed is not excited, but its place is well supplied by the natural desire of finding characters and scenes, which have deeply interested us while we have read them, made palpable to sight as to feeling. The new piece, at the English Opera differs sufficiently from its predecessor to have all the air of freshness; and if it has less of sentiment and character, has more of striking situation and melo-dramatic effect. It introduces for the first time the scenes at the

prison and custom-house, and also the wild and awful situation in the lone cottage at Darncleugh, where Meg Merrilies is watching the smuggler in his dying agonies. Lucy Bertram is dispensed with, which is as well in Miss Carew's absence. Dandie Dinmont is cut down, which is a pity; and Domine Sampson is less prodigious than on any former occasion. On the other hand, Meg Merrilies is introduced as a more active agent, and Dirk Hatterick is made, next to her, the most prominent of the group. Both these characters gave opportunity for admirable acting. Miss Kelly, indeed, could not entirely represent the Meg Merrilies of the novel—the veteran who has passed the common age of mortals—whose heart, long else worn and exhausted, is kept beating only by one old affection, one fond unconquerable hope. There is too much heartiness and real personal feeling in this inimitable actress to suffer her fully to embody a conception so remote from herself;—but she brought more to the character than she left of it un essayed. She threw into it such deep earnestness—such gentle pathos—such human love, as sanctified its little words and trivial expressions, and made them dwell for ever on the ear like a charm. Her manner too had an oriental cast—all the wild elegance of the gipsy tribe, if not the commanding majesty of its queen. The Dirk Hatterick of Cooke was complete—his careless ruffian-like gait was expressive at once of voyages and of crimes; and the cool villainy on his face seemed ingrained by a thousand storms. His acting in the scene where he is brought before Glossin, and calmly turns the tables on him, and reduces the magistrate to submission, is as fine an exemplification of the levelling principle as we have seen for many a year. Miss Carr was elegant and sensitive as Julia Mannering, and Broadhurst, as her lover, warbled some of those delicious Scottish airs which no one can sing so well. Salter and Wilkinson filled up the little which remained to them of Dinmont and the Domine so ably, as to increase our regret that the parts were curtailed so unsparingly of

fair proportion. The scenery of the piece, if it wants the splendour and luxury of Covent-Garden, is even more entire and faultless than most of the fine pictures exhibited at that prodigal establishment—the concerted pieces are delightfully executed—and the whole performance is worthy to rank among the happiest adaptations of the Scottish romances.

The little farce produced at this theatre under the title of *Two Wives, or a Hint to Husbands*, has in it a direct moral, and some entertainment; the first consisting solely in the truth that wives are not to be maltreated, the last arising entirely from Harley's never-failing pleasantry. It is founded on a simple, but not very probable, scheme to frighten a husband into love and respect for his second wife, whom he ill-uses, by making him believe that his first, a desperate shrew in her time, who perished at sea, is really alive. For this purpose Harley assumes the characters of an invalid officer, a countryman, and a village attorney, and sustains them all, especially the last, with admirable spirit and skill. The sketch hardly deserves mention except as a vehicle for his acting. A Mrs. Ball, with a delicate voice and figure, made her appearance as the persecuted wife; and certainly offered no excuse for ill-usage on the part of the husband. We shall be glad to see her in more important characters.

#### HAYMARKET THEATRE.

We are happy to find this theatre again renewing the best days of its old comic glory. Not only are the quaint humourist Oxberry, and Jones, the neatest and most sparkling of comedians, engaged, but a new comedy has been produced, far superior to the agreeable trifles which of late years have seemed to lighten the summer holidays. The plot is simple, and very pleasingly unfolded. A young man, of uncommonly quick sensibility, is left by his father with scarcely any property but a cottage; and in order

to his support, keeps a village-school. From this humble situation he is called by the will of a nabob, who is supposed to die in India, to affluence, and immediately purchases the estate of the pompous Lord of the Manor, Sir Omnium Traffic, who suddenly falls by ruinous speculation at the moment when Sensitive rises. Out of this "*Rise and Fall*" the chief action of the play is elicited: Sensitive, amidst the bewilderment of his rise, remaining true to his humble mistress, whom he is forbidden to marry for three years by the will of his testator—until it is discovered that the nabob is not dead, but is ready to turn his bequest into a gift, and make all parties immediately happy. Besides these there is Trampley, a sententious, moralizing, and eloquent person, who is connected with the daily press—a bustling lawyer—an exquisite French valet—and several others of less mark and likelihood, who make pleasant and lively sketches. The first act is extremely good; the second very well; and the third is only dull because the sprightliness has not been economized with sufficient care. There is a very fine sprinkle of good puns and equivoques, and sometimes they are rained down in a fast and genial shower. Jones is admirable in Sensitive—quick alike in feeling and in motion—always alive, in the most vivid sense of the term, and finely blending the sentimental with the humorous. Terry performs Trampley with great vigour and truth; Decamp is the prince of French valets: Williams gives an excellent idea of the perplexity of the ruined trader; and Mrs. Chatterley is very graceful and captivating as the heroine. The performance is altogether of the very highest order of summer entertainment; and the play approaches more nearly to the golden productions of sterling comedy, than any novelty which we have seen for a long time either in summer or winter theatres.

## FINE ARTS.

## BRITISH INSTITUTION GALLERY.

THE Annual Exhibition at this gallery, of pictures by the great masters who have flourished on the Continent, and which were selected from the collections of his Majesty and the Governors of the Institution, closed on the 12th of last month, after an unusually well attended season. It has left an impression of their magnificence and beauty that will ever add to our stock of recollective delights. The beauties of great painters, like those of illustrious poets, are among the delicious themes that render more genial our conversational enjoyments. They are a visible and sensible portion of intellectual glory.

Among the 142 choice works contained in the Gallery, was a head by CORREGIO, curious from its being on fresco, and though damaged, abounding in that feminine loveliness and blending mellifluousness of colour and *chiaro oscuro*, which place his performances at the head of a class in painting. In his women and children, innocence and beauty, the best of celestial and of earthly attributes, are transcendently associated, and of these this rare and fragile relic of Italian art is largely compounded. These attributes and her downward-bent eyes, reminded us of THOMSON'S Lavinia—

“Thoughtless of beauty, she was  
beauty's self.

The modest virtues mingled in her eyes,  
Still on the ground dejected.”—

Among the landscapes were some by the three greatest landscape-painters, TITIAN, NICHOLAS POUSSIN, and CLAUDE, the first uniting the richest power of colour with a grand *gusto* of composition, the second an abrupt and magnificent energy of forms and colour, and the last all the harmony and beauty of *chiaro oscuro*, colour, and form. The principles of beauty and grace absorb all the talents of CLAUDE, and to these his feelings and executive powers were more exclusively and deliciously attuned than were those of any other painter of landscape. The pictures by him in

the Exhibition now under our notice, though excelled by some of his other productions, might be recognised for these superior qualities, among all the representations of inanimate nature that ever issued from a pallet; and two of them, the *Mercury and Battus*, and *Io and the Woodman*, approach his best works for openly spread scenery and lively light. Their atmosphere of light and air, those “chartered libertines,” is such as invalids would desire to select to revive their drooping strength and spirits, and in which health would be buoyant on the briskest tide of the animal spirits.

The painter's most silvery brightness is spread over it, and the strong white on the heifer on which *Io* is leaning, and the bright blue of her dress, harmonizing with and rivalling the pellucid sapphire and white of the sky and clouds, render it, in the intensity of its light, a diamond in the crown of the artist's glory. But, as a graceful and tender feeling is peculiarly characteristic of the style of CLAUDE, the light in his brightest pictures never assimilates to the least garishness; and no painter ever better understood what is meant, in the language of art, by the term *repose*. Duly balanced by shade, it is like genuine cheerfulness, which is ever accompanied by reflection. His is a delicate Muse, and, like wisdom and virtuous beauty, is associated with modesty. His scenes are those of classic refinement or philosophic seclusion, or happy industry, or rural elegance and repose; they are never mixed with what is the least dissonant to the feelings; they are always delightful. He has painted a Paradise from the selectest parts of beautiful nature, and has approached as near to the ideal beauty of inanimate creation as the ancient sculptor did in the animate. His is the highest poetry of his art, as it relates to the beautiful, just as that of the two POUSSINS and TITIAN's is in relation to the sublime. It is so rich and complete, that the least passage in one of



his pictures is a beautiful picture of itself, and might stand alone for admiration, like a fragment of the Phidian marbles. As the beautiful, graceful, and happy, are the essence of CLAUDE's style, his pictures are almost always serene, never boisterous. They are anticipated representations of a Millennium. His streams and waterfalls never foam and fret from a storm; they always sparkle in the gliding motion given to them by the impulse of the retired spring from which they have originated, and from the clearness of the halcyon atmosphere above them. His trees are mostly quiescent, or, if they gently wave, it is from the gratefully cooling breeze of summer. His shepherds piping under a shade to their mistresses, or herdsmen driving home cattle, or basking under a mild sun on a hill with their flock; his flowers or rich herbage that deck his foreground; his various trees, some in elegant contrast of upright and inclining positions, so unequalled in their tender outlines, others clustered in groves; his Grecian structures, whose simply elegant straight lines and angles have such contrasted beauty among the free and diverging foliage and stems of trees; his bridges in the mid-distance, spanning rivers that meander through hills or fertile plains to the far-off sea, like the stream

“Of mortal life to meet eternity;”

all exhibit the varied and most attractive charms of landscape scenery, so as that while we acknowledge the faithfulness of each object to Nature, we observe a supereminent beauty in the combined composition of each picture that we seldom or never recognise in actual scenes; for it is next to a miracle to meet with one that has not many defects as a whole. We might almost be induced by these wonderful performances to suppose, that to achieve such excellence he must have been under Heaven's immediate inspiration—a divinely commissioned painter—such as we have often fancied SHAKESPEARE was as a poet. We scarcely regard the possessors of the most beautiful domains as enviable while we bear in our ima-

gination's memory the creations of CLAUDE; while in our reminiscent fancy we can sit with him and feast with pensive delight upon the remaining beauties of an antique ruin, as seen in one of his pictures in the Gallery, where the hill, the lake, the ruins, and the great master of landscape-painting constitute the scenery; and where, viewing only broad and dusky masses, lighted from a yellow horizon—the golden fringe in the robe of departing Phœbus—we enjoy the luxury of the calmness, of the twilight sedateness still agreeably mixed with and mellowed by the amber-skirted sky, and a thousand placid thoughts, that are engendered when the meek evening's

“Dewy fingers draw the gradual dusky veil.”

How must SIR G. BEAUMONT, himself a painter in the school of G. POUSSIN, be gratified with the actual possession of such landscapes as CLAUDE's *Story of Narcissus*, when even the recollection of it, after seeing it in the British Institution Gallery, brings a “nectared sweet” to the mind with its shaded sheet of water o'erhung by trees and bordered by flowers, its glistening brook, its leafy distance graced by a tower-crowned mansion, and the remote sea and shore illumined from an amber-blushing sky. His sea-ports and his sea-shores, embellished by Grecian temples and seen under glowing skies, and while the air is calm, or gently rippling the waters that tremulously sparkle with sunbeams, have a romance of colour and grace that make all other sea-shore views comparatively insipid. Other painters shew the sand-skirted borders of Neptune's green mantle well, and give much of the energetic simplicity in which Nature has wrought it; but the magic hand of CLAUDE fringes it with the brightest and loveliest dyes of heaven, and the most elegant forms that Art and Nature raise upon the confines of earth and ocean. His sea-pieces (such as are in Mr. ANGERSTEIN's collection), his Enchanted Castles, his Mornings and Evenings, his Roman and Grecian Temples, his represen-

tations of noon-tide fervour, or mild and misty eve, confer a tranquil pleasure from the contemplation of beauty in shape, touch, and colour, and the sun's best radiance, whether of softness or brilliance, not experienced on viewing any other landscape canvass whatever. Before his we rejoice that our being is capable of a delight so refined and felicitous; that our minds are so responsive to the portrayed principles of beauty with which Nature pre-eminently gifted this great painter, and which he so devotedly cultivated in charming Italy—principles flowing from  
 “That uncreated beauty which delights  
 The Mind Supreme : we also feel her charms

Enamour'd; we partake the eternal joy.”

*Royal Academy.*—The Royal Academicians have determined to form a collection of the finest works of the old masters, which are to be placed in the painting-room of the Royal Academy for the improvement of the students. On the close of the Exhibition this year, the receipts are said to have exceeded those of former years by 1000*l*. We trust that this increase of wealth to an already rich body will prompt it to shew greater signs of vigour in its corporate capacity than have recently been displayed. The artists of other nations are seen at Rome, enabled to pursue their studies, and acquiring all the knowledge which Italy so abundantly offers; but where are the British endowments?

*Murillo.*—The celebrated painting of Moses striking the Rock, by Murillo, which is placed in one of the hospitals in Seville, is likely to be transferred to this country; the enormous sum of 4000 guineas having been offered for it by a noble amateur, which, it is thought, will be accepted.

*Print of Bonaparte.*—Among the numerous portraits of this remarkable man, of which his death has renewed the sale, a whole length, engraved by Mr. Say, from a picture, during the Hundred Days, by Gouboud, has been republished. It is a likeness, but not of a first-rate kind. It represents Napoleon in his robes

of state, seated on his throne, and with a melancholy expression of countenance. The engraving is very well executed.

*Elgin Marbles.*—Casts from the Elgin Marbles have been presented by his Majesty to the Liverpool Royal Institution. It appears that Mr. Canning applied to the King (through Sir Benjamin Bloomfield) for the casts, and that his Majesty immediately ordered them to be prepared.

*Canova.*—A fine marble bust of Bonaparte, taken from the life by Canova, has been placed in the library of the Devon and Exeter Institution at Exeter.

*Illustrations of Kenilworth.*—The frontispiece represents Goldthred, the Mercer of Abingdon, interrupted by Tony Foster, in his ride through Cumnor-park. It is on the whole a clever sketch, the characters well treated.—The *first* plate of the Countess, attended by Janet, engraved by C. Heath, is elegant and beautiful. The females are true to the text, and the accessories appropriate. The *second*, Wayland Smith, relating the history of his life, possesses great effect in the Rembrandt manner. Wayland himself is not an uncommon portrait, but the boy is new, and his countenance with the light upon it, admirable. The engraver's name is Rolls, and the execution does him great credit. The *third* is Raleigh, spreading his cloak, engraved by J. Scott, and an indifferent print. The *fourth* represents Lambourne drunk, in Cumnor-garden, with Foster and the Astrologer, engraved by J. Romney. It is a fine characteristic group, and fairly executed. The *fifth* print is the entry of Elizabeth into Kenilworth, engraved by Engleheart. The conception and execution are excellent. The *sixth* and last, the meeting of Leicester and the Countess, at Kenilworth (engraver, Rolls) is in the common style of frontispieces. His lordship's right leg is infinitely too long, and the lady looks as if her dress were ragged and patched. On the whole, however, these engravings form a pleasing accompaniment to the novel.

## VARIETIES.

**Oxford, July 7.**—On Wednesday morning the Vice-Chancellor, accompanied by Viscount Morpeth, LL.D. Viscount Apsley, LL.D. Sir Claudius Hunter, Bart. LL.D. the young nobility of the university, and a long train of academical dignitaries, proceeded to the theatre, where, after the duties of the day had been opened with the accustomed formalities, the compositions, to which the chancellor's prizes had been adjudged, were recited in the following order:—*Latin Essay*—"De Auguriis et Auspiciis apud Antiquos"—By Chas. John Plumer, Esq. B.A. some time of Balliol college, now fellow of Oriel college, and son of Sir T. Plumer, Knight, Master of the Rolls. — *Latin Verses*—"Eleusis"—By the Hon. Geo. Wm. Fred. Howard, of Christchurch, son of Viscount Morpeth, and grandson of the Earl of Carlisle.—*English Essay*—"The Study of Modern History"—By Daniel Keyte Sandford, B.A. of Christ church, and son of the Right Rev. Daniel Sandford, DD. one of the bishops of the Scots episcopal church, Edinburgh.—*Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize—English Verses*—"Pæstum"—By the above Hon. G. W. F. Howard.

**Rugby School.**—On Monday the 16th of July, the New Chapel of Rugby School was consecrated by the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Oxford. This correctly Gothic building, which reflects the highest credit on the architect, Mr. Hakewell, was filled by the trustees, masters, boys, and the clergy and families of the town and neighbourhood. The bishop, who was educated at the school, read the consecration service. The trustees have raised the exhibitions from forty to sixty pounds per annum: a kindness which the examination of the candidates for the present year was fully calculated to justify.

**University of Edinburgh, August 1st.**—The Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh, conferred the degree of Doctor in Medicine on one hundred and two gentlemen, after having gone through their appointed examinations, and publicly defended their inaugural dissertations, among whom were the following:—William Baker, "De Natura Principii Vitalis;" James Gibbon, "De Partu Accelerando;" Samuel Jeyes, "De Pneumonia;" Charles Lock, "De Cordis Palpitatione."

Dr. Andrew Duncan, jun. is elected Professor of Materia Medica, in the Uni-

versity of Edinburgh, vice Dr. James Home, promoted to the chair of the Practice of Physic.—Dr. Andrew Duncan, sen. has resigned the chair of the Theory of Medicine.

**Trinity College, Dublin.**—The prizes for the best compositions on the Coronation have been adjudged to the following bachelors of arts:—Greek verse to Cok; English verse to Morrison; Latin verse to Disney.

**Northern Expedition.**—The Nautilus transport, which accompanied the Discovery Ships as a store-ship, is arrived home, having left the Fury and Hecla off Resolution Island on the 1st of July, all well, and the crews in the highest spirits. Having received on board all the spare stores, provisions, &c. with which the Nautilus was loaded, the Fury and Hecla were about to proceed to Southampton Island, in prosecution of their voyage of discovery. Resolution Island, where they stopped to take out the cargo of the Nautilus, is in the entrance of Hudson's Strait, through which the ships were proceeding in prosecution of their intended voyage.—An interesting letter from one of the gentlemen employed on the expedition, has been brought by the Nautilus. It is dated Hudson's Bay, June 26, in lat. 61. 40 N. and long. 63 W. It says, "From hence we intend to steer, if wind and ice will permit, about a north-west course, and endeavour to explore an inlet to the east of Repulse Bay, which has never yet been entered by any one but Fox, about 150 years ago; thence we shall proceed to Hearne's Sea, where we shall winter (if we get there); thence to Mackenzie's Sea, Behring's Straits, &c. &c. —All the officers are exceedingly agreeable, and I have but little doubt we shall spend the winter very comfortably together. We are all preparing our rifles for shooting deer, with which these islands abound. We are, however, exceedingly well off in the eating way—plenty of fresh beef, mutton, pork, eggs, fish, and poultry on board, besides sheep, pigs, and 22 fine bullocks, on board the transport, and potted meats and soups of all kinds for more than three years, so that our salt provisions we scarce need taste the whole voyage unless we choose.—The mean temperature where we now are is about 35° Fahrenheit, the sun just skimming below the horizon at this time at midnight, so that we have

constant day, which, you may conceive, is a great comfort in navigation amongst ice. An apparatus was yesterday let down to the depth of 500 fathom, for bringing up water : its temperature, by a registering thermometer, was  $40\frac{1}{4}$  degrees Fahrenheit; that at the surface being 36 degrees. The specific gravity, at the same depth, was 1.0278, and at the surface, 1.0260. Our position, as determined astronomically, is always to the north-west of our dead reckoning; from which it appears, there is a *constant* current setting from the north-west to south-east."

Two private letters from officers in this expedition, dated the 29th of June, latitude 62 deg. 30 min. N. and longitude 60 deg. 24 min. W. have been published in the Literary Gazette. The first says, "On reviewing my journal of our voyage hitherto, I find that nothing has occurred worthy of being mentioned. We sailed from the Orkneys on the 30th of May\*, and had an excellent passage across the Atlantic; for, on the 10th June, we were in the longitude of Cape Farewell in Greenland, viz. 44 deg. 12 min. W. On the 14th of June, we saw the first iceberg, being then in lat. 60 deg. 26 min. N. and long. 53 deg. 24 W.; and since that time we have had more or less ice in sight every day. On the 20th inst. we came to the main body of the ice, and as the transport that accompanied us, was not fitted for getting amongst it, we made fast to a berg, and have been occupied in unloading her of stores, provisions, fuel, &c. I have only further to add, that the crews are in excellent health, and in good spirits. The weather is remarkably fine; the average temperature of the air in the shade is seldom, indeed, more than two or three degrees above the freezing point, but, in these regions, this may be reckoned temperate. Adieu for the present. I hope the next account you hear of us, will be from China." In the second letter, the writer speaks of this being, "probably, the only opportunity he shall have, for two or three years, of writing." He then mentions, that the unloading of the transport was interrupted during several days on account of its blowing fresh, and adds, "Now that we have got all on board of our ships, they are as full (if I may use the vulgar comparison) as an egg is full of

meat; so that we are provided with food and fuel, for three years at least; therefore, be not surprised, if you should not hear any thing more of us for that period, unless we are so fortunate as to get through. Our plan is, to get to the coast of America, through one of the openings or straits on the north side of Hudson's Bay, and afterwards to keep along the coast, to the westward, as it is supposed the sea will be open near the land, owing to the rivers and streams which discharge themselves into it, dissolving the ice. That the vicinity of land is very beneficial, in this respect, we had ample proofs in our last voyage; but whether its effects will be such as to open a navigable passage along the northern shores of America, I will not pretend to say, since that is the problem, the solution of which is the principal object of the expedition. As far as we are able to judge, from the appearance of the ice (having proceeded so short a way), we are likely to get through it this season, as we were at the beginning of our last voyage; and, according to my experience, there is very little difference in the state of ice, or of the seasons in these parts, taking one year with another."

*Roxburghe Club.*—On the 18th of June this distinguished society held its anniversary at the Clarendon hotel, the usual day falling on the Sabbath. Twenty-one members were present, including the president, Lord Spencer, who is uniform in his attendance. The circle of the Club, for giving a reprint of some neglected work, being nearly completed, the only distribution was *Magnyfycence, a goodly Interlude and a mery deuysed, and made by Mayster Skelton, poet laureate, late deceasyd.* By Mr. J. Littledale. A print, from a plate engraved at Florence, of a regretted absent member, Sir Egerton Brydges, bart. was given; and Mr. Townley announced his intention of having a work ready, and to be delivered during the present season. Lord Morpeth promised for next year, After Mr. Jaquier's excellent dinner, the toasts passed gaily.—Among them, *Valdarfer* for *Boccaccio*; *Bruxella* for *Horace*; *Caxton* and *Black Letter*; while other praiseworthy typographers in memory followed, down to *Baskerville* and *Blue Letter*. After the brisk skirmish of water-marks, there was impressively given the Heroes of the battle of Waterloo. Nor was there forgot the light emanating from this torch, and now blazing at Paris, under the name of *Les*

\* From the Nore on the 8th, and arrived at the Orkneys on the 18th—detained by contrary winds to the 30th.

*Bibliophiles.* Then followed the *Auchinleck Press*, &c. &c. As the evening advanced, on the secession of the noble president, Mr. Heber was voted to the chair by acclamation, and, as usual, maintained the spirit and hilarity of the meeting. Toasts continued with some labourers in the vineyard. A well-timed compliment was paid to the vice-president, the Rev. T. F. Dibdin, upon his entertaining and highly embellished *Tour*. A Lucinean toast was pledged to the long-desired *Shakspeare* and Mr. Boswell. To Mr. Haslewood was wished a speedy call for *Barnabee's Itinerary*, which occasioned a repetition of the engagement, that the fac-simile edition would never be reprinted. Such a burst of intellectual communication and animated conversation continued through the whole meeting, as satisfactorily evinced the members met too seldom.

*Natural History.*—Some time ago the sexton of the church of St. Eustace, at Paris, amazed to find frequently a particular lamp extinct early, and yet the oil consumed only, sat up several nights to discover the cause. At length he detected that a spider of surprising size came down the cord to drink the oil. A still more extraordinary instance of the same kind occurred during the year 1751, in the cathedral of Milan.—A vast spider was observed there, which fed on the oil of the lamps. M. Morand, of the Academy of Sciences, has described this spider, and furnished a drawing of it. This spider, of four pounds weight, was sent to the Emperor of Austria, and placed in the Imperial Museum.

*Chemistry.*—The analysis of the constituents of Yellow Indian Corn, in the common and dry state, is as follows:—

	Com. state.	Dry state.
Water . . .	9.0	
Starch . . .	77.0	84.599
Zeine . . .	3.0	3.296
Albumen . . .	2.5	2.747
Gummy matter .	1.45	1.922
Saccharine matter	1.45	1.593
Extractive matter	.8	.879
Cuticle and ligneous fibre . . .	3.0	3.296
Phos. carbonate sulphur of lime and loss . . .	1.5	1.648
	100.	99.980

*Experiments with the Pendulum.*—Captain Sabine gives a statement of results with the pendulum, on the late northern voyage, as follows:—The first column of figures denotes the diminution of

gravity from Pole to Equator; and the second, the ellipticity of the Earth.

From the acceleration

between London and Brassay . . .	.0055066	11.23
London and Hare Island	.0055139	11.12
Brassay & Hare Island	.0055082	11.14
London & Melville do.	.0055258	11.13

*Effect of Position on Magnetic Masses.*—Colonel Gibbs, in vol. I. p. 242 of the *Edin. Phil. Journal*, has noticed this subject. Sir C. Giesecké observed similar effects in Greenland. All the basalt of Disco Island is magnetic. That which is found in the most elevated situations is most so, the fallen masses dispersed around the base of the mountains having more power over the needle than others.

*Liverpool Athenæum.*—Moses Samuel, esq. of Bold-street, Liverpool, has presented to the Library of the Athenæum a Manuscript Pentateuch, or Sacred Law of the Jews. This singular curiosity is of very great value, and beautifully written on a roll of fine vellum, four inches wide, and upwards of forty-five feet long; it is attached at each end to an ivory roller, and the whole is enclosed in a splendid case of crimson velvet. A special meeting of the committee was summoned for the purpose of receiving this valuable present; and an ark was ordered to be prepared for its preservation, under Mr. Samuel's directions. Rich as this library has always been in literary treasures, it is now indebted to the generosity of Mr. Samuel for its greatest rarity.

*Botany.*—In the nursery of Mr. Boughton, at Lower Wick, near Worcester, is a beautiful and rare specimen of the *Yucca Gloriosa*, or *Superb Adam's Needle*, in full flower, the stem of which is nearly nine feet from the earth, and it has between six and seven hundred blossoms on it either open or to open. This plant is a native of North America, and was first brought into England in the year 1596.

*Newspapers.*—The first newspaper established in England was entitled the "English Mercury," and is dated July 28th, 1588, one of which is preserved in the British Museum. The *Gazette* was first published at Oxford, August 22nd, 1642.

*Aërostation.*—It is a fact interesting to science, and important to the progress of aërostation, that the balloon in which Mr. Green ascended from the Park, on the day of the Coronation, was filled with ordinary coal-gas, or carburetted hydrogen, instead of gas prepared from



sulphuric acid and zinc, or iron filings, by the usual tedious and expensive process. A pipe was laid on to the main which supplies the street-lamps, and the balloon was filled without solicitude in a shorter time than the same operation was ever performed before, and at the expense of 5*l*. Taking the gas at 555, and the diameter at 32 feet, the power of ascension exceeded 7 cwt. Of course the machine acted well, and the ascent was one of the most beautiful ever beheld since the first ascent of Lunardi, in 1785.

*Optical Properties of Leucite, or Amphigene.*—Dr. Brewster has succeeded in separating the two images formed by the double refraction of Amphigene, and has ascertained that it has *two axes*. It cannot, therefore, have the cube with either one or three axes as its primitive form. The circumstance of Haüy having assigned to it two primitive forms, viz. the cube and the rhomboidal dodecahedron, points it out as a remarkable mineral. It must now take its place under the prismatic system of Mohs.

*Natural History.*—That very rare and beautiful bird, called the Crossbill, (*Loxia curvi-rostra*), has been seen lately at West Felton, Shropshire, in a flight of about 18 or 20. It alighted on the tops of Pine-trees and Larch; the cone of which it opens with adroit neatness, holding it in one claw, like a parrot, and picking out the seed. They are of various colours, brown, green, yellow, and crimson; and some entirely of the most lovely rose-colour; hanging and climbing in fanciful attitudes, and much resembling a group of small parquets. Their unusual note first attracts attention, somewhat like the quick chirp of linnets, but much louder. The observer has repeated opportunities of viewing them with the greatest facility and advantage, by means of a small telescope. They also eat excrescent knobs, or the insects therein formed by the cypripis, at the ends of the young Spruce branches. These birds are natives of Germany and the Pyrenees, and are very

rarely seen in England. It was observed, with the greatest precision, that the same mandible of the bill crossed on the right side in some birds, and on the left in others.

*Bibliography.*—Count Meozi's long-celebrated library has been bought by Payne and Foss, and has since been resold by them in totality to Frank Hall Standish, esq. the author of a *Life of Voltaire*. This magnificent collection possesses, among other rarities of the 15th century, the *Livii Historia Spiraë*, 1470, printed upon vellum, with capitals most tastefully illuminated, the only known perfect copy: the *Lucretius Brixia Ferrandi*, the first edition, of which there are only three copies: the other two are in the libraries of Lord Spencer, and Count Delei, at Florence; the first Virgil of 1469, &c.

*Botany.*—A curious and beautiful plant, *Cactus Hexagonus*, or six-angled Torch Thistle, was in full bloom last month, in the Green-house, at Chapel-house, near Bury St. Edmund's:—its corolla began to expand at six o'clock in the evening, and gradually closed at the same hour of the following morning. It is a native of Surinam, and is seldom known to flower in this country; but experience has shewn it may be greatly accelerated by a free exposure to the sun and air during hot and dry weather. The present plant is seven feet high, and supposed to be of about thirty years' growth.

*Heat in the Moon's Rays.*—"Having blackened the upper ball of my differential thermometer, I placed it in the focus of a 13-inch reflecting mirror, which was opposed to the light of a bright full moon. The liquid began immediately to sink, and in half a minute was depressed 8 deg. where it became stationary. On placing a screen between the mirror and the moon, it rose again to the same level, and was again depressed on removing this obstacle." This experiment was repeated several times by Dr. Howard, and always with the same result.—*Siliman's American Journal*.

## FOREIGN VARIETIES.

### FRANCE.

CHARLES VANLOO, well known to artists and amateurs in painting for his snow-pieces, died in July last, at the age of 89.

A magnificent copy of Annibal Caro's Italian translation of the *Æneid*, printed

at Rome at the expense of the Duchess of Devonshire, has been presented by that lady to the King's library in Paris.

M. Lartique has executed a map of France, in relief, on a scale of 18 lines to a degree, with all the details. The

basins of the rivers are distinctly shewn, also the chains of mountains, and the heights of their summits, all with scrupulous exactness. The sea-coasts are also laid down according to their elevations. The same person has executed the Gulph of Mexico on the scale of an inch to a degree. 2. The Archipelago of the Mediterranean. 3. Europe, &c. &c. all in relief.

*Botany.*—A celebrated plant has been brought to Bourdeaux, known in Asia by the name of *Chirayita*. It is very bitter, and much valued as a febrifuge, having been prescribed in Europe for the gout and weakness of the digestive organs. No botanical description of this plant has been yet given, but it has been considered in the *Asiatic Researches* as a species of *Gentian*, and is there denominated *Gentiana chirayita*.

The Society of Apothecaries of Paris have offered a prize of 600f. 1. For the best determination in what manner charcoal acts in decoloration, and, in consequence, what are the changes it undergoes in its composition during its reaction. 2dly. What is the influence exercised during the operation by any foreign substances which the charcoal may contain; and, 3dly. To establish whether the physical state of animal charcoal is not one of the essential causes of its more marked action on colouring substances. A prize of 300f. will also be given for the best vegetable analysis, such analysis to be made on a substance used in medicine, or in the arts. The time fixed is limited to the 1st of April, 1822.

*Royal Academy of Inscriptions.*—At a late meeting, M. Champollion presented to the Academy a part of his work on Egyptian writings, designed to form an appendix to the two volumes already published. After noticing the Egyptian modes of writing in hieroglyphics, and in what has been thought alphabetical or *hiératique*, he comes to the conclusion, that the Egyptian MSS. of the second kind are not alphabetical. 2ndly. That the second mode of writing is only a simple modification of the hieroglyphic, and differs only in the form of the signs used. 3dly. That the second species is the *hiératique* of Greek authors, and should be regarded as a hieroglyphic tachygraphy. 4thly. That the hieratic characters are signs of *things*, and not of *sounds*. M. Champollion has endeavoured to find the numerical signs in this species of writing; and he was not a

little surprised to discover that some of the characters corresponded with the cyphers of the Hindoos and Arabs, and like them derive a value from position.

*Bonaparte.*—Some early works (as it is said) of Bonaparte, are announced in the Paris Journals. They are of 1791 and 1793, and called “M. Bonaparte to M. Butte Focco,” and “The Supper of Beaucairs.”

*Royal Institute of France.*—The recent public sitting of the French Academy, for the reception of M. Villemain, in the room of the late Marquess de Fontanes, attracted a numerous and brilliant auditory. M. Villemain pronounced an eloquent *éloge* on his predecessor, considered as a poet, an orator, and an example of every noble and generous virtue. At the age of 20, the Marquess commenced his literary career by a translation of the *Essay on Man*: he speedily augmented his early acquired fame, by his poem of *Les Vergers*, which was immediately followed by an excellent epistle on *The Royal Edict in favour of the Non-catholics*. The subject of this epistle reflected so much honour on the memory of Louis XVI. that the new academician naturally embraced the opportunity of paying a tribute to the virtues of that monarch. M. Roger, the director of the Academy, made the customary reply. Without repeating what had been said by M. Villemain, he confirmed the praises so justly bestowed by the latter on M. de Fontanes, and interspersed his discourse with some characteristic anecdotes. The sitting was closed by M. Picard, who read an episode from a poem, intituled “*La Grèce Sauvée*,” a posthumous work of M. de Fontanes. The noble sentiments and glowing descriptions with which the fragment abounds, were enthusiastically applauded.

*M. Caillaud.*—In the journey to Dongolah, in company with the expedition under the direction of ISMAEL BEY, M. Frederick Caillaud halted some time at Thebes, where he made an interesting discovery. On the 17th of August last, he found in one of the subterranean of Thebes, a mummy coeval with the time of the Greeks. On the head of the embalmed personage is a gilt crown, in the form of a lotus. The body is wrapped up in bandelets, after the Egyptian manner. On the case, or sarcophagus, which envelopes the mummy, inscriptions are visible, some in Greek, and others in hieroglyphics. On the right

side, there appears tied with fillets, a manuscript of papyrus, in the Greek language. The linen that covers the mummy is overspread with Egyptian subjects and hieroglyphic signs. In the interior of the case, the signs of the zodiack are represented.

## DENMARK.

*Singular Instance of early Talent.*—At Copenhagen, is the youngest female writer, probably, now living. Her name is Virgilia Christiana Lund, and she is not above ten years of age. Last year she published a family picture, "Clotilda, or Two for One;" and lately she has published a small dramatic piece, called "Infidelity detected."

*Thorwaldsen.*—A letter from Rome, of June last, after mentioning with praise two German painters, named Overbeck, and Philip Veit, and a French artist, Michelon, adds, "Thorwaldsen now works with incredible industry. He has lately modelled, in five days, the statue of young Count Potocky, which is to adorn the tomb of this hero at Cracow. He was one of the handsomest men of our times, and fell in battle in his 26th year. The Jason of this excellent artist is at length, after a lapse of ten years, near its completion; another, likewise one of his finest works, the Mercury, which he executed for Prince Esterhazy, now wants only the last polish. The bust of the Crown-Prince of Bavaria, which Thorwaldsen made while the prince was at Rome, is likewise finished."

## GERMANY.

A German publication contains the following queries:—The analysis of the earth shews, that it consists of the five following kinds:—1. Calcareous earth; 2. Quartz; 3. Clay, 4. Magnesia, and 5. Vegetable mould.\* It is affirmed, that repeated experiments have proved, that the first four, as well alone as intermixed, are absolutely unfruitful. If this be true, many thousand plants, which now thrive only in vegetable mould, could not grow on our earth some thousand years ago. Must we adopt the opinion, that plants and vegetables have risen gradually? In East Friesland, if earths are dug up on the sea coast, &c. from a depth of ten or twelve feet, plants then grow, which are not otherwise to be met with in those parts of the country. Did these plants exist in

the ancient world? Have their seeds retained the germinating power for some thousand years? Can this power be retained so long? or whence do these plants come?

## HOLLAND.

*Roman Bridge.*—The Roman bridge, which was discovered in Holland in 1818, is now wholly cleared from the turf with which it was surrounded. It is three miles long, and twelve feet broad. It was laid by the fifteenth cohort of Germanicus, over the marshes, in which deep beds of turf have since been formed, and, in all probability, gradually sunk into the marsh by its own weight. The resinous particles which are in the marshy soil have probably contributed to preserve the bridge, which is entirely of wood. Every six feet there were posts to support the railing, as may be judged by the holes in which they were fixed. This great work, which consists of a judicious number of beams, appears to have been wrought with very large axes. The workmanship is admirable.

## RUSSIA.

According to the latest estimation, there are 350 living authors in this country, about one-eighth part of whom are ecclesiastics, but the far greater proportion consists of persons of rank. Backmeister, in his Russian Library, computed that, previously to 1817, there existed about 4000 different works in that language. In the extensive collection of national literature belonging to the Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg, there were, in 1800, 3000 works printed in the Russian tongue; among which, only 105 belonged to the class of novels and romances. Since this period, authorship has increased so much, that last year no fewer than 8000 volumes were printed in this language. Translations are very numerous, particularly of dramas, novels, works of imagination, and the Belles Lettres. There are newspapers and journals, both German and Russian, published at St. Petersburg, Moscow, Riga, Revel, Abo, and other principal cities. At the first of these places there are fifteen printing-houses, and ten at Moscow.

*Odessa.*—A newspaper, in the French language, has been established at Odessa: the title is "Messager de la Russie Méridionale."

*Education.*—Count Romanzof, who is possessed of immense estates in the province of Mohilof, has built a school for the education of his peasants' children,

\* Kalkerde, Kieselerde, Thonerde, Bittererde, and Dammerde.

and a habitation for the necessary masters. Reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and some knowledge of natural history, and mensuration, are to be taught there, by order of this benevolent nobleman.

*Voyage of Discovery.*—The Russian frigate *Voslock*, Capt. Bellinghausen, has arrived at Lisbon, from a voyage of discovery, &c. in the North Pacific. She reached 70° S. nearly in the track of Captain Cook, and reports his Sandwich land to be an island or islands.

*Lithography.*—The art of lithography is making a rapid progress in Russia. A set of Views of St. Petersburg; a set of the same kind, with descriptions in Russian and French; and a picturesque voyage from Moscow to the Walls of China, with coloured figures, price 230 roubles, have been lately published there.

#### TURKEY.

*Statistics.*—The following table is given in the foreign journals, as an approximation to a comparative census of the population of the Greeks and Turks in Turkey in Europe:—

	Greeks.	Turks.
Macedonia .....	724,000	241,000
Thessaly .....	579,000	89,000
Albania .....	691,000	363,000
Morea .....	300,000	35,000
Bulgaria .....	620,000	170,000
Wallachia .....	360,000	18,000
Moldavia .....	225,000	30,000
Servia .....	780,000	160,000
Bosnia and Depen- dencies .....	420,000	140,000

*Constantinople.*—The dreadful scenes which have taken place at Constantinople have put an end to the progress of Greek literature, at least for the present. The following is an account of the most important work which the industry of the Greek literati had effected prior to the present disturbances. From the patriarchal press the 1st Book of the *Kibotos* lately appeared. The preface is written in ancient Greek, in a correct and elegant style, by the superior of the convent of Mount Sinai, Hilarion of Crète. It was under the reign of Selim III. that Demetrius Mourousi, one of the greatest benefactors of modern Greece, instituted in 1805 the academy of *Korou Tchesmè*, in a village of that name, on the European bank of the Bosphorus, about a league from Constantinople. The first efforts of the Academy appear to have been directed towards the Greek language, and particularly to its purification. The modern Greek was entirely

abandoned to the caprices of authors, and it shewed, at the same time, a most barbarous dialect united with the elegance and harmony of the ancient Hellenic tongue. The zeal and labour of the prince Demetrius, who was made president of the academy at *Korou-Tchesmè*, was particularly directed to the foregoing object. Hearing that a Cretan physician, John Blastos, had been a long while engaged on a Greek Dictionary, he sought him out, and approved highly of his labour, which was a compilation from the glossaries that had already appeared. In a little time the Prince and Blastos extended their views of the work, and took for their basis the Greek "Treasure" of Henri-Etienne: it was resolved to translate it entirely, to join the notes taken from other lexicons, and thus compose a Universal Greek Dictionary, the execution of which was confided to Blastos. After this it was found that an inhabitant of Yassi, in Croatia, had formed the project of translating Etienne's work, but had been deterred from publication by the expenses of the impression. Information, however, was received that his labours only contained the translation of the Greek verbs, and that they had been sent, before the death of the author, to Prince Scarlato Gika. These, added to other works of the kind, in possession of Blastos, and the different lexicons known or found in the monasteries, were placed in the hands of four professors, M. Bambas, P. Carapates, N. Logadès, and C. Psomakès, and, after ten years' labour, the two latter terminated the work. The labours of these four grammarians were begun to be retouched and compared, first by the Archbishop of Cysique, Joachim of Paros, who died, and then by M. Logadès, who put the finishing hand to them after long and tedious investigations. Thus the *Kibotos*, or *Arch of the Greek Language*, as it is called, has been completed by the descendants of Greeks, who seem on the point of reviving, at *Korou-Tchesmè*, the ancient tongue, a first step towards the resuscitation of Greek literature. The expense of the printing was arranged for by Cyrille of Adrianople, the ex-dragoman of the Porte, and by the prince of Moldavia. The work is in three columns, the 1st volume containing 763 pages large folio, and proceeds as far as the letter Δ inclusive. The number of copies is 2250, and the price of the first volume 50 piastres, or about 31 shillings.

## AMERICA.

*New Southern Land.*—Vessels from the lands situated to the south of Cape Horn have arrived in different ports, with cargoes of seal skins. The regions visited by the New York navigators lie in about the latitude of 62 deg., where vegetable life is so rare, that a little grass in a few favoured places, and some moss on the rocks, are all the forms of it that exist. The dreary climate exhibits, during the entire summer, perpetual snow and ice; not a tree, nor even a shrub appears. The minerals brought home by Mr. B. Astor, are partly primitive and partly volcanic. The samples produced to Dr. Mitchell, are—1. Quartz, in compact and crystallised forms. 2. Amethyst, in crystals. 3. Porphyry, in small masses. 4. Rough Onyx, in pebbles. 5. Lumps of coarse Flint. 6. Elegant Zealite, like that of the Ferro group in the North Atlantic Ocean. 7. Pumice Stone. 8. Pyrites, surcharged with sulphur. The manuscript chart made by Mr. Hampton Stewart, is an instructive addition to geography, and ought to be incorporated in the charts of the globe. Geologists will learn with surprise that the high grounds and summits of the rocks in several of the spots that have been visited, are strewed with skeletons of whales, and relics of other marine animals, leading to a belief that the whole of the materials have been hove up by the operation of volcanic fire, from the depths of the ocean. Further disclosures of the natural constitution of this curious region are expected with impatience from future adventurers. There appears to be a wide field for new and original observation. It is also hoped we shall soon receive a more full and satisfactory account of the Terra Australis, or continent of the southern hemisphere, occupying the vast space between the tracts already surveyed, and the Pole.

*American Antiquity.* — A discovery has been made in Newfoundland, during the last summer, which has exercised the conjectures of antiquaries. About half a mile from the shores of Gander Bay, there has been found a fragment of a small pillar of white marble of octangular form; about 18 inches long, and 10 inches in diameter. Its surface is much corroded by the effects of the weather, and it is probable it has lain there for a considerable time. It cannot have been left in ballast, because it is half a

mile inland, and because no ships can come within three quarters of a mile of the shore of this place. This part of the country is not inhabited; and no similar stones, or works of art, have been found on searching in the same neighbourhood. The texture of the marble is perfectly different from any of those used in sculpture or architecture, being of a yellowish white colour, and the texture is in some places crystalline granular, of a large grain; but there are every where intermixed with it parts of very complicated curvatures; capable of being separated in succession in parallel curved laminæ, as thin as paper.

## AFRICA.

Accounts from Africa have been received from Sierra Leone. They relate to the mission of a Mr. O'Beirne, who had been sent to form friendly commercial relations with some of the native powers. It appears that he entered the Limba country by Laiah, a town about 20 miles from the river, which bounds the Timmanec country. The chiefs treated him kindly; and the chief of Port Logo especially, who accompanied him to Woolla, and sent his brother with him to Kookoona. From the latter place he proceeded to the Foulah frontier, but was stopped for a few days at a place called Berricouri, on his route. The difficulty surmounted, he passed from Berricouri to Teembo, six days' journey, where he was most favourably received by Almanny Abdool and his subordinate chiefs. The Foutah people hold a palaver, and agreed to trade with Sierra Leone, by the direct road of Port-Logo. While at Teembo, Mr. O'Beirne gave up his intention of penetrating further into the interior, in consequence of the arrival of a Seracolet messenger from Dacha, king of Sego, on his way to the governor of Sierra Leone, with a letter, inviting the visits and trade of white men to Sego. Dacha also requests the king of Teembo to protect any travellers who may pass through Foutah-Jallon to Bambarra, as his (Dacha's) strangers. The messenger was attended by three men of the late royal African corps, one of them said to be a European serjeant, who accompanied Dr. Dockard to Bambarra. It is probable that some light will be thrown upon African geography and customs by these individuals, and it may be that the Niger will be explored in this direction.



## RURAL ECONOMY.

**Pear Trees.**—In Phillips's *Pomarium Britannicum* we remark an important practical hint with regard to the management of the pear tree. "The blossoms are commonly produced from buds at the extremity of last year's shoots, and, as these are often cut off by the unskilful pruner, it prevents their producing fruit, and causes the boughs to send out new branches which overfill the tree with wood. The summer is the best time to look over pear-trees, and to remove all superfluous and foreright shoots, which would too much shade the fruit. If this be carefully done, they will require but little pruning in the autumn."—The wild tree has spines, and bears very harsh fruit; but both these symptoms of its savage state are removed by civilization and grafting. Few trees under the guidance of man have exhibited so many varieties; for the French gardeners, at the close of the seventeenth century, reckoned about 700 different sorts: of which, however, scarcely more than 50 were of superior quality and worthy of being reared.

**American Apples.**—There were lately taken up from among potatoes in a field near Paisley, many hundreds of seedlings from American apples. A quantity of spoiled American apples had been deposited in a dunghill, and with this dung the potatoes had been planted. Many attempts to raise seedlings from American apples in this country have been unsuccessful; but it is supposed the preparation of the seed in the dunghill was the cause of so complete a success in the present instance.

**Mowing Corn.**—Mr. Weld, jun. of London, has published a letter on the subject of harvesting corn, in which he strongly recommends mowing in preference to the sickle, agreeably to the practice in Switzerland, where a boy walks on the outside of the standing grain with a pole, which being placed against the upper part of the straw, it presents to the mower a fair stroke for the scythe, and lays the crop much smoother in the swathe. The advantage held out by this mode is, the quicker gathering in the harvest, an object so essential in precarious weather. The writer further recommends the bands for the sheaves to be made of straw, preparatory to a harvest, as a saving of time in the field.

**Black Currant.**—A new species of

black currant has been cultivated in Cambridgeshire, the fruit of which is so large, that in some instances a single berry weighs 61 grains, and measures in circumference two inches and a half.

**Extraordinary Produce.**—Doctor Routton, of Raphoe, in Ireland, lately dug in his garden a single potatoe top, which produced 568 evenly sized potatoes.

**Cucumber.**—A cucumber has been cut from Mr. Martell's garden, at Southsea, Hants, measuring five feet in length.

**Horticulture.**—A most beautiful and singular Auricula was gathered lately in the garden of Mr. Tanby, of Bath; it had eight distinct stalks, combined in one flat stem, completely incorporated together, and bearing a calix containing 107 petals.

**Culture of Opium in Great Britain.**—Mr. Young, who has successfully and lucratively cultivated British opium, says, in a communication to the Society of Arts, "Last summer I produced 19½ pounds of opium, 25 gallons of poppy oil, and at the rate of 40 bolls of early potatoes, from 129 falls 18 yards, being 30 falls less than one acre of ground, by the mode of cultivating communicated to the Society of Arts, and afterwards more particularly detailed in the second and third Numbers of the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, with this difference, that the gatherers collected the milky juice with their thumbs instead of brushes, which I consider to be a material improvement in the mode of gathering; and although I had from twelve to twenty boys, from twelve to fourteen years of age, employed during the season, only two were affected with drowsiness, and I could not be certain whether this was the effect of the absorption of the opium, or of the extreme heat of the weather. By this new mode of gathering the milky fluid of the poppy, one of the boys, more than once during the season of gathering, filled his flask in one day, of ten hours work: the flask contained fourteen ounces, which, when evaporated, gave three ounces and two drachms of solid opium. I may observe, that owing to the extreme heat, and want of rain, during the last opium harvest, my plants came so rapidly to maturity, that I did not get so much opium as I probably should have done had there been occasional showers."

## USEFUL ARTS.

*On the Application of Mineral Colours to Stuffs, by M. HAUSSMAN.*—Being myself a manufacturer of printed goods, and having some knowledge of chemistry, I succeeded, as long as forty-six years ago, in fixing the colour of Prussian-blue on cotton stuffs, and in changing olive colours, the mordant of which is alumine and oxyd of iron, into very beautiful greens, by immersion into a colour-vat, slightly acidulated, and charged with Prussian-blue. These kind of goods, dyed in Prussian-blue, then into olive transformed into green, were at that time a considerable article of trade. By using processes similar to those which I employed for cottons, I obtained the same shades and colours on samples of silk; and for these last ten years, I have been able to fix Prussian-blue on wool, and to produce with it on woollen cloth the same colours as on cotton and silk. I have even often had satisfactory results. The nitric solution of red oxyd of mercury, precipitated on a sample of cotton cloth, has given me a very fine yellow: a like colour was produced by the precipitation, by ammonia, of a solution of gold; but this turned brown by keeping, probably by the loss of part of its oxygen. Suspecting that this salt of gold might prove fulminating, I dried the cloth with great precaution, but nothing of the kind occurred. The oxyd of silver fixed on the cloth gradually became more and more dark, and therefore produced nothing beautiful. Cassius's purple precipitate of gold gave me curious results; for having been able to obtain it in a solution of a very fine purple tint, I obtained two samples on silk and on cotton, of common violet, lilac, and grey, which could be only destroyed by combustion, and the ashes of which gilded silver in the cold. I have also tried to fix upon stuffs the sulphurets of arsenic, antimony, and mercury; but as these experiments produced nothing satisfactory, particularly for cotton prints, I gave them up, which I did with the less regret, as I could obtain nearly the same colours by the use of weld and quercitron joined to madder and cochineal. Many of these yield in nothing to the finest chromate of lead colours, the pattern-printing of which still presents some difficulties, which, however, may probably be surmounted.—*An. de Chimie.*

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*The Apograph.*—This is a new-invented instrument for copying drawings, &c. so called by the learned who have seen it. It is so constructed, that drawings of any kind may be copied by it upon paper, copper, or any other substance capable of receiving an impression, upon a scale either extended, reduced, or the same as the original. The arts, we understand, furnish no instance of an instrument resembling this, either in its appearance or operation, save what is called the pantograph; and even from this machine it differs materially. The beam in the former is suspended vertically from an universal joint, whereas the beam of the latter is supported on an horizontal plane. There is also a counterpoise added to the apograph above the centre of motion, which relieves the hand almost entirely of the weight it would otherwise have to sustain when the beam is out of the vertical position. A Mr. Smith, of Ayr, is the inventor.

*Cleaning of Medals.*—Professor Lancellotti, of Naples, in order to remove from ancient silver medals the rust that covers, and often renders them illegible, first lays the medal in oxidated acid of salts, afterwards in a solution of sal-ammoniac for a short time; and then rubs it with a piece of linen until all the rust disappears.

*Useful Discovery.*—It is not generally known that soap and water rubbed upon a hone, as a substitute for oil, is peculiarly effective, and gives a much smoother and finer edge to a razor than can be produced by oil. It is suggested that this is also a better material for setting surgical instruments than oil.

*New Saddles.*—Mr. S. Fletcher, of Walsall, has taken out a patent for improvements on saddles, saddle straps, saddle-girths, and saddle-cloths. The object is to render saddle-girths elastic by the addition of springs; which is effected by attaching one end of the usual strap to a worm spring: when the body of the horse contracts, the elasticity of the spring keeps the saddle firmly secured to the horse's back. The worm spring is formed and tempered so as to allow the strap to which it is attached to draw out in a small degree, by the action of a power or weight equal to twenty-five or thirty pounds; and its resistance is such, that not less than fifty

or sixty pounds so suspended, will closely compress it.

*New Musical Instrument.*—A poor blind man, of the name of James Watson, of Edinburgh, has invented and brought to perfection a musical instrument, which unites the power of two violoncellos; it has a range of sixty-four semi-tones, and more could be added, if necessary: upon this instrument he displays a remarkable degree of practical dexterity.

*New Madder Lake.*—Mr. Field, after more than seven years' labour and a thousand experiments, has prepared a Lake from Madder, which in point of brilliancy and strength, both for oil and water colours, has, till within a short time, had nothing comparable to it in the arts; it is also of a very durable nature. Sir Josh. Reynolds was known to say that he would give a thousand guineas for such a desideratum.

*Cast-iron Tombstones.*—At Vienna it is common to cast slabs for the lids of tombs. Moveable types are inserted in the moulds to trace the inscription, and a basso relievo of emblematic design mostly adorns the tablet. The poet Körner is thus interred; and the design on his monument represents a lyre and a sword: he fell, like Kleist, fighting for a country, which his lyric and dramatic verses had delighted and illustrated. Marble slabs are in this country very costly; it is probable that tombstones of cast-iron could be substituted with economy, and with increased grace and elegance of sepulchral architecture.

#### NEW PATENTS.

*T. ALLINGHAM, of Chelsea, for a Lamp, intended to be called "The Economical and Universal Lamp," constructed by Means of the Flame of the Wick being kept in a constant and equal Degree of Contiguity to the Oil, so as to consume, in Proportion to the Light it gives, a less Quantity of Oil than other Lamps, and also to give a continued Light of almost unvaried Brilliancy.*

This lamp consists of a cylindrical or globular glass, open at the top; at the bottom is a chamber, of smaller diameter, to contain the oil. At this end of the glass is a shank or stem, made for the purpose of its being inserted in a stand, by which means the glass or lamp is supported; which stand may be made of any material capable of being formed for the purpose. A float of Savannah cedar, or any other light wood, or of

cork, or of any other floating substance, such being painted, varnished, or japanned, to preserve it from the oil, must be made so as to contain and support the wick at the top of the oil, having a groove, cut deep enough round the edge thereof, or in any other way, to allow sufficient wick to be wound or placed therein or thereon to last three months, more or less. And in the centre, or other part or parts of this float, may be fixed a tube or tubes, made of brass or other metal, about one inch in length, more or less, and the diameter therein according to the number of threads required, from two to any number. The wick is to be wound in the groove of or round the float, and the end inserted into the tube at the bottom, and brought out at the top, leaving about one-eighth of an inch, or more, for lighting. As the oil is consumed, the float of course will lower in the cylindrical glass; but as the float constantly swims on the oil, the burning-wick at the top of the tube in the float, is invariably kept in an equal and uniform degree of nearness to the oil by which it is supplied, whereby a constant light, of almost invariable brilliancy, will be produced while any oil remains; whereas in other lamps, in proportion as the oil is consumed, the light from the wick being removed to a great distance from the oil, diminishes in splendour, unless frequently trimmed and replenished. The wick forming part of this invention, is carded with cylinder or perpetual cards, and spun, by mull-frames, to the size of eight hanks to the pound, with not more twist in it than wefts the cotton-wool, and it must be picked perfectly clean. Three threads of this twist are sufficient for the night-lamp, but common cotton wick may be used, though the light will not then be quite so good.

*C. HILTON, of Darwin, near Blackburn, for a Process for improving and finishing manufactured Piece Goods.*

This invention consists in applying a pulp, such as is obtained by grinding cotton or linen, to improve the appearance of cotton or linen manufactured piece goods, which is accomplished as follows:—The goods being already prepared, as heretofore practised by the trade, they are introduced on an even surface, of about three yards in length, formed by small rollers, and the pulp applied, and permitted to filtre itself into and on the manufactured piece goods, which are made to pass over the

said surface at the rate of about twelve yards in a minute, for the purpose of allowing the water to escape, and the pulp to form itself; after which it is pressed between two rollers of metal, or other suitable materials, situated at the end of the rollers, and driven by gear, the top roller being covered with a felt or flannel, and supplied with a stream of clean water, to prevent the pulp from adhering to the roller, which it would otherwise do. It is to be observed, that the pulp, previous to its being applied, should be kept in a state of agitation, and be considerably diluted with water, more or less, according to the fineness or coarseness of the goods; the proper degree of which dilution must be left to the discretion and judgment of the workmen: the diluted pulp is made to flow evenly on the surface of the cloth, by passing through a box with several divisions in it. This invention consists principally in applying such pulp as is obtained by grinding cotton or linen to cotton or linen manufactured piece goods, or a mixture of the same, instead of, or

in addition to, the stiffening them with starch.

**J. HEARD, of Birmingham, for an invention of certain improvements in Cooking Apparatus.**

This invention consists in the construction of a stove or fire-place for the purposes of baking, boiling, roasting, &c. as well as for heating the apartment, with a very small consumption of fuel, and is as well adapted to ships as to dwelling-houses. It is intended to be insulated, or stand in the middle of a room without brickwork; the frame or case is of cast or sheet-iron, or other plates of metal, screwed or riveted together, and standing on feet to admit a current of air passing under it. The patentee considers the essential part of his invention to be in that construction of his apparatus which affords the portability of form, the facility of dismemberment, and the means of removing it in detail from place to place, and which allows it to be fitted together, without the aid of tools, or the necessity of brickwork.

#### PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

**Sir W. Congreve, of Cecil-street, bart. and J. N. Colquhoun, of Woolwich, Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery; for certain improvements in the art of killing and capturing of whales, and other animals, to which such means are applicable. June 7, 1821.**

**J. Vallance, of Brighton, for improvements on a patent granted to him on the 20th of June last, for a method and apparatus for freeing rooms and buildings (whether public or private) from the distressing heat sometimes experienced in them, and of keeping them constantly cool, or of a pleasant temperature, whether they are crowded to excess or empty, and also whether**

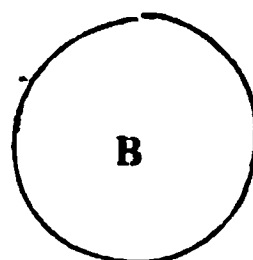
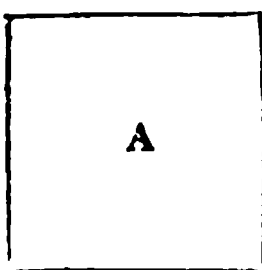
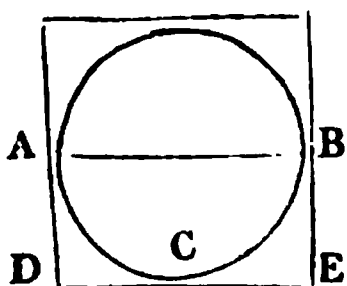
the weather be hot or cold; and the said John Vallance hath invented or discovered improvements relative thereto, and in some cases with, and in some cases without, a gas or gasses extended, or additional applications of the principles. June 19, 1821.

**C. Newman, of Brighton, for an improvement in the construction of the body and carriage of a stage or other coach, by placing a certain proportion of the outside passengers in the centre of the carriage, and a proportion of the luggage under the same, producing thereby safety to the coach, and convenience to the passengers. July 17, 1821.**

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

We thank S. T. S. for his communication relative to the "*Quadrature of the Circle*," page 225 of this volume, in which Mr. Luthman has mistaken the finding the *proportion* between a circle and its *circumscribing* square, or between a circle and the square of its diameter, for the *Quadrature of the Circle*. He

shews that a circle A B C, bears a certain proportion to the square of its diameter A B, or D E, its equal; but he does not shew how to draw a square A, the *superficies* of which shall be exactly equal to that of any circle B; which is what is meant by the *Quadrature of the Circle*.



Our foregoing correspondent, S. T. S. has forwarded to us an ingenious Palindrome of George Buchanan, when, after being persecuted by Cardinal Beaton, he was thrown into the prison of the Inquisition at Coimbra. This Palindrome, our correspondent informs us, obtained him his liberation from his old enemy, who appears not to have discovered the conceit, and to have read it one way only:—

“ Laus tua, non tua fraus, virtus, non copia rerum,

Scandere te fecit hoc, decus eximium.”

otherwise

“ Eximium decus hoc fecit te scandere rerum  
Copia, non virtus, fraus tua, non tua laus.”

Is not *Britannicus* aware that his expedient for national relief could be but temporary, that a forced state of value and currency cannot last, and that the farther we remove from the natural order and course of events, the return to it, which *must* sooner or later happen, would be attended with disadvantages proportionate to the displacement that had occurred? This being the case, however well an artificial expedient might operate in affording a temporary relief to our national distresses, the ultimate mischief in returning to the natural order of things from a forced one, would be greater than the present misery. There is no rational relief to be obtained but by steadily endeavouring to remove the mischiefs which have caused our present lapse from a wholesome to a sickly state; and this can only be effected by re-treading our steps, and descending to the healthy level from which we were elevated by unforeseen circumstances. We have no room in our pages to discuss this subject further, our limits precluding an investigation of a proper length; but we duly appreciate the motives and zeal of *Britannicus*.

N. P. requests us to give a translation of all quotations in the learned or foreign languages, which may appear in our pages, as there are numbers who read the *New Monthly*, and have not the gift of tongues. His desire is a reasonable one, and we request our contributors to comply with it either in the shape of note, or by giving such translations in the text as the case may best admit.

Our worthy friend W. N. says, that 6,000,000 of persons a hundred years ago consumed more malt than 10,000,000 consume now, and that the quantity used has not kept pace with the consumption of the other necessities of life. This defalcation W. N. attributes to the parsimonious conduct of farmers, in their having discontinued to afford their labourers the good home-brewed beer which they formerly allowed them, namely, two pints a-day in summer and one in winter, together with largesses of “old October” on seasons of festivity. At present the labourer must invigorate his strength with water from the nearest spring. W. N. calculates that three or four quarters of malt less are grown on every hundred acres of arable land than formerly, and that the growers of barley are well aware of this evil. The labourer, too, is induced to seek the village alehouse in consequence, and to swallow a stimulating liquor that saps the foundations of his health and strength. W. N. submits that the legislature should lay a double duty on the malt which *ought to be used* in brewing a given quantity of ale and porter, and remit the same on satisfactory certificates being produced, that the requisite portion of malt and hops had been expended. This writer would have farmers obliged to expend a quantity of malt annually, in proportion to their occupation, by which a demand for grain would soon arise, and the price become elevated.

“A Constant Reader” is very desirous of being informed of an effectual mode of securing woollen cloths and furs from the ravages of the moth, having tried every method in common use in vain. We cannot do better than refer him to a little work lately published, entitled “*Practical Economy, or the Application of Modern Discoveries to the Purposes of Domestic Life.*”

The following Epitaph is transmitted to us as occurring on a tombstone in Germany:

O Quid Tua te  
be! bis? bia, abit.

ra ra ra  
es et in  
ram ram ram  
i i

Mox eris ut ego nunc.



## NEW PUBLICATIONS,

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

## BIOGRAPHY.

**Ten Years' Exile; or Memoirs of that interesting period of the Life of the Baroness de Staël Holstein; written by herself, and now first published from the original manuscript by her Son.** 8vo. 12s.

Of all empire that of genius is the most powerful, the most extensive, the most durable. The names of conquerors are scarcely remarked, after the effect of their innovations is passed; but the works of genius are revered through every age, and time only adds to our value of productions which even his relentless scythe refuses to consign to oblivion. Madame de Staël was one of the extraordinary characters that give an epoch to the age in which they appear. Of all female writers she is the most eloquent, the most impassioned; the most profoundly skilled in the movements of the heart. The little jealousies, and petty sneers that talent in her sex too generally excites, are now buried in the unenvied stillness of the grave; and it only remains for posterity to do as much justice to her amiable qualities, as to the greatness of her acquirements. In this point of view, as throwing light on her private character, which has already been exhibited in so touching a point of view in her Memoirs written by her kinswoman Madame Necker de Saussure, this "Ten Years' Exile" will not be perused without interest, though in so mere an outline as to exhibit little of the masterly powers of the author's hand. Still there are reflections and sentiments scattered throughout that scarcely any other writer could have supplied; and it is to these sentiments and reflections the volume owes all its chief value; for the political part of it will excite at this period no other emotion than that of a conviction of the transitory nature of public feeling. He whom she reproaches as the unjust cause of her exile, and all her sorrows, has now paid the same debt of nature which has deprived society of any further effusions from her pen; and the Exile of St. Helena, and the impassioned Corinna of her own story, are alike at rest. Madame de Staël's remarks on Russia and on the state of literature in Petersburg will be found particularly interesting, concise as they necessarily are. Her manner of mentioning her father likewise, always new, always affecting, sufficiently proves the reality of her affection for him—the sincerity of her grief. Perhaps a more perfect model of filial love never existed than in Madame de Staël, and it is reasonable to suppose that the idolizing daughter of a man of M. Necker's acknowledged moral worth, possessed qualities of the heart fully equal to those of the mind, for the early cultivation of which she was so indebted to his paternal fondness. It is a great disappointment to the English reader that Madame de Staël's manuscript breaks off abruptly, just when we are expecting her to land in England,

the country which, as her son emphatically remarks, was at that time the hope of all who were suffering for the cause of liberty. Here was a fine opportunity for book-making, by a continuation of the original. That it terminates precisely where it does, is a sufficient evidence of its genuineness; another proof is afforded in the minuteness with which the author describes her feelings, under the dread of imprisonment, and the nicety she shews in analyzing the contradictions in her character, which made her alternately brave danger, and tremble at the prospect of it. Perhaps in her fears of "treasons, stratagems, and spies" against her, she labours under the influence occasionally of nervous irritability, and she reminds us in that respect of our mad countryman Dennis, who became so possessed with an idea of his own importance from having written a political pamphlet, that he was tormented with the fear lest the French nation should make his being given up to its resentment one of the conditions of peace; but in genius like Madame de Staël's, the errors of judgment which may be traced to physical peculiarities of temperament, are not merely excusable, but even become interesting to the enquiring observer, who loves to trace the influence of mental pursuits on bodily habits.

## BOTANY.

**An Illustration of the Genus Cinchona.** By A. B. Lambert, Esq. F.R.S. 4to. 1l. 10s.

## EDUCATION.

**The Original Rhythmical Grammar of the English Language, &c. &c.**

This Grammar, adapted for the use of all schools where the English language is taught, exhibits in the most plain and simple manner the system of Steel's *Prosodia Rationalis*. The author's theoretical and practical knowledge of grammar and elocution has peculiarly fitted him for the task which he has undertaken, and enabled him to mature a plan for reading and speaking the English language very superior to those at present in use. His leading design is to shew that all the principles of elocution may be presented to the eye in the same manner as the notes of music; there being distinct and simple marks for all the accidents of articulated language, which are so applied as to be very easily comprehended. This mode of speaking has the peculiar advantage of affording any number of readers the power of pronouncing the same speech or lines all alike, much in the way that musical notes enable different artists to perform a musical composition in a uniform manner. The advantages of such a system are numerous, and every public speaker may avail himself of it to convey to posterity the mode, tone, and accentuation of his delivery, as well as the language in which he speaks. Had the orators of Greece and Rome used such a method to convey their mode of delivery, as well as the language and subject of their orations to poste-

rity, the value would have been incalculable, in forming the habits of youth, and teaching them, with the splendours of ancient eloquence, the tone and action which, history informs us, produced such powerful impressions on their auditors.

## FINE ARTS.

**Illustrations of Kenilworth.** In seven prints, from designs by Leslie, engraved by Heath, Scott, Engleheart, Romney, and Rolls. 8vo 16s. 4to. 1l. 4s. India paper 1l. 10s.

**The Rabbit on the Wall,** engraved from Wilkie, by John Burnet. 1l. 1s. proofs 3l. 3s.

**A Voyage round Great Britain.** By W. Daniel, A.R.A. Vol. V. royal 4to. 28 coloured plates. 7l. 10s.

## GEOGRAPHY.

**An Essay on the Geography of North Western Africa.** By T. Edward Bowdich, Esq.

In this essay Mr. Bowdich shews much learning joined to his topographical research. He has proved himself in possession of so much industry and penetration, that it is only fair to give him credit for all the corresponding qualities necessary for a traveller and negotiator.

## HISTORY.

**A History of Madeira,** with 27 coloured engravings. Imperial 8vo. 2l. 2s.

**Malay Annals:** translated from the Malay language. By the late Dr. J. Leyden, with an Introduction by Sir T. S. Raffles, F.R.S. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

## HORTICULTURE.

**Pomarium Britannicum;** an Historical and Botanical Account of Fruits known in Great Britain. By Henry Phillips. 8vo.

This interesting work has peculiar claims on the attention of the public, not only from the agreeable nature of its subject, but also as being the first attempt in our language to treat that subject historically. It has been justly observed by Lord Bacon, that "a garden is the purest of human pleasures; it is the greatest refreshment to the spirits of man, without which buildings and palaces are but gross handy-works." The same profound and elegant writer observes, that "a man shall ever see that when ages grow to civility and elegance, men come to build stately sooner than to garden finely; as if gardening were the greater perfection." To this perfection, we trust, we are rapidly arriving in this country. Such an interesting work as this before us, is admirably calculated to turn the attention of the rich, and direct the ingenuity of the refined, to a pursuit so favourable to health and tranquillity, so beneficial to the labouring classes, and so ornamental to the country in general, as the cultivation of garden-ground, on whatever scale it may suit the convenience of the parties concerned in it to adopt. It is more peculiarly in

the immediate vicinity of "buildings and palaces" that gardening is desirable. The author justly considers that among other blessings which this delightful branch of agriculture has bestowed on the city of London, may be reckoned "that of its being a preventive of pestilence and the plague, from the circumstance of its making cleanliness a matter of profit in this immense metropolis; from whence the soil is so carefully removed to manure the ground occupied by gardeners in the environs, which are now calculated to exceed six thousand acres within twelve miles of London, that are constantly cultivated for the supply of the markets with fruits and vegetables."

The author's account of the introduction of different fruits into this country, and of the varieties into which they have been extended by subsequent ingenuity and cultivation, particularly the apple, will be found extremely interesting; as are also his remarks on the affinities and antipathies of certain trees and plants for each other. It is well known that the ancients believed in the existence of sympathy between plants, and that they therefore planted rue near their fig-trees, which was said to make the fruit sweeter; and that the rue not only grew more luxuriantly, but more bitter, by being thus neighboured by the fig-tree. Mr. Phillips accounts for this and other instances of a similar nature, on the simplest principles; observing, that as trees and plants will naturally draw juices from the earth most congenial to their nature, the rue may exhaust the earth of those properties suitable for the nourishment of bitter plants, and leave the fig-tree to thrive from a soil which the former has qualified by consuming the particles of the earth that are pernicious to sweet fruits. Of the fig itself we are informed that its cultivation is greatly improved in this country of late years, though the relish for it is as yet confined only to the refined palates of the higher orders of society. At Tarring, near Worthing, there is an orchard of fig-trees, where the fruit grows on standard trees, and ripens as well as in any part of Spain. These trees are so regularly productive as to form the principal support of a large family. Although the orchard does not exceed three quarters of an acre, it contains upwards of 100 trees, from which the proprietor gathers about 100 dozen per day during the season, estimating each tree to produce him about 20 dozen. We could make many interesting and curious extracts from this volume, did our limits permit; but as that is not the case, we can only remark, that the general reader may resort to it for amusement, the horticulturist for much valuable instruction, and the housewife for many agreeable additions to her receipts, under the heads of preserves and made wines.

## JURISPRUDENCE.

**Hammond's Digest of Chancery Reports.** 2 vols. royal 8vo. 1l. 18s.

**Hancock on the Laws of Pestilence.** 8vo. 8s.

**MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.**

**A Statement of Facts tending to establish an Estimate of the true Value and present State of Vaccination.** By Sir Gilbert Blane, Bart. pp. 18.

Sir Gilbert Blane observes, that although Englishmen have so much reason to be proud of the inestimable discovery of the Cow-Pox, yet so besotted have they hitherto been, that they have known neither how to appreciate it, nor how to avail themselves of it. In almost every country it has been received with more gratitude. In Peru it was instantly adopted, in consequence of a flash of conviction from the light of evidence, which conviction was fully justified by the immediate disappearance of the Small-Pox from the whole region.

**Essays on Hypochondriasis, and other Nervous Affections.** By John Reid, M.D.

We are glad to see this elegant writer again before the public. His work has received in this edition many valuable augmentations. The observance of human nature is an inexhaustible subject to a reflective mind; and where that observance is combined, as it is in this production, with both scientific and metaphysical research, the result must be every way interesting. Medical topics are seldom attractive to the general reader, because they are seldom discussed by those who are equally skilled in the functions and properties of both mind and matter, and their relative effects on each other. Physicians are not always philosophers, and philosophers are seldom physicians. Dr. Reid affords a happy instance of the union of both characters. His Essay on the "Power of Volition" is full of that wisdom which is applicable to the purposes of common life; that on "Excessive Study" well deserves attention in the present day, when reading appears to be resorted to, rather for excessive excitement, than to nourish reflection; and that on "Intemperance" ought to be read with earnest consideration by all who are addicted to seeking excitement of a grosser nature. The whole work is indeed well worthy the attention of the reflective and the unhappy—to both these the deep tone of thought and feeling which it breathes, will render it singularly interesting; while the elegance of its language, the justness of its images, and the curious nature of many of the anecdotes by which its theories are illustrated, cannot fail to make it equally pleasing to those who read merely to gratify their taste, or amuse their imagination.

**A Familiar Treatise on Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, Bilious and Nervous affections, with an attempt to correct the most prevalent errors in Diet, Exercise, &c.** Being an exposition of the most approved means for the improvement and preservation of health; also a refutation of the arguments urged by Sir Richard Phillips against the use of animal food. &c. By George Shopman,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**Remarks on a Bill now before Parliament to amend the General Laws for regulating Turnpike Roads, &c. &c.** By Benjamin Wingrave, General Surveyor of the Bath Turnpike Roads. 1s. 6d.

The author of this pamphlet deprecates the proposition of abolishing weighing-engines, as a means of regulating the tolls of heavy carriages, and proportioning them to the number of horses instead; justly observing that it is holding out a premium to avarice and cruelty to overload the cattle, and removing the fairest test that can possibly be given of the degree of pressure on a road, and consequently of the quota that ought to be paid towards its maintenance by waggons, and other ponderous vehicles of that description. He likewise refutes the idea which has lately been advocated, that roads can ever be made permanently good, without a solid foundation being laid for them; shews the inconvenience resulting from having recourse to statute labour towards keeping them in repair, and altogether suggests a variety of important hints on the subject of his pamphlet, evidently the result of much experience, and accurate observation.

**Report of the Committee of the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline, and for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders.** 2s.

The subject of this report is one of the most interesting that can occur in civilized society, and it is discussed in these pages with equal humanity and judgment. The situation of hapless orphans, exposed by the pressure of want to the almost irresistible temptations of vice, is feelingly pointed out; and a most salutary asylum for these unfortunate objects recommended in the Temporary Refuge. The advantageous effects arising from a proper introduction of hard labour, rigidly enforced, in the reformation of individuals, and the suppression of crime in general, are clearly manifested, and the blessed and salutary exertions of the visiting societies in different parts of the kingdom, particularly the female ones, in reclaiming the abandoned, and comforting the afflicted, are set forth in the terms of admiration and gratitude they deserve. The exertions of Mrs. Tattall, the wife of the gaoler at Warwick, to which the excellent internal management of that gaol is chiefly attributable, are mentioned with the warmest approbation. It is delightful to see other countries imitating the example set them by England in her humane and charitable institutions. At p. 127, an affecting account is given of the establishment of ladies' committees, in Russia, for the purpose of visiting the prisons; and at Geneva, New York, Paris, and many other places, we rejoice to find the public attention turned towards that truly Christian duty, as important in a political as in a moral point of view, "to convert a sinner from the error of his ways, and save a soul from death."

**Residents and Non-Residents; an Essay on the Elective Franchise.** By Arthur Kelly, Esq.

This is an exceedingly dispassionate and well-written Essay, treating chiefly on the original and common-law right, in residents, and grounding its statements and reasoning on actually existing documents. The author looks upon the expenses granted to out-voters, as one of the strongest holds of corruption; and exposes, in a forcible, yet temperate manner, the abuses that have arisen in modern times from the innovations made in the ancient doctrine of residence.

**Annals of the Parish; or the Chronicle of Dalmailing, during the ministry of the Rev. M. Balwhidder, written by himself.** Edited by the author of the *Ayrshire Legatees, &c.* 12mo. 8s.

**View of Society and Manners in America.** By an Englishwoman. 8vo. 13s.

**A Treatise on Geodesic Operations, or County Surveying, Land Surveying, and Levelling.** By Isaac Robson. 8vo. 18s.

**An Irish-English Dictionary, with copious quotations from the most esteemed ancient and modern Writers, to elucidate the meaning of obscure words, and numerous comparisons of the Irish words with those of similar orthography, sense, or sound, in the Welsh and Hebrew languages.** By Edward O'Reilly. 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d.

**Steam-Boat Companion, and Stranger's Guide to the Western Islands and Highlands of Scotland.** 12mo. 6s. 6d.

**Thompson's Self-indicative Time Tables.** 12s. 6d.

**A Dialogue in the Shades, between W. Caxton and W. Wynkyn.** 8vo. 2s. 6d.

**Bywater's Observations on the Deviation of the Compass.**

**A Series of Tables, exhibiting the gain and loss to the Fundholder, arising from the fluctuations in the value of the currency from 1800 to 1821.** By R. Mushet, Esq. 8vo. 7s.

**The Edinburgh Annual Register for 1817.** 1l. 1s.

**The Commercial Guide and Continental Negotiator.** By J. Sheppard. 8vo. 12s.

**The History and Life of Johnny Quæ Genus, No. I.** royal 8vo. 2s. 6d. By the author of *Dr. Syntax*.

**The System of the Weather of the British Islands.** By G. M'Kenzie. 8vo. 8s.

**The Art of Angling, or complete Fly Fisher.** By W. Evans. 12mo. 2s.

**A Treatise on the newly-discovered White Vinegar, called Pyroligneous**

**Acid; with detailed directions for its application to Pickling and every other domestic purpose.** 6d.

**Travels in Georgia, Persia, Armenia, Ancient Babylonia, &c. &c. during the years 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820.** By Sir Robert Ker Porter, &c. &c. Vol. 1. 4to. 4l. 14s. 6d.

**An Account of the Interior of Ceylon, and of its Inhabitants; with Travels in that Island.** 4to. 3l. 13s. 6d. By John Davy, M.D. F.R.S.

**Volume V. in Two Parts, of the Personal Narrative of M. de Humboldt's Travels to the Equinoctial Regions of the New Continent.** Translated by Helen Maria Williams. 1l. 4s.

#### NOVELS, ROMANCES, &c.

**Rambles of My Uncle.** 12mo. 3s. 6d.

A very poor imitation of Sterne, as out of date in its fashion as it is uninteresting in its execution.

**Letters from Wetzlar, written in 1817, developing the authentic particulars in which the Sorrows of Werter are founded.** By Major James Bell.

There is certainly abundance of truth in the remark of Schlegel, that "we live in a critical and enquiring, but by no means an imaginative age." The happy days are passed when poets and romance-writers might rove in the fields of fancy, unchecked by the vulgar limits of geography and chronology; presenting at one view the manners and characters of far different ages, bringing together islands and continents which nature had intended to remain for ever separate, and dazzling the eyes of their delighted auditors by that blaze of genius which allowed no time for cooler criticism to find out any discrepancy in its rays. Thanks to the labours of modern critics, and to the pressure of modern times and cares of real life, we have nearly done with fiction, in the present day. We hear, indeed, continually of works of fiction, but, by a strange sort of anomaly, only such of them are sought after with any avidity, as profess, or are imagined to be connected with matter of fact. A novel, however just in its general delineations, however beautiful in its descriptions, or affecting in its sentiments, will be read without interest, or rather not read at all, so long as it has only its merit as a composition to recommend it. But let the most paltry work be published, with a judicious insinuation that it cannot be understood without a key, and lo! how eagerly the key is sought for! how impatiently applied, to open the casket which is supposed to contain the precious treasures of private scandal and individual caricature! Nor is this passion for reality confined to those minor productions, wherein it may be supposed to be fed by the amiable hope of finding subjects of censure in the conduct of those around or above us; its deadening influence hangs like a mill-stone round the neck of works of far loftier

description. Even the author of the "Tales of my Landlord" is not excused his share of tribute at the shrine of probability—his most beautiful and touching passages are overlooked to remark on some much more admired, though less admirable, proof of the accuracy of his general statements, and the fidelity of his portraits; and when any trifling incorrectness, in a chronological or topographical point of view, does accidentally occur in his powerful writings, he is immediately corrected and set to rights by some grave gentleman or other, among his million readers, who quote time and place, and assign reasons for their wise conjectures, with as much solemnity as if they were quoting precedents, or drawing up legal instruments. In thus confounding the province of the novelist with that of the historian, it appears to us that we gain no more by the *melange*, than we should by exchanging the fine originals of our most admired masters for the curious mosaics of some patient monk. The merit of a work of fiction is neither in its imitation of past, nor in its connexion with present times; but in its power of touching the human heart by its delineations of human nature in its general features, and delighting the imagination by pictures of the sublime and beautiful. We should scarcely thank the modern tourist who would tell us wherein Mrs. Radcliffe's route across the Pyrennees, in "The Mysteries of Udolpho," which has charmed so many youthful fancies, may be incorrect; nor do we ever find a key wanting to unlock our risible muscles, when we read the novels of Smollett or Fielding, although we are ignorant who might be meant by the principal performers in their ever-interesting delineations of life.

We have been led into these reflections by the perusal of "Letters from Wetzlar," wherein are developed several well-authenticated particulars relative to certain facts, on which it appears the celebrated novel of "The Sorrows of Werter" is founded. These particulars will be found interesting to persons who are disposed to like those fictions the best which have least fiction in them; though, for ourselves, we deem it a matter of exultation to think that we have enjoyed all the luxury of woe, in the sympathy excited by the impassioned feelings and disastrous fate of Werter, long before we were called on to make up our idea of him from the "two single gentlemen rolled into one," who, we find, supplied to Goethe the model of his hero. These two were the author himself, and a young man of the name of Jerusalem, with whom similarity of pursuit brought him accidentally acquainted.—The information which the present work affords, was obtained by Major Bell, during a residence of several months on the spot; and he communicates it in a style equally pleasing and unassuming.

The Hermit's Cave. By Zara Wentworth. 4 vols. 1l.

Fears and Cares. By E. D. Carr. 3 vols. 16s. 6d.

Abelhamar: an Eastern Tale By H. Donovan. 8vo. 4s.

VOL. III. NO. IX.

The Vicar of Iver, a Tale, by the Author of the Italian Convert. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

The Soldier's Child, a Novel, by Miss C. C. Richardson. 2 vols. 12mo. 12s.

Prejudice and Responsibility. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

De Renzey; or the Man of Sorrow; a Novel. By R. N. Kelly, Esq.

Sympathy in Search of Peace at Home; a Novel of a novel kind. By H. B. Gascoigne. 12mo. 5s.

#### POETRY.

Takings, or the Life of a Collegian; a Poem. Illustrated by twenty-six etchings, from designs by R. Dagley, author of "Select Gems from the Antique," "A Compendium of the Theory and Practice of Drawing and Painting," &c. 8vo. 21s.

This is a pretty little poem on the model of Dr. Syntax, and accompanied by humorous sketches, illustrative of the subjects in the text. It is prefaced by some very good remarks "on the ludicrous in art," wherein the author shews equal delicacy of taste, and propriety of feeling.

The Poems of Alex. Montgomery, a Scottish Poet of the 16th Century. By D. Irving, LL.D. 8vo. 12s.

Rome, a Poem. In two parts. 8vo. 6s.

Richard Baxter's Poetical Fragments. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

The Excursion of a Spirit, a Vision. 12mo. 5s.

Ismael Fitzadam's Lays on Land. foolscap. 7s.

Poems by a Clergyman. fcap. 6s. bds.

The Old English Squire, a Poem in ten Cantos. Imperial 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Moffatt's Poems, foolscap 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The Hon. G. Lamb's Translations of the Poems of Catullus. 2 vols. fcap. 12s.

Woman in India, a Poem. Part I. Female Influence. By the Rev. John Lawson, Missionary at Calcutta, and Author of "Orient Harping," foolscap 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Hero and Leander, a Tale of Love. Translated from the Greek of the Ancient Poet Musæus. By Francis Adam, Surgeon. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Rouge et Noir, and other Pieces. foolscap 8vo. 7s.

The Lord of the Desert, &c. By D. Carey, esq. 8vo. 7s.

Kentish Poets. A Series of Writers in English Poetry, Natives or Residents in Kent. By R. Freeman. 2 vols. 12mo. 15s.

The Tour of the Dove, a Poem. By John Edwards. crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Bowdler's (John, Esq.) Selection of Poems, Divine and Moral, 12mo. 6s.



Poems, by a Family Circle. 2 vols. 12mo. 7s.

The Lay of the First Minstrel. By James Grocott. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

#### POLITICAL ECONOMY.

An Essay on the Price of Labour, on National Wealth and Happiness. Dedicated to the Agricultural Committee. By a Magistrate. pp. 79.

In this Essay the necessity of assessing the wages of labour is set forth, and a scheme for the entire abolition of the poor-laws recommended, by the erecting of cottages, not upon wastes, but on the sides of public roads. The calculations on this part of the subject are interesting; and the advantages to be derived from the execution of the plan are such as must lead every benevolent mind to desire its fulfilment.

The Restoration of National Prosperity shewn to be immediately practicable. By the author of "Junius identified." 8vo. 3s. 6d.

The title of this pamphlet is as encouraging as that of the inviting Solar Tincture of Doctor Sibly, with its epithet of *revivifying* prefixed. The cause of the apparently mortal disease under which the country is at present labouring, is briefly stated to be a disordered relation between our payments and receipts; the *revivifying* principle is to be found in suffering the currency of the country to take its natural course; in allowing the Directors of the Bank of England to be the best judges of their own affairs, and to issue notes at *their own discretion*; to require them to exchange these notes on demand at the *market price of gold*; and to authorize the *sale of gold and silver coin* by any person at any time, for any price, and in any quantity.

Hints to Philanthropists, or a Collective View of the Practical Means of improving the Condition of the Poor and Labouring Classes of Society. By William Davis. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

A Letter to the Right Hon. J. F. Campbell on the Poor Laws, &c. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Smith (Thos.) on Political Economy. 8vo. 7s.

Ravenstone on Political Economy. 8vo. 15s.

#### RELIGION AND MORALS.

Bampton Discourses. By the Rev. John Jones, M. A. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Dean Pearce's Sermons. 8vo. 12s. With a Portrait of the Author.

Mrs Sheriffe's Reflections on the Psalms. 2 vols. 12mo. 12s.

Sermons, by the late Frederic Thrus-ton, A.M. &c. 8vo. 12s.

Prejudice and Responsibility, or a Brief Inquiry into some of the Causes and the Cure of Prejudice against Religion, &c. 12mo. 3s. 6d. boards.

Chichester's Deism and Christianity. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 7s.

Jones's Dictionary of Religious Opinions. 12mo. 5s.

Thomas's Sermons. 2 vols. 8vo. 18s.

The Old Testament, arranged on the basis of Lightfoot's Chronicle, in Historical and Chronological Order; in such manner, that the Books, Chapters, Psalms, Prophecies, &c. may be read as one connected History, in the very words of the authorized Translation. With Six Indexes. By the Rev. George Townsend, M.A. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 16s.

Rev. R. Grier's Reply to Milner's "End of Religious Controversy," 8vo. 12s.

Sermons and Charges, by the Rev. J. Hough, D.D. 10s. 6d.

Rev. Geo. Hughes's Sermons on various Subjects. 1 vol. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Lectures on the History of the Week of the Passion of our blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. By D. Sandford, D.D. 12mo. 7s.

The Temptation of Christ in the Wilderness; considered as a Guide to us in the Knowledge of our Christian Calling. By the Rev. J. T. Barrett, D.D. 12mo. 3s.

Sermons on various Subjects. By T. L. O'Beirne, D.D., Lord Bishop of Meath. Vol. 3. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Familiar Sermons on several of the Doctrines and Duties of the Christian Religion. By the Rev. William Barrow.

A Comparative View of the Presbyterian, Congregational, and Independent Forms of Church-government; being an Attempt to trace out the Primitive Mode from Scripture and Antiquity. By J. Turnbull, B.A. of Wymondley Academy. 12mo. 3s.

Wilks's Correlative Claims and Duties, or an Essay on the Necessity of a Church Establishment, and the Means of exciting Devotion and Church Principles among its Members. 8vo. 12s.

The Importance of Religious Establishments; a Sermon. By John Inglis, D.D.

This discourse was preached before the Society incorporated for the benefit of the Sons of the Clergy of the Church of Scotland. It sets forth the advantages of an established church, and contains an appendix, with an account of the regulations of the Society to which it is addressed.

The Crucifixion; being a course of Lent Lectures on our Saviour's Seven Sentences at Calvary. By the Rev. Johnson Grant, M.A. 12mo. 5s.

These discourses are written with great elegance of style, and fervour of devotional feeling, tempered with that charity and love which are the inseparable requisites and chief ornaments of a truly Christian spirit. His exposition of the moral duties as linked with our religious ones, particularly of obedience and affection to our parents, so beautifully exemplified in our Saviour himself, forms a delightful contrast to the gloomy anti-social and anti-christian notions which would teach us that the first proof we can give of a regenerated heart and love to God, is by casting off the most sacred ties of nature, and treating with coldness and indifference all those whom we have seen, under the pretence of devoting ourselves to those whom we have not seen.

Hints humbly submitted to Commentators, and more especially to such as have written elaborate Dissertations on the Prophecies of Daniel, and the Revelation of St. John. By William Witherby. pp. 54. 1s. 6d.

This gentleman is of opinion that when the gospel has been preached in all the world, then will the end come; he consequently regards the Bible societies and missionaries of the present day as holy instruments in the accomplish-

ment of the destruction of all things, and therefore conceives it the duty of every good Christian to hasten the period by giving all possible assistance to the means which he fancies are pointed out as destined to bring it about.

#### TOPOGRAPHY.

Gore's New Liverpool Directory, half-bound. 7s. 6d.

M'Gregor's New Picture of Dublin. 12mo. 10s.

A Geographical and Commercial View of Northern Central Africa; containing a particular Account of the Course and Termination of the great River Niger in the Atlantic Ocean. By James M'Queen. 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

Lieut.-col. W. M. Leake's Topography of Athens. 8vo. with a 4to Atlas. 1l. 10s. boards.

Mary Holderness' Notes on the Crime Tartars. 12mo. 5s. 6d.

Excursions through the Province of Leinster, vols. I. and II. By Thomas Cromwell. 15s. Proof-plates, 1l. 4s.

Antiquities of Ionia, by the Society of Dilettanti. Part I. royal folio.

### LITERARY REPORT.

Mr. HENRY PHILLIPS, of Bayswater, author of the "*Pomarium Britannicum, or History of Fruits known in Great Britain*," has just issued Proposals for publishing, by subscription, the *History of Cultivated Vegetables*; comprising their botanical, medicinal, edible, and chemical qualities, their natural history, and relation to art, science, and commerce. It will form 2 vols. 8vo.

Dr. HOOKER, professor of Botany in the university of Glasgow, is employed in collecting materials for a work on *Exotic Vegetables*, which, under the title of *Select Plants*, is intended to comprise such individuals (principally cultivated in the rich collection of the Botanic Establishment of Glasgow) as recommend themselves by their beauty, their history, their novelty, or some remarkable and little known characters in their flowers and fruit. The drawings and descriptions will be made by Dr. Hooker himself, and the engravings will be executed on copper, and the colouring superintended, by Mr. Lizars of Edinburgh.

The first volume of Mr. A. P. THOMPSON's *Lectures on Botany* is just ready for publication. It contains the descriptive anatomy and physiology of those organs which are necessary for the pre-

servation and growth of the plant as an individual; and will be illustrated by one hundred and ten wood and copper plates. It is intended to form the first part of a *System of Elementary Botany*.

Mr. G. MANSELL, F.L.S. is about publishing, in one vol. royal quarto, with engravings, *The Fossils of the South Downs*; or, *Outlines of the Geology of the South Eastern Division of Sussex*.

Proposals have been published by Mr. J. H. GLOVER, for printing a *Bibliographical Dictionary of English Literature*, from 1700 to the end of 1820, containing the titles of every principal work which has appeared during that interval in Great Britain, with the date of publication, price, and the publisher's name, all alphabetically arranged. It is calculated that it will form 2 vols. 4to. and is expected to appear complete in the ensuing year.

Sir GEORGE NAYLER, Clarenceux King of Arms, is preparing for publication, under the immediate sanction and by especial command of his Majesty, a full Account of the Ceremonies observed at the Coronation, illustrated with plates, executed by the first Artists, of the Costumes worn by the Peers and

others composing the Procession; and also with Views of the Abbey, at the time of Crowning the King, and the performance of the Homage by the Peers; and of the Hall, during the delivery of the Regalia, the Banquet, and the entry of the Champion. The Proceedings of the Court of Claims, and all the arrangements previous to this great solemnity, will be detailed at large.

A Friend of the late JOHN MORDAUNT JOHNSON, esq. H. M. Charge d'Affaires at Brussels, and Consul at Genoa, Member of the Academia Italiano at Florence, &c. shortly intends to present to the public a Selection from such parts of that Gentleman's Papers as relate to the War in Italy, and the occupation of Sicily by the British. This work will comprise Letters from many distinguished Characters.

A new edition of Mr. CUTHBERT JOHNSON's Essay on the Uses of Salt in Agriculture and Horticulture, is in the Press, and will appear in the course of a few days. It will be improved by the results of the Experiments of Messrs. Curwen, Cartwright, and various other Practical Farmers; and by favour of the Board of Agriculture, will also be enriched with those of Mr. Sinclair, of Woburn Abbey. The work has been nearly re-written.

A new Translation of Faustus from the German of GOETHE, will be speedily published in 8vo. with a portrait of the author; and in 4to. with 27 Outlines to illustrate the above-mentioned Tragedy, engraved by Mr. Moses, after Retschs' Designs.

JOHN HOWISON, esq. will shortly publish, in an octavo volume, Sketches of Upper Canada, domestic, local, and characteristic; with practical details for the information of emigrants.

A History of the Literature of Spain and Portugal, by FREDERICK BOUTERWEK, translated from the German, is printing in an 8vo. volume.

The Rev. Dr. CRACKNELL will soon publish an Essay on the Dying Confessions of Judas Iscariot, a convincing evidence of the Divine origin of Christianity.

Mr. WM. ROBINSON is preparing for the press, the History and Antiquities of the Town and Parish of Enfield.

Mr. STEVENSON has in the press, a Practical Treatise on Gutta Serena, a species of blindness arising from a loss of sensibility in the nerve of vision, illustrated by numerous cases.

Mr. CHARLES LLOYD is printing a

Poetical Essay on the Character of Pope.

The Rev. J. W. NIBLOCK, Master of the Grammar School, Hitchin, Herts, is preparing for the press a Gradus ad Heliconem, or Greek Gradus, to Answer to the "Gradus ad Parnassum."

A Series of Twelve Illustrations for Crabbe's Poems, and another Series of Six for Moore's Lalla Rookh, will be published in a few days. They are from designs by Corbould, and were originally engraved for a periodical work. Only a few proof impressions on French paper were taken off for sale, as distinct illustrations of the poems to which they refer.

Mr. HAIGH, of the Classical School, Kitt's End, near Barnet, has in the press a new work, entitled the Theory and Practice of Latin Inflection, being examples in the form of copy-books for declining and conjugating Nouns and Verbs: the words being arranged systematically, and changed at each case of a noun, and each person of a verb.

We are informed that P. BYSSHE SHELLEY has a Poem in the press in honour of the deceased poet Keats.

Mr. D. BOILEAU has in the press a Dictionary of French Homonymes, or a New Guide to the Peculiarities of the French Language; being a collection of French expressions, similar in sound, but differing in signification: illustrated by numerous anecdotes, jeux de mots, &c. particularly designed for those who are desirous of acquiring the language of social intercourse.

*Nearly ready for publication,*

The Triple Aim; or the Improvement of Leisure, Friendship, and Intellect, attempted in Epistolary Correspondence.

Dr. FORBES's Translation of Laennec on Diseases of the Chest, in one volume 8vo. with Notes.

A Series of coloured Engravings, in quarto, from original drawings, taken on the spot by JAMES WATHEN, esq. illustrative of the Island of St. Helena, and executed in the same style as those which accompanied his "Journal to India." To which will be added, two or three very curious wood-cuts relating to Bonaparte, a brief historical sketch of the Island, and a highly-finished portrait of Mr. Wathen.

A new Edition of The Art of preserving the Sight unimpaired to extreme Old Age, and of re-establishing and strengthening it when it becomes weak; with observations on the use of common spectacles. By an Experienced Oculist.

## METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from June 27, to July 25, 1821.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1821	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1821.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
June 27	52	66	30,15		July 12	56	62	30,18	
28	54	65	30,25		13	54	65	29,01	
29	55	72	30,19		14	56	67	29,89	
30	56	74	30,03		15	56	60	29,74	
July 1	57	72	29,67		16	56	71	30,11	
2	50	53	29,87		17	60	69	30,34	
3	50	59	29,90		18	60	74	30,38	
4	51	60	30,17		19	42	77	30,09	29,95
5	48	66	30,13	30,11	20	46	75	29,84	29,80
6	48	60	29,99	29,90	21	50	72	29,75	29,70
7	50	55	29,81	29,88	22	52	70	29,57	29,54
8	51	60	29,93	30,06	23	43	68	29,56	29,60
9	46	66	30,07	30,06	24	51	60	29,71	29,58
10	43	67	30,07	30,08	25	55	72	30,54	30,08
11	35	68	30,10	30,08					

*Meteorological Report for June and July.*

*June:* The wind was East 3 days; West, 4; North 3; N.E. 16; N.W. 1; S.W. 3 days. It rained on 9 days; quantity in inches, 1. 55. Mean of the Barometer, 29. 89. Mean of the Thermometer in open air at noon, 56½.

*July:* The wind was East, 2 days; West, 6; North, 2; South, 1; N.E. 1; N.W. 9; S.W. 10 days. It rained on 16 days; quantity in inches, 3. 67. Mean of the Barometer, 29. 67. Ditto, Thermometer, 62.

††† The statement from a provincial paper which we gave in our last, "that the Thermometer was one degree lower on the longest day this year than on the shortest last year," was incorrect as to the metropolis; though it may have been accurate in relation to some other parts of the country.

## AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE season usually allotted to the harvesting of grain is nearly expired, but the task remains almost universally to be performed. A few oats were cut as early as the middle of the month, and on very light soils the reaping of wheat commenced about the thirteenth, but the general harvest cannot be said to have begun before the 24th or 25th of August.

Opinions vary in regard to the crop of wheat, but all allow that it is more or less injured, not only from being early lodged, but from the effects of blight and mildew, as well as the evident deterioration of those grains which just about the time of flowering were covered with the mucor usually denominated *red robin*. We apprehend the samples of wheat in the coming season will be un-

usually variable in their quality, and that a considerable portion will prove very inferior.

Barleys have improved since our last; nor are they sufficiently lodged to injure the sample, or to destroy the young layers, which have planted kindly and are very promising.

Turnips invariably exhibit a most luxuriant and healthy appearance, excepting only a few of the latter sowing, which being attacked by wire-worms have fallen a sacrifice to the rooks. The lands also being in good tilth so much facilitated the process of hoeing and cleaning, that the operation having been concluded in the most perfect manner before the commencement of harvest, has rendered the whole disposable force of labour available to that impor-

tant business ; and should the weather prove favourable, it may still be terminated before the season is very far advanced.

Second-crop grass is growing with unprecedented rapidity, and the bulk of hay and corn stacks is likely to make a most formidable appearance in the present autumn.

Potatoes rise well, and fetch very low prices. The hop-bine is improved, and all fears have entirely subsided. Indeed, save and excepting the partial injury which the wheat crop is supposed to have sustained, the prospect is one of universal abundance and comparative cheapness.

The lateness of the harvest will not much interfere with the pursuits of the sportsman, for the first hatch of partridges being nearly all destroyed by frost, the coveys are principally of a second hatch, and have not long taken the wing ; they are what the sportsman would call *shriekers*, and unfit to kill. These too, we are told, are far from plentiful.

*Foreign Agriculture.*—The following statement of the weather and its effects upon agriculture on the Continent this year, is from a longer account in the *Farmer's Journal*, which gives but an indifferent account of the state of the crops in the Netherlands and Germany, in July:—"In both these countries, the latter part of May and all June were even more gloomy and cold, but not so dry as in England. About the middle of July were some hot days, after that thunder showers, and again frequent and heavy rains. As the Rye harvest is begun, and in the forward situations advanced, the weather causes uneasiness, and if it should continue, will be inconvenient and detrimental, as it has been already for the late Hay crops. These are for the country good, where they were preserved in spring, but where eaten off in April they are miserable. Owing to the coldness of the past, and wetness of the present weather, not the least hope is left that the vineyards of the Rhine, of the Elbe, or of Switzerland, will afford any return this year."

**AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN**, per Quarter of Eight Winchester Bushels, in the Twelve Maritime Districts, from Official Returns received in the Weeks ending, July 21, 28, Aug. 4, 11.

DISTRICTS.					1 Week		2 Week		3 Week		4 Week	
1	London	—	—	—	55s	4d	55s	7d	55s	11d	57s	11d
2	Suffolk and Cambridge	—	—	—	51	0	51	10	52	6	52	2
3	Norfolk	—	—	—	49	7	49	5	49	7	51	4
4	Lincoln and York	—	—	—	50	1	51	5	51	11	54	0
5	Durham and Northumberland	—	—	—	52	2	52	11	54	7	55	9
6	Cumberland and Westmoreland	—	—	—	55	5	55	10	55	9	56	1
7	Lancashire and Cheshire	—	—	—	53	3	51	5	54	6	54	10
8	Flint, Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Merioneth	—	—	—	54	2	54	3	54	11	56	3
9	Cardigan, Pembroke, Carmarthen, Glamorgan	—	—	—	48	0	47	5	47	10	48	10
10	Gloucester, Somerset, & Monmouth	—	—	—	48	5	49	0	53	11	57	8
11	Devon and Cornwall	—	—	—	53	9	52	0	54	7	53	6
12	Dorset and Hants	—	—	—	53	5	54	0	54	9	60	0
Aggregate Average, July 21st 52s.—28th 52s 4d—August 4th 53s 4d—11th 55s 3d												

POTATOES.—Covent Garden Market.—Per Cwt.				MEAT, by Carcase per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate Market.				COAL MARKET. Aug. 17.	
Ware	-	0s 0d to 0s 0d		Beef	-	2s 6d to 3s 6d		Newcastle, from 33s 0d to 42s 3d	
Middlings	-	0 0 to 0 0		Mutton	-	2 4 to 3 4		Sunderland, from 35 0 to 43 0d	
Chats	-	0 0 to 0 0		Veal	-	3 0 to 5 0			
Apples	-	0 0 to 0 0		Pork	-	2 8 to 4 4		Price of Quartern Loaf in the	
Onions	-	0 0 to 0 0		Lamb	-	3 4 to 4 4		Metropolis.—Best Wheaten, 10d	

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.				QUARTERS OF ENGLISH GRAIN, &c. arrived Coastwise, from Aug. 13 to 18.			
ST. JAMES'S.—Hay, 3l 0s to 4l 10s Aver. 3l 15s 0d				Wheat	10,853	Pease	717
Straw, 1 1 to 1 10 — 1 5 6				Barley	1,668	Tares	14
Clover, 3 3 to 4 15 — 3 19 0				Oats	11,525	Rape	1,005
WHITECHAPEL. Hay, 3 10 to 4 4 — 3 17 0				Rye	17	Brank	—
Straw, 1 8 to 1 14 — 1 11 0				Various Seeds, 361 qrs.—Flour, 6,544 sacks.			
Clover, 4 0 to 5 0 — 4 10 0				Ireland.—Barley, 260; Oats, 3,055; Flax, 120 qrs.—Flour, 40 sacks.—Foreign—Wheat, 220; Tares, 40; Linseed, 2,300; Brank, 340 qrs			

**PRICE OF HOPS**, per Cwt. in the Borough.

New Bags.				New Pockets.			
Kent	2l 0s to 3l 15s	Sussex	2l 0s to 3l 0s	Kent	2l 0s to 4l 4s	Sussex	2l 0s to 3l 5s
Essex	0 0 to 0 0	Yearling Bags, 0s to 0s		Essex	0 0 to 0 0	Yearling Buck. 35s to 50s	



## COMMERCIAL REPORT.

*Lloyd's Coffee-House, Aug. 20, 1821.*

THE anticipation with which our last Report concluded has been completely set aside by events, which no mortal could be expected to foresee. The death of the Queen following so immediately on the gaieties of the Coronation has given to all ranks a change of appearance; while the King's visit to Ireland has transferred to that country from England the emulation that animates whatever deserves the name of Fashion. This is felt, and, if we are not misinformed, somewhat severely, among several branches of business connected with our Home Trade. It is true, nevertheless, that during the height of summer, there is usually a suspension of much of the bustle and activity which give spirit to the retail shops of London, and vivacity to the countenances of London tradesmen. Parliament is adjourned—the town thins—the watering-places are resorted to—the customers flock to them, as caprice or recommendation dictates; and the metropolis is reported *empty—very empty*—though containing perhaps somewhat more than a million of people.

Under these circumstances what we ventured to assert respecting the SILK trade, must be accepted with some limitations. The article will, we presume to think, stand its ground on the whole; nor do we despair of seeing our expectations eventually realized; notwithstanding that suspension of which report speaks in terms full as loud as we have lately been accustomed to hear.

The warm and beautiful weather of this month has had a most beneficial effect on the CORN, which is now ready for the sickle, or under the operation of being cut, throughout the southern and midland districts. The expectation of a good crop is general: yet, to say truth, much of what has been seen by us, has been so laid by the rain, that the farmer will find much difficulty in reaping it: not to mention the hazard of loss by shedding.

Partly, as we ventured to surmise, the arrival of a considerable number of sugar-laden vessels, within a very short time of each other, had the effect of a momentary stagnation on the market. The buyers waited for further intelligence; in consequence, very fair, and even advantageous offers of sale were declined. Another incident has contri-

buted to *fix* this suspension; the coopers in the West India Docks having refused to work without an advance of wages. This manœuvre of the workmen is seldom resorted to when a real slackness of work is apprehended; we therefore conclude, that no such fear need be entertained; and, in fact, the demand has continued steady up to the time, especially for good and fine Muscovadoes; though not sufficient to meet the numerous offers, all made, as it were, in concurrence. The inferior sorts are dull enough. The Refined Market is heavy at considerable reductions: the holders can go no lower; and the trade are very cool in their enquiries.

The demand for COTTON for exportation has not only continued fair, but within these few days has acquired considerable spirit. The holders speak with some emphasis of obtaining higher prices; but none will sell under the full currency of the market. This implies as well the arrival of extensive orders from abroad, as the expectation of additions. It may pass for no bad criterion of the settled state of those parts of Europe, with which this branch of intercourse is maintained; notwithstanding the clouds that are bursting, and the still heavier clouds that seem ready to burst, over certain countries. This, however, like other political events of great magnitude, must not be absolutely confided in: the interests of empires are too strongly intermingled to allow of the simple action of any one against another. Certainly, this is the case in Europe, and very probably the observation may be taken as general, though its operation be not always evident. In consequence, NAVAL STORES, which had been firmly held, have declined. HEMP is, indeed, reduced as to its stock in this country; but that has rather had the effect of causing enquiries to be made after the holders, and their supply, than of effecting a higher price, from which a fixed currency might be quoted.

COFFEE is in too abundant supply to raise much expectation of any improvement in the price; the contrary may be predicted with the greatest safety. Even the superior and favourite kinds are forced to follow the general declension; nor is there any hesitation between buyer and seller on the subject.

RICE is very dull since the weather has become settled.

## Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 25th July to 25th Aug. 1821.

Days. 1821.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced	3 per Ct. Consols	4 per Ct. Consols.	5 per Ct. New	Long Annuities	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India. Stock.	South Sea Stock.	4 p. Ct. Ind. Bnd.	Ex. Bills, 2d pr. Day.
July 25	—	70½	75½	93	104½	—	—	134	—	58 pm.	6 4 pm.
26	232½	70½	75½	93	104½	19½	—	—	—	59 pm.	4 6 pm.
27	232½	70½	75½	93½	104½	19½	74½	—	—	60 pm.	6 4 pm.
28	—	70½	75½	93½	104½	19½	—	—	—	60 pm.	4 6 pm.
30	231½	70½	75½	93½	104½	19½	—	231	—	58 pm.	5 3 pm.
31	230½	70½	75½	93½	104½	19½	—	229½	82	56 pm.	3 3 pm.
Aug 1	230½	70½	75½	93½	104½	19½	74	—	—	57 pm.	5 3 pm.
2	230½	70½	75½	93½	104½	19½	—	231	—	56 pm.	3 6 pm.
3	232	70½	75½	93½	104½	19½	74½	231	—	59 pm.	3 6 pm.
4	232	70½	75½	93½	104½	19½	—	—	—	—	4 6 pm.
6	232	70½	75½	93½	104½	19½	—	230½	—	59 pm.	4 6 pm.
7	233	70½	75½	93½	104½	19½	—	231	—	60 pm.	6 6 pm.
8	—	70½	75½	93½	104½	19½	75½	—	53½	50 pm.	4 5 pm.
9	233	70½	75½	93½	104½	19½	—	231	—	59 pm.	5 3 pm.
10	233½	70½	75½	93½	104½	19½	74½	—	—	60 pm.	5 3 pm.
11	—	70½	75½	93½	104½	19½	—	—	—	—	4 5 pm.
13	231½	70½	75½	93½	104½	19½	—	—	—	—	4 5 pm.
14	231	70½	75½	93½	104½	19½	—	—	—	50 pm.	6 4 pm.
15	—	70½	75½	93½	104½	19½	74½	—	93½	50 pm.	6 4 pm.
16	231½	70½	75½	93½	104½	19½	74½	—	—	59 pm.	4 6 pm.
17	—	70½	75½	93½	104½	19½	74½	231	—	59 pm.	6 4 pm.
18	—	70½	75½	93½	104½	19½	—	—	—	—	4 6 pm.
20	236½	70½	75½	93½	104½	19½	—	—	—	59 pm.	4 6 pm.
21	237	70½	75½	93½	104½	19½	—	234	—	—	4 6 pm.
22	—	70½	75½	93½	104½	19½	70	—	—	—	4 5 pm.
23	231½	70½	75½	93½	104½	19½	—	—	—	—	4 5 pm.
24	—	70½	75½	93½	104½	19½	—	—	—	—	—

All Exchequer Bills dated prior to July 1820, have been advertised to be paid off.

## BANKRUPTS,

FROM JULY 17 TO AUGUST 14, 1821, INCLUSIVE.

*N. B.* In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

ADCOCK, D. Melton Mowbray, druggist. (Alexander and Holme, New Inn)	Davis, W. Runcorn, float-dealer. (Rawlinson, Warrington)
Arnold, G. Manchester, fashion-maker. (Haslop)	Drain, J. Loughborough, master-mariner. (Simpson, St. Smith's-lane)
Atkinson, G. Bishopwearmouth, dealer. (Laws, Sunderland)	English, T. Birmingham, draper. (Copper)
Atkinson, P. Rathbone-place, haberdasher. (Fisher and Munday, Farnival's-lane)	Flinders, J. Atherton, bookseller. (Smith and Baxter, Newcastle)
Bageley, R. and T. Taylor, Lane Delph, china-manufacturers. (Clarke, Stafford)	Garton, S. Wood-street, silk-manufacturer. (Fisher and Munday, Farnival's-lane)
Banks, W. Clapham, Yorkshire, woollen-draper. (Pearce, Huddersfield)	George, W. and E. McMillan, Hartford, grocers. (Fitzgerald, Laurence Pountney-hill)
Barthrop, W. sen. Lincoln, woollen-draper. (Moore)	Gilbert, J. Moulton, rope-maker. (Noy and Hardstone, Great Tower-street)
Boddy, W. Hillingdon, farmer. (Webb, Bartlett's-buildings)	Goadly, T. Warwick, plumber. (Simson, Birmingham)
Boyd, A. White Horse-street, master-mariner. (Lewis, Crutched-friths)	Gratux, S. W. and J. Manchester, calico-printers. (Milne and Perry, Temple)
Bullman, J. and T. Mifflin, spirit-merchants. (Clapham, Barton's-lane)	Figgart, J. Limehouse, victualler. (Ducan, Holborn-court)
Clay, T. Workop, grocer. (Hannam and Son, Redford)	Hart, J. Edwardstone, Suffolk, maltster. (Lamb, Hadleigh)
Clarke, H. Becken, grocer. (Fradrick and Mauld, Huntingdon)	Heggie, J. Chelford, linen-draper. (Gooden, Clifton)
Clootman, J. Shoreditch, carpenter. (Mayhew and Co. Chancery-lane)	Hole, J. Brock-street, button-maker. (Hart, Clifton)
Cooper, C. F. Peckham, soap-maker. (Hunter, Great James-street)	Horton, W. Yardley, timber-merchant. (Meyrick and Broderip)
Cottrell, J. Worcester, timber-merchant. (Gillam)	Hayden, C. W. Castle-street, picture-dealer. (Clarke, Bishopgate Church-yard)
Couchman, S. Canterbury, grocer. (Pownall and Fairbairn, Old Jewry)	Jeggs, J. East Stonehouse, stone-mason. (Squire, Plymouth)
Cox, T. Crediton, innkeeper. (Priest)	Keech, W. Asminster, grocer. (Knight)
Cracklen, J. jun. Eufeld Wash, farmer. (James, Bucklebury)	Kirk, W. Sutton, jobber. (Allen, Melton)
Danby, M. Lucas-street, master-mariner. (Pownall and Fairbairn, Old Jewry)	Ladkin, W. Leir, victualler. (Troughton and Lee, Coventry)

Lawrence, J. Plinico, wine-merchant. (Brown, Cross-street)	Sheppard, E. Grosvenor-street, wine-merchant. (Hirco, Micro-chambers)
Lea, G. Stratford, silk-manufacturer. (Street, Stokes, and Carr)	Smith, H. Blackburn, cotton-manufacturer. (Wilkinson, Blackburn)
Lee, J. Noble-street, jeweller. (Tucker and Webb, Bartlett's buildings)	Smith, H. W. Islington, tan-dealer. (Buddley, Le-man-street)
Leningham, I. Worcester, hoar. (Platt)	Smith, J. Earl's-court, St. John's in Bedwardine. (Dny and Bodham)
Lynch, J. Liverpool, merchant. (Crump)	Snowdon, J. B. Lynn, linen-draper. (Foden, Leeds)
Mitchell, J. Mumford's-court, warehouseman. (Halseld, Manchester)	Spence, J. Yarm, grocer. (Garbutt)
Moss, A. F. Tollerbury, cattle-dealer. (Lawrence, Malden)	Stabb, T. and Preston, J., Torquay; and J. B. Prowse, Betsolph-lane, London, merchants. (Wainwright and Smith, Farnival's Inn)
Noble, J. Salford, common brewer. (Chew, Manchester)	Stamforth, W. Little Eastcheap, wine-merchant. (Wadson and Son, Austin friars)
Nutson, J. West Drayton, vintner. (Kearney & Sparr)	Stanton, J. Worcester, coal-merchant. (Bart, St. Benet's-street)
Paget, W. Ratcliff Highway, grocer. (Heard, Lemon-street)	Tramway, T. Sloane square, chairman. (Atherton and Wildes, Chancery-lane)
Pickles, J. Keighley, corn-dealer. (Dawson)	Vice, J. Valentine row, saloon. (Clutton and Carter, Southwark)
Pilkington, R. Mids-and-road, baker. (Toms, Copt-hall-court)	Warwick, R. Warwick-hall, banker. (Monsey, Carlisle)
Pooley, G. S. Little Yarmouth, brickmaker. (Worship, Great Yarmouth)	Webster, J. Derby, tailor. (Jenon and Edwards)
Redward, C. B. Portico, scyraner. (Williams, Bap-ist-head chambers)	Wells, D. Friskney, merchant. (Knowles, New Inn)
Roberts, J. Hall, black beer brewer. (Brown)	Welsh, W. Liverpool, draper. (Denton)
Roberts, M. Manchester, grocer. (Eymar)	White, J. Tarporey, innkeeper. (Kelsall, Chester)
Room, J. son, Bristol, merchant. (Gregory)	Wildash, T. R. Aylesford, farmer. (Jefferys, Faversham)
Sandwich, J. Islington, Slater. (Buddley, Le-man-str.)	Wilkes, F. Liverpool, bell-hanger. (Wilson)
Seymour, T. and J. Carlisle, wine-merchants. (Soul)	Williams, R. Llangefni, Angleson, draper. (Jackson, Manchester)
Schmann, A. Bury-court, merchant. (Thomas, Fen-rt.)	

## DIVIDENDS.

FROM JULY 17 TO AUGUST 14, INCLUSIVE.

ABBOT, W. Windham-place, Aug. 26	Forster, R. Old Broad-street, Sept. 1	Navill, J. Chesapeake, July 26
Allan, R. Chatham, Aug. 21	Fox, R. jun. Norwich, Aug. 31	Palma, T. Benbury, Aug. 20
Arney, G. Bury-street, Aug. 10	Franko, R. son Newark, Sept. 3	Perrett, G. G. Walest, Aug. 27
Archib, A. Great Chapel-str. Sept. 4	Friend, H. Southwark, Aug. 14	Philpots, R. Bankery, Aug. 25
Athlason, G. and F. Kirbymoorside, Aug. 17	Fuller, H. Bethnal-green-road, Aug. 25	Pitt, J. Cirencester, Aug. 21
Athlason, E. Newcastle-on-Tyne, Sept. 25	Fuller, J. Nant-boates, Aug. 11	Powell, T. and Brown, W. Liverpool, Aug. 22
Bailly, C. R. H. Swallowfield, July 21	Garard, J. G. Baringhall-st. Sept. 4	Powers, M. Ross, Aug. 21
Baile, M. Broad-street-buildings, Aug. 25	Gibbons, T. jun. Walls next the Sea, Aug. 27	Rice, J. New Shoreham, Aug. 27
Ballmer, J. City Chambers, July 31	Gimston, T. J. Liverpool, Aug. 31	Richardson, A. and T. Welsh, York-street, Aug. 14
Barthead, H. Soko-square, Nov. 3	Hancock, J. Lambhouse, Sept. 4	Ridding, F. Birmingham, Sept. 5
Barnes, ar. C. Birmingham, Sept. 11	Hart, J. Loughput-hill, Lewisham, Aug. 11	Robinson, T. and T. H., Haecock, R. Manchester, Aug. 27
Blisswell, J. G. Exeter, Aug. 11	Hendry, M. Hall, Aug. 7	Royds, C. Newgate-street, Aug. 7
Bingley, W. and T. Tavistock-street, Aug. 11	Herbert, T. Chequer-yard, Aug. 11	Rucker, S. Old South Sea House, Aug. 25
Bondoo, G. Berthorough, Aug. 27	Hitchcock, H. Deal, Aug. 14	Saunders, J. Duke-street, Sept. 4
Brock, W. and L. Messier, H., Warrford-court, July 20	Hobbs, J. Titchfield, Aug. 30	Savery, F. Bristol, Aug. 26
Browne, J. R. New-road, St. Pancras, July 26	Holt, H. Lynn, Aug. 21	Sawtrell, G. Bristol, Sept. 26
Browne, T. Lampden, Sept. 8	Hubbard, T. jun. Coventry, Aug. 27	Schlesinger, M. B. Church-court, Aug. 11
Browne, J. Bridgwater, Aug. 20	Hudson, J. B. Hackney-grove, Sept. 1	Shirley, J. and B. Worship-street, Sept. 5
Brugankate, G. A. T. Little Eastcheap, Sept. 8	Hully, C. Lancaster, Aug. 17	Simpson, R. Crown-court, July 26
Buck, J. Arndel-street, Aug. 11	Humphreys, S. Charlotte-street, Aug. 14	Smith, J. son Rungate, Aug. 11
Burgess, H. and Hubbard, J. Millar's-lane, Aug. 25	Jackson, S. Ramsey, Aug. 20	Snuggs, J. W. A. I. ne str. Aug. 18
Cater, B. Watling-street, Aug. 26	Jackson, C. Cleator, Aug. 17	Stearley, W. Warrack, Aug. 28
Cher, R. Stamford, Aug. 25	Johnson, J. Landoff, Sept. 7	Stratham, P. and Shakespeare, G. Pall-mall Aug. 24
Collyer, R. Cheltenham, Aug. 8	Johnson, J. Leamington, Sept. 1	Street, J. E. Lodge row, Aug. 25
Collins, R. Maidstone, July 28	Johnson, T. jun. Wakefield, Sept. 1	Sullivan, W. Lichfield, Aug. 9
Cole, D. Wolverhampton, Sept. 7	Jones, T. Ware, Aug. 14	Taylor, R. Commercial-road, Aug. 18
Cox, D. Borough, Aug. 18	Kearney, A. Strand, Aug. 25	Thompson, T. Leicester Aug. 31
Crowley, J. Halifax, Aug. 21	Kelly, A. Pall-mall, Aug. 4	Thomas, H. Ilke, Aug. 21
Crowe, E. Wymondham, Sept. 7	Kerr, W. Merburne-lane, Aug. 14	Towser, J. J. Agate-hill, Aug. 14
Day, R. H. Tavill, Sept. 18	King, R. Mining-lane, Aug. 7, 14	Treher, E. E. quarthen, Sept. 2
Devey, F. and W. Alton Coal-wharf, Sept. 4	Lamb, I. Birmingham, Aug. 20	Tyrell, J. Me. s. r. Aug. 11
Dowley, J. Willow-street, Aug. 14	Lark, H. and Woodford, J. Essex-street, Aug. 25	Walker, W. Ramsgate, Aug. 24
Dowley, T. and J. Bankside, Aug. 14	Lee, J. King-street, Aug. 11	Wall, C. Cosent s. Aug. 27
Dunson, J. J. Whitechapel-road, Aug. 7	Lynn, T. Jerusalem Coffee-house, Aug. 4	Ward, T. Worcester, Sept. 1
Dubois, J. F. and J. Alderman's-walk, Aug. 14, 15	Lyon, J. Marsham-street, Aug. 14	Ward, J. Milton Abbot, Aug. 20
Edwards, J. Vine-street, Aug. 25	Marsh, C. Wolverhampton, Sept. 7	Webster, J. and G. M. Simpson, Turner-street, Sept. 8
Farmer, N. East-lane, Bermondsey, Aug. 11	Mann, J. Derby, Aug. 30	Whitcomb, J. Worship-st. Sept. 4
Farrington, J. Liverpool, Aug. 18	Martin, P. Little Harroden, Aug. 30	Wilson, J. Macclesfield, Aug. 4
Fisher, J. Milby, Aug. 21	Millard, J. Chesapeake, Aug. 25	Williams, T. B. and T. Barnard, Cheltenham Sept. 28
	Moore, J., Tennant, J., and Foster, J., Bishop Meakton, Aug. 20	Woolven, T. Andover, Sept. 4
	Macley, T. Strand, Aug. 4	Wood, J. Nottingham, Aug. 17
	Newington, J. Tanbridge, Aug. 11	Wrooth, D. Truro, Aug. 21
	Nichols, E. and M. New Woodstock, Aug. 21	

## INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, &c. IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

*Agricultural Poor.*—The following is a communication made by the Committee sitting at the King's Head, in the Poultry :—" From the information received, and facts communicated from almost every quarter, as well as rank, in our community (and for which the Provisional Committee desires its grateful acknowledgments), it was evident that the abject circumstances of an industrious population, by the miserable effects of which every portion of society is now oppressed, could alone be efficiently redressed by the interference of the Legislature. Unprotected in the remuneration of their labour, and generally devoid of a resource which was once so important in keeping them independent of parochial aid—the use of commons and of small slips of land—the agricultural labourers, although employed, have been gradually alienated from their former condition and comforts. Manufacturers, in very considerable numbers, have been of late added; and as the valuable improvements in the application of mechanical powers will preclude the possibility of a large proportion of such persons being again occupied in their accustomed employments, it has become also necessary that permanent provision should be made for them. Under these circumstances, and recurring to the statute of Queen Elizabeth, we there find that provision was made for the employment of the unoccupied. The circumstances of things having, since those times, undergone very considerable alteration, an enactment was passed in the last parliament of the late reign (59 Geo. III. c. 12. s. 12 and 13.) and upon the subject of which this Institution had the honour of receiving communications, by which every parish is authorized to occupy twenty acres of land, for the purpose of employment and letting; thus recognizing the important principle above cited, and also the acknowledged sentiment of the beneficial effects of the cultivation of the soil. It has, however, been demonstrated, that obstacles exist to the carrying these salutary provisions into effect. The attention of the legislature has since been otherwise occupied. Still the tracts of our waste, and other lands, are offering themselves most prominently to dissipate the gloom of our prospects: and what is so loudly de-

manded by the public interest will, doubtless, be the care of the public; thus restoring, under Divine Providence, the tone of British society, and renewed prosperity to our native land.

" For the Provisional Committee.

" BENJ. WILLS,

" Hon. Secretary."

*Vaccination.*—The report from the National Vaccine Establishment to Lord Sidmouth, as secretary of state for the home department, states, that not less than 792 persons have died of the small-pox, within the bills of mortality, in the course of the last year, being about one-third of the average number of those who perished annually in the metropolis before the introduction of vaccination. It adds, that so many deaths afford a strong presumptive proof, that great prejudices still prevail against vaccination, and that the benevolent designs of government are still far from being accomplished.

*Documents found.*—A very important discovery has a short time since been made of the original books of Registry of Marriages and Births which occurred in the Fleet Prison and its Rules, from the year 1686 to 1754, together with those also celebrated at the Mint and May-fair Chapel. Of the authenticity of these records, no doubt is entertained; and they have, by an order from Lord Sidmouth, been lately deposited with the Registrar of the Diocese of London in Godliman-street. The long period of doubt and difficulty which obscured the union of the marriages and births of that era, before the date of the Marriage Act, will now be cleared; and the titles to estates during that period find a clear elucidation hitherto very much required.

*Summer Circuits.*—The judges fixed their circuits for the ensuing Summer Assizes as follows:—*Oxford*—Sir C. Abbott, Knt. Chief Justice; the Hon. Mr. Baron Garrow. *Norfolk*—Sir R. Dallas, Knt.; the Hon. Mr. Justice Richardson. *Midland*—Sir R. Richards, Knt.; the Hon. Mr. Justice Park. *Western*—The Hon. Mr. Baron Graham; the Hon. Mr. Justice Best. *Home*—The Hon. Mr. Baron Wood; the Hon. Mr. Justice Burroughs. *Northern*—The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley; the Hon. Mr. Justice Holroyd.

*Capital Crimes.*—Offences for which there have been capital executions in



England, from 1814 to 1820 inclusive, arranged according to their number (from the official summary at the Home Office):—

Murder, and Murderous Offences, as stabbing, attempting to poison, &c. ....	161
Forgery.....	111
Burglary.....	111
Robbery from the Person.....	104
Sheep-stealing.....	47
Rape, &c.....	28
Larceny in a Dwelling-house.....	20
Arson.....	19
Sodomy.....	15
Horse-stealing.....	9
High Treason.....	8
House-breaking in the Day.....	5
Piracy.....	4
Larceny on a Navigable River.....	4
Stealing Bank-notes from Letters..	4
Cattle-stealing.....	3
Coining.....	2
Sacrilege.....	2
Killing Cattle.....	1
Cutting down Trees.....	1

659

of which about a sixth were executed for forgery and uttering.

*London Bridge.*—The repairs of this bridge have been partially begun, under the superintendence of an eminent architect appointed by the City. A number of men have been employed there during the last few days, and a great part of the Water-works machinery on the London side, which is very complicated, has been taken down, and is to be rebuilt of strong oak, bound with iron.

*Juries.*—The Sheriff of Middlesex is making every exertion to correct and extend the lists of persons proper to serve on juries; at present, in consequence of the arbitrary imposition of the title of “Esquire” in the county, and of “Merchant” in the city of London, many of the most opulent and independent men are excluded from serving on special juries. In the city, only 485 persons have been found fit for special juries, of whom only 274 were summoned, while nearly all the business was done by fewer than 100 persons.

*Coffee Shops.*—Bills have been issued from the Police Offices, and distributed to various proprietors of shops or rooms for the sale of, or under the pretence of selling, ready-made coffee, with a copy of the 18th section of the Act of Parliament, passed in the late Session, entitled “An Act for the more effectual administration of the office of a Justice of the

Peace, in or near the metropolis,” &c. which requires that shops or rooms of the above description shall not be kept open after eleven o'clock at night during any part of the year, nor opened before the hour of four in the morning between Lady-day and Michaelmas, or before six in the morning between Michaelmas and Lady-day; and if shut up with persons inside during these hours, except persons dwelling therein, the owners will be fined 10*l.* on conviction, and in default of payment, sent to hard labour for three months.

*Charities.*—Receipts of the principal religious charities in London, for the year ending Lady-day, 1821:—

British and Foreign Bible Society . .	1,89,154
Society for Promoting Christ. Know. .	53,100
Church Missionary Society . .	81,200
London Missionary Society . .	26,174
Methodist Missionary Society, about .	22,500
Baptist Missionary Society . .	13,200
Society for Propagating the Gospel, about	18,000
Society for the Conversion of the Jews	10,789
National Society for Education, about	8,000
Religious Tract Society . .	7,561
Hibernian Society . .	7,040
Moravian Missions, about . .	5,000
Naval and Military Bible Society . .	2,848
British and Foreign School Society . .	2,084
Prayer Book and Homily Society . .	1,908

Total . . . 1,298,003

Among the works prohibited in Italy, are the Reports of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

*St. James's Palace.*—A new suite of rooms is building in St. James's palace, the expense of which is estimated at 10,000*l.* The idea of pulling down that Palace, and building a new one, is abandoned for the present.

*Old Royal Academy.*—The new building upon the site of the old Royal Academy in Pall-Mall is rapidly rising: the lower part of it is to be occupied by some person of the King's Household; and in the great room on the first floor, the pictures painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence on the continent, for his Majesty, are to be placed.

*General Penitentiary.*—By the return for the last year, it appears that, after the division of earnings to officers and prisoners, a net surplus remained of 18-24ths, amounting to 3045*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*, and this sum, with the value of stores on hand, reduced the expenses to a net balance of 14,880*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* If this was a fixed debt, it would be seen, that at the rate of the above earnings for a year, the debt would be liquidated within five years; but the return does not state by



what items the expense is incurred. The buildings are become very extensive, and the ground originally taken is well occupied; the works are carefully performed, and the interior management embraces every useful mode of occupation. The prisoners act as wardsmen, as cooks, bakers, laundresses, servants, &c., and the other penitents are employed in handy-crafts for the use of the prison, and for those who will employ them in the neighbourhood. The union of design and effect is attentively observed in all the departments, so that they are made useful to each other; and by this almost insensible dependence, a harmony and order are preserved, which saves the establishment from the consequences of a refractory spirit, which is checked as soon as manifested, by being the means of preventing a ready admission to a more favourable department, and ultimately to a relief of the time of imprisonment. Some of their work is also done for the Commissariat Department, which brings in a certain and ready payment, and thereby furnishes a quicker hope of accelerating the benefit of an orderly demeanour and willing industry. The rules established by the legislature are attentively observed, and every prisoner feels the wide difference between the profligacy of irregular and criminal life, and the more comfortable existence of wholesome restraint.

*Convicts.*—The total number of ships which have proceeded from Great Britain with convicts to New South Wales, within the last ten years, is 78; number of convicts 13,713—of the former, the number in 1820 was 17—of the latter, in the same year, 2,718. From Ireland, total number of ships for the last ten years, 28; number of convicts in ditto, 4,212—of the former, in the year 1820, the number was six—of convicts, 845. Grand total of ships 106—ditto number of convicts, 17,925.

*Crime.*—Number of persons committed for trial for criminal offences, in England and Wales, in the last seven years:—1814, 6390; 1815, 7818; 1816, 9091; 1817, 13,932; 1818, 13,567; 1819, 14,254; 1820, 13,710. Of whom were executed—1814, 70; 1815, 57; 1816, 95; 1817, 115; 1818, 97; 1819, 108; 1820, 107.

*Poor.*—The Report of the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to consider the several returns made to the orders of that House in 1819, 1820, and 1821, relative to the sums assessed, levied, and expended, on account of the

Poor in England and Wales, has been printed. It states that the returns are nearly complete; that it appears the expenditure has continued to increase from 1812 to 1820—the first period averaging 6,129,844*l.*; the second 6,844,290*l.*; and the third 7,430,622*l.*; but the annual abstract shews that this increase has not been progressive year by year throughout the whole period, and that it is not now progressive. The returns in 1820-21 will shew whether the amount has continued to decrease, and the Committee have been informed that the greater number of the returns which have already been received, exhibit a more or less considerable diminution. There are, however, several exceptions to be found in particular counties to the results drawn from a general average. In the counties of Devon and Surrey there was an excess not inconsiderable in 1818-19 over the preceding year, and a slight excess in Bedford, Cumberland, Gloucester, Huntingdon, Lincoln, Middlesex, Northampton, Rutland, Westmoreland, and the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire. In other counties of England there was scarcely a diminution, and in Wales, generally, an excess. In Cumberland, Leicester, Lincoln, and the West Riding of Yorkshire, the year 1819-20 shews the greatest amount. The exceptions to the statement that as to the two last years of which there are returns there was a slight diminution in the second, arise in the counties of Chester, Cumberland, Derby, Durham, Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, Warwick, and the West Riding of Yorkshire.

The *Post Office*, which of late years has quickened the principal mails so much, is steadily pursuing the important object of still farther accelerating them in proportion to the improvement of the roads and the spirit of the times, but having a due regard in each case to the necessary combinations of the several lines of post with each other. The mails to Manchester and Liverpool will travel about nine miles an hour on the greater part of their routes. Such a speed will be highly beneficial to correspondents, and can be accomplished without any danger to the passengers, the mail coaches being constructed on very safe principles, and also carrying so small a number outside. Nor, under proper regulations, will there be any unfair pressure on the horses, which to persons of humanity will always be an object of solicitude.—By a new arrangement entered into between the Postmaster-General and the

Contractors, and adopted for the first time last month, letters are to be conveyed from London to Dover, by the Royal mail coach, in ten hours, inclusive of the time allowed for the changing of horses at the several stages; and from Dover the foreign bags are to be forwarded by steam packets, so that it is calculated the mail will reach Calais in twelve hours from its departure from London. This is to be effected by additional changes of horses between the former stages on the road, and will be an important accommodation to the public. The London mail, according to the above plan, will not leave Dover till nine at night, instead of seven in the evening, and Canterbury till eleven at night, instead of nine, as heretofore. The mails from Margate, Ramsgate, Deal, and the other towns on the coast, will also partake of the benefit of this arrangement, their departure from those places being postponed an hour later.

His Majesty held the first drawing-room since the celebration of his Coronation, at the late Queen's house, in St. James's Park, on the 26th of July, where he arrived at about twelve o'clock, escorted by a party of the Oxford Blues, *en cuirassier*, from his palace in Pall Mall.

The following address was delivered by the Jury to the Court at a late Old Bailey sessions, after the business was finished; and notwithstanding the manner in which it was received, it reflects equal honour on their heads and on their hearts.—“The London Jury cannot separate without making an anxious appeal to the Court in behalf of the prisoners who have been capitally convicted. By a conscientious discharge of the duties imposed on them, they have been compelled to commit the lives of individuals into the hands of their fellow men, for offences varying in character and degree; and it behoves them to state their feelings of deep regret that the absence of marked atrocity should not ensure an exemption from the dreadful sentence of death. Notwithstanding the high degree of confidence they would place in the merciful discrimination of those who are invested with the final disposal of lives forfeited to the law, the painful apprehension caused by the uncertainty of remission deprives them of the satisfaction which should follow their own verdict. Reason and humanity dictate the hope that the embarrassing difficulties attending the office of juror may be speedily removed; constrained as they

now are by their oath to award a punishment so manifestly excessive as to demand the constant interposition of higher authority to prevent its being carried into effect. It is their humble desire, therefore, to communicate to his Majesty's Council, through the humane offices of the Court, that the London Jury respectfully disclaim the extreme penalty which their verdicts would seem to invoke on the criminals they have had in charge, and earnestly solicit their deliverance from death. Approved,

S. CURTIS,	S. POPE,
G. BARNARD,	G. THOMSON,
B. L. COXHEAD,	W. H. JACKSON,
B. CLARKE,	R. HARRILD,
T. BEILBY,	G. DOWNING,
H. ORTEL,	J. CLASH.”

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

The Rev. J. Case, to the rectory of Quarrington.

Rev. J. Atkinson is instituted to the vicarage of Langtoft, and licensed to the perpetual curacy of Cottam.

Rev. W. Bulmer, A. M. to the perpetual curacy of St. Sampson, York.

Rev. J. B. Sharp has been appointed to the rectory of Martin, near Horncastle.

Rev. E. Hownam, B. A. has been instituted to Hockering with Mattishall Burgh annexed.

Rev. D. F. Pryce, D. D. has been licensed to the perpetual curacy of Ashfield with Thorpe.

Rev. Wm. Jackson, M. A. to the living of St. James's Whitehaven; and the Rev. A. Huddleston, A. M. to the rectory of Moresby.

Rev. J. Wayet, to the valuable living of Pinchbeck, near Spalding.

Rev. J. C. White, M. A. is presented by the Master and Fellows of Pembroke hall, to the rectory of Rawreth, in Essex.

Rev. E. G. Marsh, to a prebend in the collegiate church of Southwell.

Rev. Walter Gee, B. D. to the rectory of Week St. Mary, Cornwall.

Rev. T. Garbett, to a minor canonry in Peterborough Cathedral.

Rev. C. B. Smith, to the perpetual curacy of Wingfield, Suffolk.

Hon. and Rev. H. Townsend, to the rectories of Broome and Oakley.

Rev. R. Venables, D. D. has been collated to the rectory of Newchurch.

Rev. W. Smyth, A. M. is instituted to the vicarage of South Elkington.

Rev. D. Fitzpatrick Pryce, D. D. has been licensed to the perpetual curacy of Ashfield with Thorpe.

Rev. J. Warneford, to the living of Llanellin.

Rev. J. Jefferson, to the vicarage of Witham.

Rev. M. J. Wynyard, to the rectory of St. Martin-cum-Gregory.

Rev. Mr. Dent to the living of Cockerham.

Rev. Mr. Harriman, to the perpetual curacies of Esk and Satley.

Rev. R. H. Scott, to the Lectureship of St. John's, Newcastle.

Rev. H. Gwyther, A. B. to the vicarage of Yardley.

His Grace the Duke of Hamilton has presented the Rev. Wm. Meek, D. D. to the first charge of the Collegiate Church and parish of Hamilton, vacant by the decease of Dr. Hutchinson.

Rev. W. P. Jones, M. A. of Pembroke College, Oxford, to be Under Master of the King's School, Canterbury.

#### PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

*To be Baronets*—Major-general Sir E. Kerrison, of Wyke-house.—Sir H. N. Lumsden, of Auchindoir.—T. F. Fremantle, of Swanbourne, esq.—J. D. Astley, of Everleigh, esq.—A. Boswell, of Auchinleck, esq.—R. Shaw, of Bushy Park, Dublin, esq.—A. Chichester, of Greencastle, Donegal, esq.—G. Pocock, of Twickenham, esq.—W. G. H. Jolliffe, of Merstham, esq.—R. T. Farquhar, esq. Governor of the Mauritius—Major T. T. F. E. Drake, of Nutwell-court—J. E. E. Wilmot, of Berkswell-hall, esq.—R. Dundas, of Beechwood, esq.—Colonel C. Smyth, of Nutwood—D. Erskine, of Cambo, esq.—W. Young, of Balciborough Castle, esq.—J. D'Oyley, of Kandy, Ceylon, esq.—D. Smith, of Upper Canada, esq.—A. P. Cooper, of Gadesbridge, esq. Surgeon to his Majesty's person.—T. Phillips, of Middle-hill, esq.—J. D. Paul, of Rodborough, esq.—C. Trotter, of West Ville, esq.—C. Scott, of Lytchet Minster, esq.—G. Blackman, of Harley-street, esq.

Astley Cooper, esq. is appointed Surgeon to his Majesty's person, *vice* Thos. Keate, esq. deceased.

Major-general Sir James Lyon, K. C. B. is appointed Lieut.-governor of Portsmouth, and Commander-in-Chief of the South-west District, vacant by the promotion of Lieut.-gen. Sir George Cooke, K. C. B.

Major-general Sir Colin Halket, is appointed Lieut.-governor of Jersey, *vice* Lieutenant-general Gordon.

Rear-Admiral Sir John Poo Beresford, K. C. B. is appointed Commander-in-Chief at Leith.

Colonel Sir John Colborne, K. C. B. of the 52d Foot, to be Lieutenant-governor of Guernsey.

Captain Charles Grant, C. B. is appointed to the naval command at the Cape of Good Hope, with the rank of Commodore.

#### NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

*County Borough of Carmarthen*.—J. Jones, of Ystrad-Lodge, in the said borough, esq. in the room of the Hon. J. F. Campbell, now Lord Cawdor.

*Borough of Kinsall*.—Rear-admiral Sir J. Rowley, bart. K.B. of Drumsna, co. Leitrim, in Ireland, in the room of G. Coussmaker, esq. deceased.

*King's County*.—The Hon. Wm. Parsons, commonly called Lord Oxmantown, *vice* Wm. Parsons, esq. who has accepted the office of a Judge of the Insolvent Court in Ireland.

#### NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

The Right Hon. John Earl St. Vincent, G. C. B. Admiral of the Red, to be an Admiral of the Fleet.

Admirals of the White—Sir C. H. Knowles, bart. G. C. B.; the Hon. Sir T. Pakenham, G. C. B.; Sir J. H. Whitshed, K. C. B.; and A. Kempe, esq. to be Admirals of the Red.

Admirals of the Blue—T. Drury, esq.; Sir A. Bertie, bart., K. C. B.; the Right Hon. W. Earl of Northesk, G. C. B.; J. Vashon, esq.; the Right Hon. E. Visc. Exmouth, G.C.B.; and Sir I. Coffin, bart. to be Admirals of the White.

Seven Vice-admirals of the Red, to be Admirals of the Blue—Six Vice-admirals of the White, to be Admirals of the Red—Thirteen Vice-admirals of the Blue, to be Vice-admirals of the White—Thirteen Rear-admirals of the Red, to be Vice-admirals of the Blue—Fifteen Rear-admirals of the White, to be Rear-admirals of the Red—Eighteen Rear-admirals of the Blue, to be Rear-admirals of the White—and nineteen Captains were also appointed Flag-officers of his Majesty's fleet, to be Rear-admirals of the Blue.

*Commanders posted*—John Gore, Robert Hockings, J. C. Carpenter, J. B. Allen, John Codd, R. L. Coulson, E. Lloyd, John Gedge, B. M. Kelly, H. T. Jauncey.

*Lieutenants made Commanders*—W. Minchin, W. Price, W. R. Lucas, Philip Helpman, H. S. Wilson, John A. Morrell, Samuel Gordon, Simon Hopkinson, John Little, James Elphick, Robert Forster, Henry Ellis, Henry Pryce, E. L. Couch, Thomas L. Robins, M. H. Sweeney, James Morgan, T. E. Cole, William Martin, W. P. Stanley.

To the rank of Lieutenants—Thomas Dangerfield, J. Smith, D. N. Hoare, J. Vallack, G. A. Leary, H. L. Williams,

G. James, H. Smith, J. P. Wells, G. A. White, V. H. Jones, T. Hardy, C. Strutt, J. Tarson, W. A. Dyball, J. Mills, J. Orford, J. R. Drake.

*Royal Marines*—Brevet Colonels Cole, Foley, and Binks, to be Major-generals.—Brevet Lieutenant-colonels Roby, R. Lec, H. Lee, M. M'Cleverty, Boys, and Sir. R. Williams, to be Lieutenant-colonels—Brevet Lieutenant-colonels and Captains of Royal marines, Stanser, Dunsmuire, Minto, Long, Sir J. Malcolm, K. C. B. and Westropp, to be Majors.—Brevet-Majors Wingrove, Shepard, Lawrence, Bartleman, Boys, and Collins, to be Pay Captains—First Lieutenants Crowther, Walker, Kendall, Cockell, Appleton, and Cupples, to be Captains—Second Lieutenants Thompson, James, R.M.A., Mallord, Shillito, Hickman, Brutton, Luddington, and Farrant, R.M.A., to be First Lieutenants.

#### MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

Brevet.—Commissions to be dated the 19th of July, 1821—*To be Field Marshals* General C. Marquess of Drogheda, K.S.P.; Wm. Earl Harcourt, G. C. B.—*To be Generals*—Lieut. Generals J. Champagné, Sir H. Calvert, bart. G.C.B., G. Cockburn, E. Dunne, J. Drummond, William Dowdeswell, Sir A. Mackenzie, bart., G. Moncrieffe, T. Meyrick, T. Lord Lynedock, G.C.B.; G. H. Vansittart, Hon. C. Fitzroy, F. Hugonin. The whole forty-five Major-generals to be Lieutenant-generals; thirty-three Colonels to be Major-generals; twenty-eight Lieutenant-colonels to be Colonels; thirteen Majors to be Lieutenant-colonels; thirty-five Captains to be Majors.

A promotion has also taken place in the Engineers and Artillery.

*Births.*] At Richmond, the 19th of July, Mrs. Glover, of a son—In Upper Seymour-street, Mrs. Sanders, of Reigate, of a daughter—In Albemarle-street, the Countess of Lusi, of a daughter—At Clapton, Mrs. Finch, of a daughter—At Stone Hall, near Godstone, the lady of William Grasett, esq. of a son and a daughter—The lady of the Rev. J. Greenwood, Christ's Hospital, of a son—In Park-street, the lady of the Hon. Wm. Cust, M.P. of a son—At Charlton, Mrs. Swabey, of a daughter—In Seymour-place, Park-lane, the lady of the Hon. B. O. Noel, of a son and heir—Mrs. Frederick Devey, of Dorset-street, Fleet-street, of a daughter—In Gloucester-place, the lady of William Thompson, esq. M.P. of a son—Mrs. Owen, of Chancery-lane, of a son—In Ely-place, Mrs. J. Bentley, of a son.

*Married.*] J. Hayne, esq. to Ann, only daughter of the Rev. Thomas Watson Ward, of Sharnbrook—At St. Pancras Church, A. I. Scott, esq. to Julia, second daughter of James Deacon, esq.—At St. Mary-le-Bone Church, D. Howell, esq. to Frances, youngest daughter of Thomas Russell, esq.—At Wartling Church, John Graham, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Caroline Elinor, third daughter of E. I. Curteis, esq. M.P.—Mr. H. Knight, to Miss M. M. Nowlan—At Charlton, George Birch, esq. to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Greenlaw—John Sivewright, jun. esq. to Mary, second daughter of the late John Hughes, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Wm. S. Best, esq. to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Thoyts, esq.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, W. L. Sclater, esq. to Anne Maria, youngest daughter of William Bowyer, esq.—At Lambeth, Mr. E. Wilkins, to Miss H. Morris—At St. George the Martyr's, the Rev. E. C. Wright, to Frances Ellen, eldest daughter of the late Robert Pemberton, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Right Hon. Lord C. Somerset, to the Right Hon. Lady Mary Poulett—At St. Pancras, E. Jones, esq. to Miss Pallett—At Wickhambrook, W. Isaacson, esq. to Miss Frost—At the house of the Duke of Northumberland, St. James's-square, T. Buller, esq. eldest son of Major-general Buller, to the Right Hon. Lady Agnes Percy—At Lambeth, Isaac Wilcox, esq. of Bread-street-hill, to Miss Giblett—At Mary-le-bone, the Rev. Edw. Luard, to Julia D'Aranda, youngest daughter of the late Edward Coxe, esq.—John Camac, esq. Lieut.-col. of the first regiment of Life Guards, to Miss Wingeve, of Brittenham Park—Lieut.-col. Sir T. Noel Hill, K.C.B. Grenadier Guards, to the Hon. Anna Maria Shore—At Kensington, G. R. Jervis, esq. to Harriet, daughter of George Brett, esq.—Henry Matthews, esq. late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, to Emma, daughter of Wm. Blount, esq.—At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Sir F. Sykes, bart. to Henrietta, eldest daughter of H. Villebois, esq.—At Hampstead Church, Dr. Lushington, one of her late Majesty's Counsel, to Miss Carr.

*Died.*] On the 24th July, at Kennington Place, Vauxhall, Frances, second daughter of the late Rev. Francis Stone—At Park Place, W. Hebden, esq. of Stockwell—Mrs. Allison, of Crutchedfriars, 70—At her house in Lower Grosvenor-street, the Hon. Mrs. Ryder, lady

of the Right Hon. Richard Ryder, brother to the Earl of Harrowby—At Clapham, Alderman Rothwell—In Caroline-place, Mecklenburgh-square, Captain J. R. Francklin—At Grove-lane, Camberwell, Mrs. Wilson—At Acton, Mrs. F. Payne—At Camden Town, Miss C. Howe—From sudden inflammatory complaint, the Rev. A. Lawrence, brother of Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A.—At Champion-hill, Camberwell, Gilfred Lawson Red, esq. one of the elder brethren of the Trinity House, in the 91st year of his age—Mrs. E. Bicknell, of Judd-street, Brunswick-square—At Roehampton, Joseph Alcock, esq. 63—At his house in James-street, Westminster, James Deacon, esq. 80—At her house in Grosvenor-square, the Countess Dowager of Ely—At Hampton Court, the Hon. D. C. Montagu, widow of the Hon. John George Montagu, eldest son of John fifth earl of Sandwich—In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, Eleonora Sarah, only child of Henry Brougham, esq. M.P.—At his seat, Ashley Park, Surrey,

Sir H. Fletcher, bart. 49—At Clapton, J. Watson, esq. 85—At his house in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Lord Suffield; his lordship dying without issue, is succeeded in his titles and estates by his brother, the Hon. E. Harbord—At Weston Green, Mrs. M. J. Johnson, 71—Sarah, wife of C. R. Harford, esq. of Wandsworth Common—At Croydon, Mrs. Blake, 32—At her mother's, the Dowager Countess of Winterton, in Upper Seymour-street, Maria Jane, wife of B. H. Gill, esq. of Wraybury—At Weybridge, Mrs. F. Stephens—Geo. Hubbard, esq. 71—Samuel George Bicknell, esq. only son of Charles Bicknell, esq. Spring-garden-terrace—Mrs. Storace. This lady, who had reached a very advanced life, closed her earthly career at her apartments in Michael's-place, Brompton. She was the sister of the celebrated Dr. Trusler, who was one of the most industrious and useful compilers of his time. Mrs. Storace was mother of the late Stephen Storace, and of Signora Storace.

## BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

### THE QUEEN.

On the 7th ult. at 25 minutes past 10 o'clock at night, her Majesty Queen Caroline breathed her last. She was taken ill on the 30th of July, after her return from Drury-lane Theatre, and notwithstanding the most assiduous medical attention, her complaint, which was an inflammation of the bowels, continued to gain ground rapidly. As early as the fourth day after her attack she seemed to indulge little hope of her recovery, and submitted to every proposed means of relief, as if she had little belief in their efficacy. She bore her sufferings with great firmness. About 12 o'clock, on the 7th, she grew worse. At 10 o'clock, a great difficulty of respiration was manifest, and before 25 minutes past that hour she breathed her last. She died without a struggle, and with scarce a sigh to distinguish her departure.

The following was the official bulletin issued on this occasion:

“Brandenburgh House, Aug. 7, 1821.

“Her Majesty departed this life at 25 minutes past 10 o'clock this night—W. G. MATON, PELHAM WARREN, HENRY HOLLAND, M. BAILLIE, H. AINSLIE.”

Her Majesty was the second daughter and fifth child of the late Charles William Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick

Wolfenbuttle, by the Princess Augusta, daughter of his Royal Highness the late Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales, and sister of our late revered and most gracious Sovereign King George III. The Princess was considered by the court and the people of England as a most desirable match for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The marriage of their Royal Highnesses, after a short negotiation, took place on the 8th of April, 1795, in the presence of the Royal Family, and of the principal nobility in the kingdom. A short time, however, after the royal nuptials, differences arose, of what nature is not distinctly known, between the Prince of Wales and herself; and a little after the birth of the Princess Charlotte, which happened upon the 13th of January 1796; the Princess of Wales became the inhabitant of a separate establishment on Blackheath. During her residence there her Royal Highness formed an acquaintance with a Sir John and Lady Douglas, who were her constant associates. After a lapse of some time, her Royal Highness was induced to decline the connection, which laid the foundation of what is known by the name of the “Delicate Investigation,” of certain charges which seemed to have originated in malevolence. In 1814, she adopted the reso-



lation of going abroad, and accordingly quitted England, very much against the advice of her confidential friends, Mr. Whitbread and Mr. Brougham. — The circumstances attending her residence on the continent are too recent to require enumeration. The same observation applies to the interval from her Majesty's return to England, in June twelve-month, to the commencement of her malady, which terminated in her dissolution. Her Majesty was born on the 17th of May, 1768, and died at the age of 53 years, 2 months, and 21 days. Her Majesty left a will, assigning the property she possessed to Mr. W. Austin, her *protégé*, and to her domestics. In it she requested her remains might be interred near those of her father and brother, at Brunswick, and that her coffin might be inscribed with "To the memory of Caroline of Brunswick, the injured Queen of England." She further requested, that her body might be removed within three days after her decease, or as soon after that time as possible. Government accordingly ordered her requests to be complied with, except in what related to the inscription on the coffin; and the royal body was embarked at Harwich, on the 14th ult. in the Glasgow frigate. Prior to this, a plate was affixed to the coffin with the following inscription :

Depositum  
Serenissimæ Principissæ  
CAROLINÆ AMELIÆ ELIZABETHÆ,  
Dei Gratia Reginæ Consortis  
Augustissimi Potentissimi Monarchæ  
Georgii Quarti,  
Dei Gratia Britanniarum Regis, Fidei  
Defensoris, Regis Hanoveræ, ac Brunsvici  
ac Luneburgi Ducis.  
Obiit VII. die Mensis Augusti,  
Anno Domini MDCCCXXI.  
Ætatis suæ LIV.

SIR A. JARDINE.

In the recent decease of this gentleman, the district of Annandale has lost one of its most liberal and public-spirited proprietors. His ample income was wholly spent in improving his property; and his improvements were of a nature best calculated not only to increase the produce of the soil, but to promote most materially the comfort of his tenants. At his accession, only fourteen years ago, to the estate of Applegarth, it resembled an uninclosed common, rather than a cultivated country; and to those who were familiar with it at that period, its present appearance, every where in-

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tersected with judicious enclosures, and studded with extensive and handsome farm-steadings, presents a surprising change, and is highly gratifying to every friend of agricultural improvement. By those who had the honour of his acquaintance he will be long remembered, as a man remarkably well informed on all subjects of rural economy, and whose attainments in many of the higher branches of scientific knowledge were of no ordinary rank. By his tenantry his memory will be cherished with lasting gratitude—a tribute of affection they justly owe to a landlord, who delighted to encourage the spirited cultivator, who was pleased and proud to see the prosperity of his tenants, and one of whose chief enjoyments was to promote their comfort. His funeral was attended by a great many of the most distinguished landholders of the county, and by the heads of all the families in the parish of Applegarth,—than whom a band of more sincere mourners never followed the mortal remains of a benefactor to the grave.

MRS. INCHBALD.

Died at Kensington, on the 1st ult. Mrs. Inchbald, in her 65th year; her remains were deposited in Kensington Church-yard. As she was of the Roman Catholic faith, all the rites and ceremonies of that religion were administered to her by two Roman Catholic clergymen, who resided with her in the same boarding-house at Kensington. Thus has ended the earthly career of a lady whose talents and conduct were honourable to her sex and country. We regret to add, that *Memoirs of her Life*, written by herself, were destroyed at her death by her own positive direction. She was born in 1756, at Staningfield in Suffolk, and was the daughter of a farmer named Simpson. She devoted much of her early life to reading; and losing her father when she was but sixteen years of age, she came to London, without the knowledge of her family, and endeavoured to obtain an engagement on the stage. She soon after married Mr. Inchbald, an actor of some reputation, with whom she went to Scotland, and about two years afterwards, in consequence of her health declining, to France. In 1779 she lost her husband at Leeds, on which she came to London, and appeared at Covent Garden Theatre as Bellario in the play of "Philaster." She next turned her attention to dramatic composition; and in 1784, her farce called "A Mogul Tale," ap-

peared at the Haymarket Theatre. The success of this piece encouraged the manager to bring out her comedy of "I'll tell you what!" which Mr. Harris had rejected at Covent Garden. In 1789 she quitted the stage, and afterwards depended upon her pen for support. Mrs. Inchbald was handsome in her youth, and retained much of her beauty to the last. During all the vicissitudes of her theatrical career, her private conduct was unimpeachable. For a list of her literary labours we must refer our readers to the Dictionary of Living Authors.

RICHARD COSWAY, ESQ. R. A.

Died July 4, at his house in Edgware-road, at an advanced age, Richard Cosway, esq. R. A. who has long been an ornament to the Fine Arts of our country, but has for some years been prevented from the exercise of his talents by severe indisposition. Though corporeally very infirm, his mental faculties remained unimpaired to the last; and, worn as he was by infirmity and inability to pursue the art in which he so much excelled, he retained his good spirits and enjoyment of society, and was always ready for offices of kindness. He was chiefly distinguished as a painter in miniature, but all his works were marked by superior taste, correctness, elegance, and beauty, and at one period of his life he maintained an ascendancy in that peculiar province of art, which bade defiance to all attempts at rivalry. The same taste, spirit, and beauty, appeared also in his oil paintings, and he has left a collection of drawings, so large as to be wonderful, considering that they were made in the intervals of a very active profession, rendered so by the attraction of his talents. These drawings may rank in excellence and variety with all similar remains of the most celebrated old masters of Italy. Mr. Cosway possessed an excellent understanding, well improved by study, and a turn for humour, and even wag-gery, that rendered him an agreeable companion. He was well-known to the chief persons in this country. He had lately removed from his house in Stratford-place, where a great part of his collection of ancient pictures and other property had been recently disposed of, and had chosen an agreeable residence in Edgware-road. Mr. Cosway has left a widow of congenial taste and talents, whose works are well known to the public, and of course justly admired, and to whose amiable qualities in private

life, as well as to her high professional merits, we reluctantly deny ourselves at present the pleasure of paying a sincere tribute of esteem and admiration.

#### THE GREEK PATRIARCH.

GREGORY, the pious and venerable patriarch of Constantinople, who fell a victim to the infatuation and revenge of the populace, in the 80th year of his age, was a native of Peloponnesus. He was first consecrated to the Archiepiscopal see of Smyrna, where he left honourable testimonials of his piety and Christian virtues. Translated to the patriarchal throne of Constantinople, he occupied it at three distinct periods; for under the Mussulman despotism was introduced and perpetuated the anticanonical custom of frequently changing the head of the Greek clergy. During his first patriarchate he had the good fortune to save the Greek Christians from the fury of the Divan, who had it in contemplation to make that people responsible for the French expedition into Egypt. He succeeded in preserving his countrymen from the hatred of the Turks, but he was not the better treated for his interposition: the Turkish government banished him to Mount Athos. Recalled to his see some years after, he was again exposed to great danger in consequence of the war with Russia; and on the appearance of an English fleet off Constantinople, the patriarch was exiled anew to Mount Athos, and once more ascended his throne, on which he terminated his career. This prelate invariably manifested the most rigid observance of his sacred duties; and in private life he was plain, affable, virtuous, and of an exemplary life. To him the merit is ascribed of establishing a patriarchate press.\* He has left a numerous collection of pastoral letters and sermons, which evince his piety and distinguished talents. He translated and printed in modern Greek, with annotations, the Epistles of the Apostles. He lived like a father among his diocesans, and the sort of death he died adds greatly to their sorrow and veneration for his memory. This prelate had not taken the least share in the insurrection of the Greeks; he had even pronounced an anathema against the authors of the rebellion; an anathema dictated indeed by the Mussulman's sabres, but granted to prevent the effusion of blood, and the massacre of the Greek Christians.

\* See article Foreign Varieties in this volume, p. 454.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES, IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

### BEDFORDSHIRE.

*Birth.*] At Ridgement House, Mrs. Macqueen, of a daughter.

*Married.*] J. Hayne, esq. to Miss A. Ward, of Sharnbrook.

*Died.*] At Leighton Buzzard, Mrs. S. Sanders—At Wooburn, Mr. J. Piddington.

### BERKSHIRE.

*Birth.*] At Shottisbrook, the Hon. Mrs. Vansittart, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Cookham, Rev. T. Walte, to Miss J. J. Robson—At Eton, Mr. W. Gray, to Miss R. Parkyns—Mr. M'Carthy, to Miss Read, of Newbury—At Reading, Mr. J. Cole, to Miss D. Norton—At Newbury, J. E. Bicheno, esq. to Miss E. Lloyd—At Wallingford, Mr. J. Sandford, to Miss E. Matthews.

*Died.*] At Donnington, Mrs. Botham—At Warfield, Mr. J. Edgley—At Wallingford, Mr. Langford—At Wokingham, Rev. W. Bremner, 77—At East Woodhay, S. Peck, esq. 75—At Coxgreen, Mr. J. Butterfield—At Reading, Mr. Portsmouth—Mrs. Richards—At Speenhamland, Mrs. Windsor—Mrs. A. Bance.

### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] J. Hale, esq. of Newport Pagnell, to Miss A. Wyatt—B. Rouse, esq. to Miss E. A. Gaskell, of Chalfont St. Peter's.

*Died.*] At Stockgrove, E. Hanmer, esq. a magistrate for the county—At West Wycomb, Mrs. Coyte, 80—At Amersham, Mrs. Rathbone.

### CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The grand cut of the Eau Brink, in the Bedford Level, which was intended to have been opened by the commissioners with appropriate ceremonials, was opened on the 28th of July, with no ceremony at all, by a very high tide and heavy gale of wind at N.W. The boundary of land which was finally to be divided, to perfect a chaunel to Lynn harbour, was suddenly swept away, when the tide flowed so rapidly up the new cut, that had not immediate means been adopted for letting a portion of the sea-flood into the Hundred-foot river, the new banks must have been overflowed, and a large tract of land been laid under salt-water. Fortunately no material damage was sustained by this elemental irruption.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, Mrs. Brown—Mr. T. Driver—W. Layton, esq. of Woodhouse—At March, Mrs. Yates.

### CHESHIRE.

The total population of Chester is 19,949.

*Birth.*] At Hawarden, Mrs. Rigby, of a son.

*Married.*] At Cheadle, Mr. J. Pownall, to Miss S. Ward—At Prestbury, Mr. L. Hulton, to Miss Poole—At Great Budworth, Mr. W. Hughes, to Miss E. R. Marshall.

*Died.*] At Hartford, Mrs. Cooke—At Whitchurch, Miss Bromfield—At Macclesfield, Mr. S. M. Dickenson—At Lower Peover, Mr. S.

Jackson, in his 100th year—At Wood Lane Mobberley, Mr. R. Robinson.

### CORNWALL.

William Arundel Harria, esq. of Kenegie, has laid claim to the ancient title of Baron Arundel of Trerice.

A short time since some persons employed in a field belonging to James Willyams, esq. of Carnanton, cleared the head of a spring for the convenience of drinking, and threw up the gravel on the sides. A heavy shower falling soon after, a broken pitcher and some pieces of silver were discovered by a boy who went to the well to drink;—a search immediately took place, and several hundred silver coins of Elizabeth, James I., Charles I., and a crown and half-a-crown piece of Charles II. were found.

*Married.*] At Camelford, Mr. E. West, to Miss H. Elliot.

*Died.*] At St. Just, Rev. J. Allen—At St. Keverne, Mr. R. Pascoe—At Truro, Mr. Thomas Tuck, 70.

### CUMBERLAND.

*Birth.*] At Carlisle, Mrs. Saunders, of a son.

*Married.*] At Carlisle, Mr. J. Douglas, to Miss E. Moffat—Mr. E. Hudson, to Miss M. Hargroves—Mr. E. Clarke, to Miss A. Balmour—Mr. A. Palmer, to Miss E. Bell—Mr. J. Mullender, to Miss S. Noble—At Haile, Mr. W. Hutchinson, to Miss D. Skelton—At Barton, Mr. W. Towers, to Mrs. J. Grisdale—At Gretna, Mr. T. Baty, to Mrs. Ferguson—At Stanwix, Mr. T. Scott, to Miss J. Coulthard—At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Fullerton, to Miss J. Lisk.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, Mrs. E. Holstead—Mrs. B. Irving, 84—At Underbank, B. Hodgson, esq.—At Warwick, near Carlisle, Mr. J. Graham, 97—At Allonby, J. Little, esq.—At Papcastle, Mrs. M. Pool, 88—At Maryport, Mr. J. Thompson—At Allerby, Mr. S. Huntingdon—At Whitehaven, Mrs. Bell—Miss M. Stevenson—Capt. Jefferson—At Egremont, Mr. W. Fleck—At Drig, Mrs. M. Walker, 101—At Ambleside, Mrs. Partridge.

### DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] C. Clarke, esq. of Derby, to Miss A. Wolley, of Matlock—Capt. Young, to Miss Harrison, of Derby.

*Died.*] Mr. Hough, of Chesterfield—At Derby, Mr. H. Dodsworth—Mrs. Needham—At Chesterfield, Mrs. Smith—Mr. F. Launt—Rev. F. Gisborne, 90, rector of Staveley. This venerable village-clergyman, when in his 88th year, fulfilled all the functions of a village-rector, christening, marrying, and burying all his parishioners (in the latter office he never failed, was the weather ever so unfavourable, to meet the corpse at the church-gates, and proceed before it to the church), and at the grave always refusing any temporary shelter, were the season ever so inclement. It may be truly said, that

"E'en his failings lean'd to virtue's side."

Of his charities numbers can testify, not only

in the remission of his fees to the poor, and the demand of merely nominal tithes, but in various other cases, in which he dispensed his bounty. He was born at Staveley, and received the rudiments of his education at Netherthorp school, under Mr. R. Robinson, who left Mr. Gisborne the bulk of his fortune. From hence he went to Peter-house, Cambridge, when the collegians, by their mimicry of Gray's effeminate manner, had driven him from his college. The bard readily gave up his rooms to Mr. Gisborne, who was always a grave man, and even then stood aloof from this indiscretion of his companions.

## DEVONSHIRE.

*Births.*] At Honiton, Mrs. Lott, of a son—At Tiverton, Mrs. England, of a son—Mrs. Beridge, of a daughter.

*Married.*] Major-gen. Adams, of Asprington House, to Miss E. Elford—At Tavistock, N. Rundle, esq. to Miss A. Harness—At Alphington, C. Compton, esq. to Miss A. Meanley—At Buckland Monachorum, Mr. J. Worth, to Miss J. Corter—At Dartmouth, Rev. J. M. Glubb, to Miss M. Lyne—At Dawlish, T. O'Halloran, esq. to Miss Goss.

*Died.*] At Exeter, Miss M. Ware, 78—At North Tawton, J. Skinner, esq.—At Exmouth, M. Munday, esq.—At Kingswear, Roope Harris, esq.—At Whitstone, Mr. W. Holman, 72—At Kingsbridge, E. E. N. W. Fortescue, esq.—Mrs. M. Hawkins, 72—At Heavytree, Mrs. Cazal—At Tiverton, Mr. Rowse—At South Wonford, Mrs. Hooper—At Chumleigh, Mr. J. Howell—Abel Worth, esq. He has bequeathed 8000*l.* to the Episcopal School for boys at Exeter; 8000*l.* to the same establishment for girls; 8000*l.* to the school of St. John's Hospital, in that city; and a handsome legacy to the Devon and Exeter Hospital—At Collumpton, .. Mortimer, of voluntary starvation. He had a small property, by which he had been supported for some years; but finding he was likely to outlive it, as it was reduced to about 150*l.*, and feeling the apprehension of want more than the natural love of life, he came to the resolution of ending his days by starvation. To effect this dreadful purpose he took nothing but water for a month before he died; at the end of three weeks his body was wasted to a skeleton, and a medical gentleman was called in, who advised him to take some nourishment, but this he refused, and even discontinued the use of water. In this way he subsisted another week, when nature yielded the contest.

## DORSETSHIRE.

*Births.*] Mrs. Peacock, of Fifehead, of a son—At Sherborne, the Right Hon. Lady Sherborne, of a son.

*Married.*] W. Thompson, esq. of Poole, to Miss S. Kynaston.

*Died.*] At Dorchester, Mrs. Elliot—At Charminster, Mr. A. Hollett, 82—At Tarrant Hinton, Rev. T. Diggle—At Ryme Intrinseca, Miss E. P. Melmoth.

## DURHAM.

*Birth.*] At Durham, Mrs. Philpotts, of a son.

*Married.*] At Bishopwearmouth, J. Todd, esq. to Mrs. Matthews—At Sunderland, Mr. R.

Wake, to Miss M. Hall—Mr. J. Davis, to Miss E. Hutchinson—At Durham, Mr. J. Smurthwaite, to Miss E. Hodgson.

*Died.*] At Houghton-le-Spring, Mr. P. Robinson—At Gateshead, Mrs. A. Welsh, 81—At Darlington, Mr. N. Robson—Mrs. M. Pense, 85—Mr. J. Crommey—At Chester-le-street, Mrs. Kell—Mr. J. Hutchinson—At South Shields, Mrs. E. Vinton—At Westoe, Mrs. Dobson, 82—At Durham, Miss C. Blundell—At Bishop-Auckland, Miss A. Blackiston—At Barnard Castle, Mr. E. Pratt.

## ESSEX.

*Married.*] At Bocking, Mr. J. Holmes, to Miss Wood—R. A. Browning, esq. to Miss E. Engstrom, of Loughton—At Earle's Colne, O. Gee, esq. to Miss M. Hughs—C. Robinson, jun. esq. of Walthamstow, to Miss H. Cayley.

*Died.*] At Harwich, Mrs. Seager—At Harrogate, Mr. W. Smith—At Halsted, Mrs. Mason—At Clavering, Mrs. Cooper—At Cressing, Mrs. M. Eley—At Wanstead, Mr. J. Knowles—At Foxhall, Mrs. H. Pierce—At Halsted, Mr. Mann, 88—At Sible Hedingham, Mr. R. Burleigh—At Peldon, Mr. J. May, sen.—At Saffron Walden, Rev. S. Philipot—At Colchester, Mr. S. Chamberlain.

## GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The census for Bristol, including the out-parishes of Clifton, Kingsdown, Bedminster, St. James, St. Paul, and St. Philip and Jacob, presents a total of 85,043 souls, being an increase of population, since 1811, of 13,747.

*Married.*] At Gloucester, Mr. J. Leach, to Miss A. Rosser—At Bedgworth, Rev. E. Beaven, to Miss Hill—At Wotton-under Edge, J. C. Metivier, esq. to Miss M. A. Cooper—Mr. H. Summers, of Berkeley, to Miss S. P. Summers—Rev. R. Strong, of Painswick, to Miss Gravenor—At Bristol, J. J. Whitchurch, esq. to Miss S. Newman—Mr. Brickman, to Miss Deake—Mr. R. Lyddon, to Miss A. P. Gardiner—Mr. G. Gough, to Miss E. Slee—Mr. J. Cowley, to Miss A. Garratt—Mr. R. Batten, to Miss Hayes—Rev. C. Buck, to Miss E. Davis—J. M. Cave, esq. of Brintry, to Miss J. L. Havelock—At Cheltenham, W. A. Orlebar, esq. to Miss M. C. Longnet—The Hon. W. Coventry, to Miss M. Laing—Capt. J. C. Cowell, to Miss L. M. Ormsby—At Shurdington, W. Davy, esq. to Miss G. Martin.

*Died.*] At Stonehouse, H. Eycott, esq.—At Kingstanley, Miss M. Clutterbuck, 86—At Kington, Mrs. Osborne—At Gloucester, Rev. J. Adams—Mrs. Davies, 90—At Painswick, Mr. O. Roberts—J. Beach, esq. of Quidgley, 79—At Cheltenham, Sir T. Wilson, bart.—The Countess Dowager of Jersey—At Bristol, Mr. W. Pether, 83—Mr. H. Stephens—Mr. R. Power—Mrs. Laxton, 82—Mrs. S. Parker—Miss Bradshaw—Mr. A. Willcocks—Mr. Mutton—At Cirencester, Mr. J. Stevens, 73—At Clifton, Mrs. Taylor—Mrs. Sixsmith, 81—E. Cumberbatch, esq.

## HAMPSHIRE.

*Birth.*] At Winchester, Mrs. Panlet St. John Mildmay, of a son.

*Married.*] At Southampton, Mr. T. J. Graham, to Miss S. Hosman—Mr. T. Stafford,

to Miss J. Stevenson—Mr. E. Palk, to Miss E. Shade—At Winchester, Capt. J. T. Williams, to Miss F. E. Cowper—At Eastmeon, Mr. W. Minchin, to Miss E. Parish—At Andover, Mr. M. Green, to Miss Reoman—At Arreton, (I. W.) Rev. J. Jolliffe, to Miss F. Geary—Mr. J. Hardley, to Miss Roach.

*Died.*] At Winchester, Mrs. Northover—Mr. Muspratt—At Basingstoke, Miss S. Workman—At Southampton, Mrs. Meeks—Mr. J. Waight—Mrs. Ball—Mr. W. Harvey—Mrs. Hartley—At St. Cross, Mr. Higgins—At Romsey, Mrs. Jackman—At Appleshaw, Mrs. Cooke, 91—Mrs. Laurence—At Christchurch, Mr. F. Etheridge—Rev. Mr. Laurence, chaplain of Haslar—At Belmont House, near Havant, Lady Prevost.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Lieut. E. Hill, R.N. to Miss C. Maxey, of Hereford—At Leominster, Capt. J. Harris, R.N. to Miss E. A. Beavan—At Hereford, Mr. G. Davies, to Miss J. Pendry.

*Died.*] At Hereford, Mr. W. Preece—Mr. Morris—At Cradley, Rev. T. Best—At Kington, B. Meredith, esq.—Miss D. Thomas.

#### HERTFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] J. Withers, esq. of St. Alban's, to Miss M. Cockett.

*Died.*] At Watton, Mr. Cater.

#### HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

*Birth.*] At Gain's Hall, Lady Duberly, of a son.

*Married.*] Capt. S. Williams, R.E. to Miss S. Sweeting, of Huntingdon—At Somersham, Mr. C. Warner, to Miss E. Watson—At Ramsey, Mr. G. Pumfrett, to Miss Brighty—At Stoke Goldington, Mr. T. Armstrong, to Miss A. Brice.

*Died.*] At Irchester, Mr. H. Latimer.

#### KENT.

It is determined in future to convey the mails to the Continent by steam-boats. Two vessels, with engines of eighty-horse power, are now building for the Dover station, and are expected to be ready in about six weeks.

*Birth.*] At Sandwich, the wife of R. Neaves, of 8 boys.

*Married.*] At Sittingbourne, Mr. S. H. Shooter, to Miss M. F. Lough—At Lydd, Mr. D. Godfrey, to Miss F. Gilbert—At Fordwich, Mr. J. Bubb, to Miss H. Hammond—At Rochester, Mr. W. Harrison, to Miss Crisp—D. Howell, esq. to Miss F. Russel, of Dover—At Loose, W. M. Penfold, esq. to Miss A. Homewood—At Stodmarsh, Mr. D. Sutton, to Miss Maple—At Canterbury, Mr. C. Gill, to Miss S. Pope.

*Died.*] At Herne Bay, Rev. B. F. Dornford, a magistrate for the county—At Whitstable, Mrs. Elliston, 74—At Leeds Castle, Gen. P. Martin, 80—At Canterbury, Miss Harwood—Miss S. Marsh—At Deal, Mrs. S. Chambers—At Chatham, Mrs. Rockcliffe—At Otham, Rev. W. Horne—At Margate, Mr. Kerby—At Maidstone, Miss C. Wildes—At Ramsgate, Rev. R. Harvey, 86—At Folkstone, Mr. H. Peake—Mr. R. Finley—At Faversham, Mr. J. Lever—At Dover, Mr. R. Bishop—Mrs. M. Mayner, 81—At Greenwich, Mrs. Burney—At Aylesford, Mrs. Arnold.

#### LANCASHIRE.

Population of Liverpool in 1811 and 1821, was  
In 1811 . . . . . 94,876  
In 1821 . . . . . 118,972

Increase since 1811 . . . 24,596

This, it must be remembered, is the population of the parish of Liverpool alone. The returns of the population of the suburbs are:—

Kirkdale . . . . .	1,278
Everton . . . . .	2,100
West Derby . . . . .	6,804
Toxteth-park . . . . .	12,829

Total . . . . .	22,515
Population of Liverpool . . . . .	118,972

Grand Total . . . 141,487

*Birth.*] At Blackburn, Alice Garstang, of 1 girl and 3 boys.

*Married.*] At Liverpool, Mr. J. D. Thornton, to Miss M. Alison—Mr. H. Sudlow, to Miss Chantler—P. Deahon, esq. to Miss A. Bosley—Mr. Hall, to Miss Cowlshaw—Mr. S. Taylor, of Oldham, to Miss Booth—T. Parkinson, esq. to Mrs. Blacow.

*Died.*] At Liverpool, Mr. J. A. Johnston—Rev. T. Knowles—Mrs. A. M. B. Horner—At Ashton, Miss J. Whitley—Mrs. J. Cowdroy, of Manchester—At Crosby Hall, Mrs. Blundell, 3 days after her daughter, Miss C. Blundell.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Thorpe Langton, Mr. W. Smith, 77—At Quorndon, Mr. Inglesant, 72—At Wimeswold, Mr. E. Lacy—At Meabourne, R. Stanley, esq. 82.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married.*] T. F. Johnson, esq. of Spalding, to Miss M. A. Moore—At Stamford, R. Simpson, esq. to Miss S. Phillips—At Boston, Mr. J. Passey, to Miss P. Pain—At Louth, Mr. Wells, to Miss Mawer—At Lincoln, Mr. J. Waite, to Miss E. Cooper—At Gosberton, Mr. R. Culy, to Miss M. Fox.

*Died.*] At Mustar, Rev. H. Byron—At Carby, Mr. W. Smith, 86—At Boston, Mr. W. Parker—At Colney Parsonage, Rev. W. Gibson, 76—At Sibsey, Mr. E. Gonds, 85—At West Rasen Parsonage, Mrs. A. Cooper—At Lincoln, Mr. Martin—Mrs. Mansford—Mrs. Capp—Mr. J. Tomlinson—At Louth, Mrs. C. Allenby, 87—At Wilsthorpe, Mr. H. Ullett, 76—At Waddingham, Rev. W. Bowerbank.

#### MONMOUTHSHIRE.

*Married.*] C. A. Prichard, esq. of the Craig House, to Miss A. D. Lloyd.

*Died.*] At Usk, Mr. T. Saunders.

#### NORFOLK.

*Birth.*] At Sprowston, the lady of J. Stracey, esq. of a son.

*Married.*] At Horstead, Rev. G. Freer, to Miss C. Postle—At Norwich, H. D. Ganning, esq. to Miss E. Bebb—At Lynn, Lieut. R. Winche, to Mrs. Jane Hinton.

*Died.*] At Runham, Mr. J. Bayes, 74—At Norwich, Mr. W. Howes, 86—At Yarmouth, Mr. T. Goodwin, 73—Mrs. M. Coleman, 77—Mrs. M. Palman, 76—At Stirlingham, Mrs. E. Utting, 104.



**NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.**

*Births.*] At Wold, Mr. Stephens, of a daughter—At Croxton Park, Lady Leeds, of a daughter—At Kneeswoth House, Lady J. Pym, of a son.

*Married.*] At Naseby, Mr. J. C. Dexter to Miss M. Fawcener—At Great Brington, Mr. Z. Johnson to Miss C. Gent—At Northampton, Mr. J. E. Chambers to Miss Osgood—At Hinton in the Hedges, Mr. T. Read to Miss A. Padbury.

*Died.*] Near Kimbolton, Mr. W. Bithray, 81—At Kimbolton, Mrs. Sopps, 83—At Wellingborough, Mr. J. Pendered—At Northampton, Mrs. S. Fawsitt, Mrs. Freeman, Mr. J. Hilliard, H. Lefanu, esq.—At East Haddon, Miss Claridge—At Wollaston, Mrs. M. Cumberland, 97.

**NORTHUMBERLAND.**

*Births.*] At Newcastle, Mr. Robson, of a son—The Honourable Mrs. N. Collingwood, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Hexham, Mr. E. Swinburn to Miss A. Newton—Mr. J. Charlton to Miss Charlton—At Tynemouth, F. Greenfield, esq. to Miss L. Martineau—At Newcastle, Mr. G. Archbold to Miss Elliot—Mr. W. Grey to Miss Archbold—Mr. P. Hope to Miss M. Groves—Mr. E. J. Kay to Miss Richardson—At Warkworth, Mr. R. Maxwell to Miss Young—At Berwick, Mr. E. Sturdy to Miss E. Chartres.

*Died.*] At Stanhope, Mr. G. Fenwick—At Alnwick, Mrs. Dixon—At Underthank, B. Hodgson, esq.—At Newcastle, Mrs. A. Gisburne—Mr. W. A. Potter—Mr. J. Dale—Mrs. Stobart—Mrs. M. Donkin, 91—Mrs. Murrell—At Wooler, Mr. R. Campbell—At North Shields, Mr. Riddle—Mr. W. Redhead, 82—Miss A. Cheetham, Mrs. Barnes—At Tweedmouth, Mr. J. Fishermouth, 75—Mr. J. Atkinson, 86.

**NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.**

*Married.*] At Nottingham, Mr. G. W. Peet to Miss M. Winterbotham—Mr. F. M'Vite to Miss England—Mr. J. Pattenden to Miss Walker—Mr. J. Wait to Miss A. Bradshaw—Mr. J. Thomson to Miss F. Salmon—Mr. J. Barks to Mrs. Osborne—Mr. J. Bonsor to Miss S. Langton—Mr. E. Burton to Miss E. Thalby—At Newark, Rev. H. W. Grey, jun. to Miss S. J. Sikes—Mr. J. Toussaint to Miss Holt—At Hitcham Church, H. W. Stephen, esq. to Lady F. Bentinck—At Bunny, Mr. T. Oliver to Miss Dalby—At Basford, J. York, esq. to Miss M. Wright.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, Mr. F. Oxcroft—Miss M. Selby—Mr. J. S. Frost—Mrs. Barnett, 96—Mrs. Tacy, 76—At Keyworth, Reverend J. Dawson—At Epperstone, Mr. T. Dufty, 75—At Kirklington, Mr. W. Greasley—At Beeston, Mr. J. Rickards—At Mansfield, Mr. J. Handley—Mrs. Walkden.

**OXFORDSHIRE.**

*Birth.*] At Caversham Park, Mrs. Marsack, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Chipping-Norton, Mr. Parsons to Miss Bliss—At Oxford, Mr. J. Deane to Mrs. Herbert—Mr. D. Evans to Miss C. Fletcher—At Caversham, T. F. Sowden, esq. to Miss C. Marsack—At Henley, Mr. Dunn to Miss S. Plumb—Mr. G. Baker, of Caversham, to Miss E. Sanderson.

*Died.*] At Bicester, Mr. Hicks—At Oxford, Mr. W. Sheppard—At Henley, W. Giles, esq.—Mrs. Coxhead—Mr. Cloase—At Islip, Mrs. Lewsley.

**RUTLANDSHIRE.**

*Married.*] At Redmile, Mr. Beaumont to Miss A. Shilcock—At Eaton, Mr. N. Keane to Miss M. Land.

*Died.*] Near Belvoir, Mrs. Holmes.

**SHROPSHIRE.**

*Birth.*] Mrs. Lloyd, of Whittington, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Atcham, Mr. J. Hughes to Miss E. Purcell.

*Died.*] At Pitchford Park, Miss E. Smythe—Rev. J. Davis, curate of Petton—At Ludlow, A. Rogers, jun. esq.—At Waen Wen, Mr. E. Davies—At Bishop's Castle, Mr. J. Lloyd—At Church Stretton, Mr. T. Beddoes—At Stableford, Mr. Vickers, 96—At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Buckle—At Cardiston Park, Mrs. Jacks.

**SOMERSETSHIRE.**

The fourteen parishes of the hundred of Bathforum:—Bathford, males 325, females 363—Bathwick, males 1574, females 2435—Easton and Catherine, males 70, females 57—Freshford, males 278, females 309—Kilston, males 108, females 144—Langridge, males 51, females 52—Combe, males 425, females 430—Northstoke, males 68, females 68—Southstoke, males 119, females 139—Swanswick, males 179, females 202—Weston, males 803, females 1026—Widcombe, males 2571, females 3309—Woolley, males 55, females 46—Walcot, males 9341, females 14,505—Total, males 16,257, females 23,074.

*Births.*] At Bath, Mrs. Savage, of a daughter—At North Perrott, Mrs. Hoskins, of a son.

*Married.*] At Bath, Mr. C. Hamper to Miss E. M. Llewellyn—G. D. Fisher, esq. to Miss C. J. Hart—Rev. L. A. Cliffe to Miss S. Capon—A. Protheroe, esq. of Leigh, to Miss Selwyn—At Kilminster, Mr. H. S. Brown to Miss Paviour—At Taunton, G. Speke, esq. to Miss E. Dickenson—At Chard, Rev. R. F. Follett to Miss A. Bere—Henry Knight, jun. esq. of Cannington, to Miss Nowlan.

*Died.*] At Glastonbury, J. Lilly, esq. 75—At Bath, Mr. Foster—C. Fielder, esq.—Mrs. Savage—Mr. Dark—Lady A'Court, 75.

**STAFFORDSHIRE.**

*Births.*] At the Brades, Mrs. Hunt, of a daughter.

*Married.*] J. Wrottesley, esq. son of Sir J. Wrottesley, of Wrottesley, to Miss S. Gifford—Mr. H. Parkes, of Wolverhampton, to Miss A. Gitton—At Stone, J. Berry, esq. to Miss M. Mason—At Stafford, Rev. J. Hill to Miss Billingham—J. Baggeley, esq. of Fradley, to Miss Lyon.

*Died.*] Mrs. E. Bagot, daughter of Sir W. W. Bagot, of Blithfield.

**SUFFOLK.**

At Thrandiston, on the 2d ult. about half-past ten in the morning, when the people were preparing to leave the fair, a stall of earthenware was assailed by a very violent whirlwind. The owner, and three other persons, were blown down, and one person so stunned by the fall, that she did not recover herself for many hours.

Several people felt the force of the wind, and a lad, who was placing some stall stuff upon a waggon, was blown off. The value of the articles broken, and blown quite away, is estimated at between 12*l.* and 15*l.*; and yet the adjoining stalls felt but little of the shock. Several jugs, and other articles, were carried up into the air to an immense height, some of which were found afterwards at more than a mile distance. It is said, by some people, who were standing near the spot, that this whirlwind was a column of air, moving perpendicularly to the horizon, and was visible by a kind of red appearance.

*Births.*] At Woodbridge, Mrs. Whimper, of a daughter—At Bury, Mrs. Powell, of a son.

*Married.*] At Framsdon, Lieut. J. S. Willson, E. N. to Miss M. A. Barber—At Sudbury, T. Margrave, esq. to Miss Hodge—At Sibton, Mr. G. Edwards to Mrs. S. Blanden—At Ipswich, Mr. E. Scrivenor to Miss E. Terry—Mr. F. Lancaster to Miss S. Millar—At Somersham, Rev. W. Fenn to Miss E. Norman—Mr. T. Lloyd to Mrs. Brand, of Bury—At Arborfield, Rev. H. Hodgkinson to Miss S. J. Crignan—At Dalham, Sir D. Mackworth, bart. to Miss P. Affleck—At Oulton, Lieut. C. Cotesworth to Miss Ker.

*Died.*] At Leiston, Mrs. Artis—At Saxmundham, Mr. A. Bright—At Bramford, Mr. J. Chamberlain, 78—At Claydon, Miss J. Kedington—At Hadleigh, Mrs. M. Clarke, 75—At Chapel St. Mary, J. Everett, esq. 82—At Bury, Mrs. Birch—At Blakenham Lodge, Mrs. Peacock—At Folly Farm, Miss Jessy Alger.

#### SUSSEX.

*Married.*] At Brighton, Mr. J. D. Sampson to Miss Taylor.

*Died.*] C. Biddulph, esq. of Burton Park.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

Arrangements have at length been made, and a contract entered into, for lighting the streets of Warwick, with gas; a gasometer is forthwith to be erected in the Saltisford.

*Married.*] At Rugby, Rev. C. Anstey to Miss A. Townsend.

*Died.*] At Aston, G. Jones, 103—At Alcester, R. Bartlam, esq. solicitor—At Handsworth, Mr. J. Dunderdale—At Great Packington, Dame Erie, 92—At Nuneaton, Mr. Robinson, 78.

#### WESTMORELAND.

One of the powder-mills at Sedgwick, near Kendal, was blown up on the 24th of July. A man, who was in the act of beating with a copper hammer at the time of the explosion, was driven to a considerable distance, and much burned. The accident is attributed to lightning.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Ireland, jun. of Kendal, to Miss M. A. Tubman—At Kendal, Mr. J. Jackson to Miss Pearson—Rev. J. Carter to Miss H. Winfield.

#### WILTSHIRE.

A handsome monument has been lately erected in Salisbury Cathedral to the memory of the late William Long, esq. It is executed by Mr. Flaxman, and comprises an altar-tomb, within an arch supported by highly-finished niches, containing two figures of statuary marble, representing Science and Benevolence. The whole is in the florid Gothic style, and is very appropriate to the building wherein it is placed.

*Birth.*] At Pewsey, the Hon. Mrs. Pleydell Bouverie, of a son.

*Married.*] At Warminster, Rev. W. B. Cozens to Miss M. Rowlandson—Mr. J. Warren to Miss L. Bennet—At Bradford, C. Spackman, esq. to Miss A. S. Timbrell—At Hinton St. Mary, Mr. J. Mitchell to Miss Coombs—At Landford, Mr. G. Bagshot to Mrs. M. Norman—At Westbury, J. Pile, esq. to Miss R. Bourne—Mr. H. S. Brown to Miss Pavlour—Mr. Tanner, of Tidcombe to Miss H. Simpkins—At Bishops Cannings, Mr. W. Ruddel to Miss E. Croom.

*Died.*] At Salisbury, Mr. J. Jones—Mrs. Pattison, 80—Mr. J. Sutton—At Favant, Mr. R. Fletcher, 79—At West Pennard, Mrs. West, 81—At Devizes, Mr. J. Walters—Mr. Sloper—At Amesbury, R. Bloxham, M. D.—H. Blatch, esq.—At Dowhead St. Mary, Mrs. L. Foot.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Broadway, Mr. Martin to Miss Baldwin—At Hanley Castle, Mr. T. E. Edmonds to Miss S. Jones—Mr. R. Gilkes to Miss A. Collett, of Worcester—At Pershore, Mr. Claridge to Miss Meredith—At King's Norton, Mr. Clapp to Miss A. Cooke.

*Died.*] At Worcester, Mr. C. Richards—Mrs. Handy—Mr. J. Lloyd—At Great Malvern, Miss J. Cazalet—At Shrub's Hill, Lady Tempest—At Newhall in Chacely, Miss M. Barnes.

#### YORKSHIRE.

An explosion of Gas took place in Mr. Joy's Mill, in Swinegate, opposite the Old Mills, Leeds, owing to the siping pipe, which had got dry, suffering the gas to communicate with the fire of the engine furnace. The gas first lifted the engine boy off his feet, and blazed at the aperture used to let the air out of the engine. In an adjoining cellar, belonging to John Hamilton, it blew up the flags and roused the people from their beds, when they ran out of the house. The explosions and firing were repeated three times, and it was not till the pressure of gas was taken off at the works, that the explosions were discontinued.

The new road from Thwaite-gate to Barnsdale, which passes through Pontefract, and makes the distance from Leeds to Doncaster four miles shorter than by the other way, is now opened. The new road is much less hilly than the old one, there is a better line of road, and the tolls are lower. The distance from Leeds to London is shortened four miles.

*Births.*] At Thorpe, near Ripon, Mrs. Waddilove, of a daughter—At Hawkesworth Hall, Mrs. Carroll, of a son—At Newby Wiske Hall, Mrs. Armitage, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Leeds, Mr. C. Hunter to Miss M. Lister—Mr. G. Foster to Miss H. Giles—Mr. W. Morris to Miss E. Rawling—Mr. J. Mac Kean to Miss Hulme—At Halifax, Mr. J. Horsfall to Mrs. Bedford—F. Marchant, esq. M. D. to Miss M. A. Wilson—At Woodchurch, Mr. B. Wade to Miss S. Rhodes—At York, Mr. J. Moorehouse to Miss M. Rooke—At Wakefield, Mr. J. Young to Miss E. Goenay—At Huddersfield, Mr. Moore to Miss Townsend.

*Died.*] At Barnsley, Mr. J. Herd—At Wakefield, Mrs. Hodgson—At Pontefract, S. Dunn,

esq.—At Leeds, Mr. Walmsley—Mrs. E. Wood—At Acomb, Mr. T. Bradley, of York—At Marston, Mrs. Snowden—At Fulneck, Mr. C. Flischke—At Sutton, near York, R. Bell, esq. 76—At Broomhead hall, Sheffield, Miss S. Rimmington—Near Halifax, Mrs. Taylor—Mr. G. Smith, of Wakefield—At Pateley, Mr. T. Groves—At Starbeck, Mr. T. Richardson—At Snaith, Mr. J. Drury.

#### WALES.

*Antiquities.*—A stone coffin lately found at Gresford, in the county of Denbigh, evidently (from the sword and spear beneath the shield, and the arms upon it) covered the remains of a military man, and one of the Puleston family, though not of the paternal house of Emral, which bears the original coat, three mullets Silver, two and one, in Sable; whereas the branches of Havod y wern, Llwyn y Cnottien, and Llai, varied the coat, and bore their mullets on a bend Sable, in Silver, which last coat is on the shield in question. All that is intelligible of the legend which surrounds it, are the words, "Hic jacet Gronw ab Iorwreth," (probably from its location of Llai): the remaining letters are, perhaps, initials of an intercessory sentence, as was usual three or four centuries ago. And, as usual also, without any thing tending to a date.

*Married.*] At Towyn, Mr. G. Griffiths to Miss A. Evans—At Ceidio, J. Williams, esq. to Miss A. Williams, of Bronhealog, Caernarvon—At Llanymynech, G. Parker, esq. to Miss Humphreys—At Cardigan, J. Bowen, M. D. to Miss E. Williams—At Montgomery, Mr. T. Rogers to Miss S. Davies.

*Died.*] At St. Asaph, Mr. L. Thomas—At Bill, St. Asaph, Dr. R. Jones, 75—Mr. L. John—At Dolgelly, E. Pryse, esq. 70—At Cardiff, Rev. J. Jones—At Macsgeaylod, Mr. S. Elsmere—At Temple Druid, H. Bulkely, esq.—At Wern Llwyd, Mr. T. Pugh—At Pembroke, Mrs. Allen—At Penyrhiw, Carmarthen, Rev. P. Jenkins—At Swansea, J. D. Thomas, esq. of Llwyd-coed—At Plasrwn, near Narberth, O. G. James, esq.

A farmer in Merionethshire lately died at 105 years of age; by his first wife he had 30 children, 10 by his second, 4 by his third, and 7 by two concubines. His youngest son was 81 years younger than his eldest, and 800 of his descendants attended his funeral. *Westmoreland Gaz.*

#### SCOTLAND.

*Births.*] At Rosebank, near Edinburgh, Mrs. M'Leay, of Nemore, of a son—At Bridge of Earn, Mrs. A. Ballantyne, of a daughter—At Glenkindy, Lady Leith, of a daughter—At Pinle House, Lady Hope, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Edinburgh, C. Bell, esq. to Miss Cunningham—Capt. J. Robertson to Miss C. S. Grey—At Stirling, J. Patterson, esq. to Miss J. Downie—At Balcarras, J. Head, esq. to Miss C. Lindsay.

*Died.*] At Musselburgh, Mrs. Allan—At Canaan, W. Willson, esq.—P. Grant, esq. of Soroba—At Mold, Capt. J. Martin—At Seaside Cottage, near Aberdour, Mrs. Moubray—At Murrathwaite, Mrs. Murray, 75—At Bervie, Mr. A. Thorn, 80.

#### IRELAND.

An amazing number of whales have been taken on the coast of the county of Wexford. A large shoal of them appeared near Baginbunhead, and in the bay of Fethard, and several unsuccessful attempts were made to shoot some of them. At last, in the midst of a calm, and without any apparent cause, no fewer than fifty-three of them made in a body for the strand at Fethard, where they grounded, were left by the tide, and the people of the neighbourhood killed them. They were in length from about sixteen to twenty-four feet, the head very large, round and full, the tail about five feet broad; and from the description we have heard of them, it would seem they were of the kind commonly called the Grampus. Between thirty and forty more are said to have been found stranded along the neighbouring coast; and still farther eastward, thirty-one blunt-headed Cachalots, or spermaceti whales, were taken.

*Births.*] At Dublin, Mrs. Archer, of a son—Mrs. Grace, of a son—Mrs. Newcome, of a daughter—The Countess of Wicklow, of a daughter—Mrs. Eason, of a son—Mrs. Kennedy, of a son—At Lyons, co. Kildare, Baroness Robeck, of a daughter—At Clonard, co. Wexford, Mrs. Richards, of a daughter—At Bellevue, co. Galway, Mrs. Laurence, of a daughter—At Waterford, Mrs. Kettlewell of a daughter—At Limerick, Mrs. Gloster, of a son—Mrs. Langford, of a son.

*Married.*] At Dublin, M. Brinkly, esq. to Miss H. Graves—J. Vaughan, esq. to Miss E. Hone—N. J. O'Neill, esq. to Miss C. A. Bellew—J. Gumley, esq. to Miss Sadlier—W. Shephard, esq. to Miss C. Adams—Mr. G. Sanders to Miss J. Maddock—R. Harrison, esq. to Miss A. Cope—G. Taylor, esq. to Miss A. Thompson—Capt. Mahon, E. I. C. to Miss E. Gibson—Rev. T. B. Robinson to Miss E. Rambaut—R. M. Carden, esq. to Miss E. H. Battier.

*Died.*] At Dublin, J. Killery, esq.—W. Edwards, esq.—Mr. W. M'Daniel—Mrs. Armstrong, 92—Mrs. Henry, 75—Mrs. Pountney, 83—J. Knox, esq.—At Cork, C. Terry, esq. 79—Miss Parry—Major Reynell—Mr. H. C. Faithful—At Tullamore, Miss J. Crawford—At Ballymacprior, R. Blennerhasset, esq.—At Dunmanwey, W. Tuckey, esq.—At Oldbridge, co. Meath, H. Coddington, esq.—At Fatham, co. Armagh, J. Ogle, esq. 74—At Limerick, Mrs. Mayne—D. Stevenson, esq.—T. Owens, esq.—W. Holland, esq.—Mr. W. M'Kern—P. Connelly, esq.—W. Russel, esq.—At Cross, co. Clare, Rev. Mr. Hennessy.

## POLITICAL EVENTS.

OCTOBER 1, 1821.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

*Parliamentary Proceedings.*—On the 20th ult. the House of Lords met at 2 o'clock, that being the day to which Parliament stood prorogued from the 12th of July. A Royal Commission was issued under the Great Seal, dated the 17th, for the further prorogation of both Houses. The Earl of Westmorland, and the Earls of Harrowby and Shaftesbury, took their seats before the throne, fully robed; when the Lord President of the Council directed the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod to require the attendance of the Commons. Soon after, the Clerk Assistant, accompanied by Officers of the Commons, came into the House, and the Commission was read. The Lord President of the Council then informed the Houses that the Parliament, which stood prorogued to the 20th of September (that day), was further prorogued to the 29th day of November. The Commons then left the bar, and the Lords Commissioners withdrew. Owing to the absence of the Lord Chancellor, the carrying of the Mace was dispensed with.

At the levee held on the 20th of August in Dublin Castle, a deputation of Roman Catholic Bishops, Presbyterian Dissenters, and Quakers, presented addresses to his Majesty, which were graciously received. His Majesty also invested Lord Fingal with the Order of St. Patrick, which order was also bestowed upon several other distinguished personages. On the 21st his Majesty held a drawing-room; and on the 22d he attended the theatre. On the 23d and 24th he visited the public institutions of Dublin; and on the first of those days dined with the Mayor and Corporation; on which occasion the Recorder presented an address; and his Majesty knighted both the Sheriffs and the Recorder. After the King had retired, and the Lord Mayor had

left the chair, a toast was given by one of the Aldermen (Darley), which was calculated to disturb the harmony that had prevailed among all parties in Dublin during the royal visit, and affords a strong proof of the intolerant spirit which dictated it at such a moment. His Majesty was pleased to express his disapprobation of the Alderman's conduct in the most pointed manner. On the 27th he dined with the University of Dublin. On the 28th a grand installation of the Knights of St. Patrick took place. The next day his Majesty attended the races at the Curragh of Kildare; and on the 30th a grand dress-ball was given at the Castle. After a visit to the seats of one or two of the nobility in the vicinity of Dublin, his Majesty embarked at Dunleary for England. An address was presented to his Majesty on his departure, by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, at the moment of his embarkation. Before descending the slip which led to the side of the vessel, the King addressed those around him with considerable emotion, in these words:

*My Friends!* when I arrived in this beautiful country, my heart overflowed with joy—it is now depressed with sincere sorrow; I never felt sensations of more delight than since I came to Ireland—I cannot expect to meet any superior, nor many equal, till I have the happiness to see you again. Whenever an opportunity offers, wherein I can serve Ireland, I shall seize on it with eagerness. I am a man of few words—short adieus are best.—God bless you all, my friends—God bless you all.

Lord Sidmouth also addressed the following letter to the Lord Lieutenant, on the occasion of his Majesty's departure:

“Dublin Castle, Sept. 3, 1821.

“MY LORD—The time of the King's departure from Ireland being arrived, I am commanded by his Majesty to express his entire approbation of the

manner in which all persons acting in civil and military situations, in the city of Dublin and its neighbourhood, have performed their several duties, during the period of his Majesty's residence in this part of the kingdom.—His Majesty is pleased to consider that to your Excellency his acknowledgments are particularly due; he is conscious how much he owes to your Excellency's attentions and arrangements; and his Majesty gladly avails himself of this occasion of declaring the high sense which he entertains of the ability, temper, and firmness, with which your Excellency has uniformly administered the great trust which he has placed in your hands. I am further commanded to state, that the testimonies of dutiful and affectionate attachment which his Majesty has received from all classes and descriptions of his Irish subjects, have made the deepest impression on his mind, and that he looks forward to the period when he shall revisit them with the strongest feelings of satisfaction. His Majesty trusts that in the mean time not only the spirit of loyal union, which now so generally exists, will remain unabated and unimpaired, but that every cause of irritation will be avoided and discountenanced, mutual forbearance and goodwill observed and encouraged, and security be thus afforded for the continuance of that concord amongst themselves, which is not less essential to his Majesty's happiness than to their own, and which it has been the chief object of his Majesty, during his residence in this country, to cherish and promote. His Majesty well knows the generosity and warmth of heart which distinguish the character of his faithful people in Ireland; and he leaves them with a heart full of affection towards them, and with the confident and gratifying persuasion that this parting admonition and injunction of their Sovereign will not be given in vain. I have the honour to be, with great truth and regard, my Lord, your Excellency's most obedient, and faithful servant,

SIDMOUTH.

“His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.”

The royal squadron, after encountering adverse weather, put into Milford Haven, whence his Majesty proceeded to London by land, and arrived at Carlton House on the 15th ult. It is determined to erect a palace for the King in Ireland, and upwards

of 10,000*l.* have been subscribed there already for that purpose.

His Majesty having determined also upon visiting his German dominions, the Gazette of the 18th ult. announces this intention. It is dated the day preceding, at Carlton House:

His Majesty in Council this day declaring his intention of going out of the kingdom for a short time, was pleased to nominate the following persons to be Lords Justices for the administration of the Government during his Majesty's absence:—

The Duke of York, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Earl of Eldon, Earl of Harrowby, Earl of Westmorland, Duke of Montrose, Duke of Wellington, Marquis of Winchester, Marquis of Cholmondeley, Marquis of Londonderry, Earl Bathurst, Earl Talbot, Earl of Liverpool, Viscount Melville, Viscount Sidmouth, Lord Maryborough, The Right Honourable Nicholas Vansittart, The Right Honourable Charles Bathurst, The Right Honourable Frederick John Robinson.

The foregoing Gazette also contained a notice of the removal of Major-general Sir Robert Thomas Wilson from his Majesty's service, but without the cause being assigned.

Coroners' inquests having been held on the bodies of Francis and Honey, who were unfortunately killed in the affray with the Life Guards at Cumberland Gate, on the 14th of August, during the procession of the Queen's funeral, a verdict of *wilful murder* against a Life-Guardsman unknown, was brought in, after a view of the body of Francis; and one of *manslaughter* against the officers and men employed at Cumberland Gate on the day before-mentioned, in the case of Honey. The latter investigation was unparalleled for duration, and a great deal of party-spirit was displayed in its proceedings on both sides.

The funeral of Francis and Honey took place at Hammersmith on Sunday the 26th of August. A procession was formed by some members of benefit societies, and others, and the crowd was very great. The design of making a public funeral for



these persons had been generally deprecated; and a letter was published by Mr. Sheriff Waithman against it. Finding, however, that it would take place, he took every precaution against mischief. Lord Bathurst also wrote to the Lord Mayor, requesting him to provide for the safety of the city. The funeral proceeded to Hammer-smith without any disturbance occurring. On the return of the people, however, a riot ensued between them and the military at Knightsbridge-barracks. Two Life-guardsmen, seen near the barracks, were hustled by the people. This led to blows, and naturally brought out more of the military, some with their arms, and others without. A serious engagement then took place. The police interfered on Mr. Waithman's arrival, and succeeded in prevailing upon the soldiery to retire into their quarters. The scuffle was afterwards renewed, and the military and people fought more furiously than ever. The Sheriff, in trying to quell the disturbance, had a carbine pointed at him by a Life-guardsmen, but it was struck down by a constable. The riot was only subdued by the military being called in to their quarters. The Sheriff then addressed a letter to Lord Bathurst, containing a statement of the affair; to which his Lordship replied as follows:

“ Whitehall, August 28, 1821.

“ SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th instant, relative to a riot which took place at Knightsbridge on Sunday last. I had, before the receipt of your letter, given directions for an inquiry to be made into the circumstances of this transaction, in consequence of representations made to me, which I am bound to say differ in many essential particulars from the statement which I have received from you.

“ I cannot refrain from expressing my regret and surprise, that ‘ when the civil power under your direction was fully adequate (as you state) for the preservation of the peace among the people,’ a mob should have been permitted to remain in a continued state of riot, after the soldiers had been withdrawn within their barracks, until the Riot Act was read by Mr. Conant, and the rioters

dispersed by the peace-officers under his immediate orders; and I do not understand, that in the execution of this duty he received any assistance from you.

“ I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

BATHURST.

“ Mr. Sheriff Waithman.”

To this letter Mr. Waithman answered, that he was on the spot for nearly nine hours, and that he never left it until, as he believed, tranquillity was perfectly restored; that no Riot Act was read within his hearing or knowledge at or near Knightsbridge barracks; if, therefore, the Riot Act was read by Mr. Conant, and the rioters dispersed by the peace-officers under his orders, his Lordship must perceive that this must have arisen from some new and distinct disturbance, and consequently could not have provoked the previous assault by the soldiery, and which, therefore, neither concerns him (the Sheriff) nor the subject of his complaint, which still remains the same, and demands rigorous inquiry and exemplary satisfaction.

His Majesty has been pleased to continue the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in his present vice-royalty for one year more, as a mark of special favour.

Sir Robert Baker has resigned his situation as chief magistrate of Bow-street, in consequence of his Majesty having expressed his disapprobation of his conduct on the 14th of August. Sir Robert justified his conduct on that day before the coroner's jury on Honey, by stating, “ that he allowed the intended line of the procession to be altered in obedience to a force which, in his opinion, he could not resist, without serious mischief to the soldiers, the crowd, and the persons attending the procession, many of whom were females, who had been shut up, for hours, in carriages, in a state of alarm.” Mr. Birnie is appointed Sir Robert's successor.

The body of the Queen, which was embarked at Harwich on the 15th, arrived off Cuxhaven on the 19th of August, whence it was shifted on board another vessel, and conveyed to Stade, and thence under an escort

of military to Brunswick. At Offau, it was met by Count Aldenslaben, Grand Chamberlain of the Court, who intimated his intention of making arrangements for the interment the same evening. This the executors resisted, and the Grand Chamberlain wished to shew all possible respect to the deceased, but said, that he was bound to act under orders, supposed of Count Munster, the Hanoverian minister in England. On the body arriving at Brunswick, though it was disapproved of by the undertakers, and others from England, the horses were removed from the hearse, and the body deposited in an open car,

while a hundred Brunswickers placed themselves in front. Immense crowds of people attended — the bells tolled, and torches were lighted up; it was midnight before the procession reached the inner barrier. At the door of the church sixteen serjeants of cavalry bore in the coffin, while sixteen majors supported the pall. No funeral service was performed. A hundred young ladies in white strewed the aisles of the church with flowers. On arriving at the vault, the minister, J.W.G. Wolf, uttered a prayer at the head of the coffin, and it was then deposited in the tomb of the gallant family of which the late Queen was a member.

#### COLONIAL.

THE following highly gratifying accounts were received at Bombay on the 20th of March last, from the forces under the command of Major-general Smith in the Persian Gulf:

To his Excellency Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir Chas. Colville, G.C.B. Commander-in-Chief. &c. &c. &c.

Sir—I have great pleasure in reporting to your Excellency, that the division which the Government did me the honour to place under my orders for service, against the tribe of Beni Boo Ali, having arrived before his capital yesterday morning, succeeded in repulsing a very spirited attack of the enemy, and in gaining complete possession of his whole fortified position before sunset in the evening.

The principal action fell on the right brigade under Lieut.-Colonel Warren, of his Majesty's 65th regiment, with about 400 rank and file of that regiment, and about 300 of first 7th Native Infantry, which has, I am sorry to say, sustained a very heavy loss.

The enemy left upwards of 200 men killed in the field, and reckoning those they carried off, and those who fell in the subsequent attack of the citadel, I cannot calculate his total loss at less than 500 killed and wounded.

There are also 236 prisoners who bore arms, of whom 96 are wounded, and the families amount to upwards of 1000 individuals; so I trust, I can assure your Excellency the tribe is effectually put down.

The two principal chiefs of the tribe are also prisoners, both badly wounded; one in the attack on our camp at Zoor,

on the 10th ultimo, and the other in the action of yesterday.

The enemy evinced the most determined gallantry, but he received such a destructive fire that it was impossible he could maintain his attack long; I calculate the number he brought into action at about 1000 men.

All the guns which he gained possession of from Capt. Thompson's detachment are recovered, and in good order.

I beg to inclose your Excellency a list of the killed and wounded, and a plan of the fort and environs of Boo Ali, shewing the whole operations of the day, which were most laborious.

I also inclose a copy of the orders issued to the division, whose conduct I cannot sufficiently praise to your Excellency. I have been under great obligations to the heads of departments, and other officers, who have earned the record of my acknowledgments; and I beg to draw your Excellency's favourable notice to their high deserts.

The service, though short, has been very arduous; the natural difficulties of the country, which afforded no supplies whatever, and my little means of carriage, imposed the necessity of reduced rations, and very limited camp-equipage to all ranks, under the severest exposure to heat and thirst; the troops endured all their difficulties with the most becoming patience and confidence, and I can assure your Excellency they have well supported the reputation of the Bombay army.

This despatch will be delivered to your Excellency by my aid-de-camp, Lieut. Place, of his Majesty's 65th regiment, an old subaltern, who has long been on my

staff, and who deserves my warmest recommendation to your Excellency's notice.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) LIONEL SMITH, Major-Gen.  
Camp, Beni Boo Ali, March 3, 1821.

**DIVISION-ORDERS BY MAJOR-GENERAL  
SMITH, C.B.**

Camp, Beni Boo Ali, Saturday,  
3d March, 1821.

Major-General Smith avails himself of the first leisure moment he has had to convey to all the division his acknowledgment of their important services against Beni Boo Ali.

Lieutenant-Colonel Leighton, second in command, is requested to accept the Major-general's thanks for the cordial assistance he has afforded him on all occasions, particularly in the personal command of the left brigade.

The Major-general also desires to express his thanks and applause to Lieutenant-colonel Warren, of his Majesty's 65th regiment, for the gallant exertions of his brigade, in repulsing the very spirited attack of the enemy with his whole force yesterday, which was followed by the immediate occupation of his strong defences on his right, and hastened his total submission in the evening.

Captain Stewart, commanding the 1st-7th, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Thurnam, of the same battalion, particularly distinguished themselves on this occasion.

Throughout this short but very arduous service, from the nature of the country and climate, the troops have endured more than common privations and difficulties with the most praiseworthy perseverance and cheerful confidence, and the Major-general will be able to give testimony to his excellency the commander-in-chief, that they have eminently upheld the high character of the Bombay army.

The Major-general cannot close these acknowledgments without expressing his best thanks to Major Jackson of his Majesty's carbineers, his military secretary, for the benefit of his exertions in the field yesterday, and on all occasions when he could apply his zeal and assistance.

His most sincere thanks are also offered to Major Stannus, the assistant adjutant-general, Captain Wilson, the assistant quartermaster-general, and Captain Keith, the assistant commissary-general, and he will not fail to bring to

the notice of the commander-in-chief the indefatigable devotion with which those officers discharged the duties of their departments.

The Major-general owes it to Major Mackintosh, and the officers and detachment of artillery, to offer them his thanks for their valuable services. By that officer's able arrangement, under the most discouraging difficulties of roads and means, the division was provided with two horse brigades of 12-pounders, which secured the early success of our operations against the principal fort.

The Major-General also derived the greatest benefit from the ability and judgment with which Captain Dickenson suggested the direction of the artillery against the fort, and he begs that officer will receive his best thanks and applause.

Lieutenant Robinson of the Hon. Company's Marines, and the Volunteer seamen from the fleet off Zoor, rendered the division great service, and underwent the most trying labour and fatigue in dragging heavy guns. Major-General Smith requests Lieutenant Robinson will accept and communicate his best thanks, and he will express to Government how much he is indebted to that officer for his useful exertions.

(Signed) E. G. STANNUS, A. A. G.

Total—Killed, 29—Wounded, 173, and 4 horses.

**Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.**

His Majesty's 65th regiment—Killed, none—Wounded, Lieutenant Madden, severely; Lieutenant Cuppage, slightly; and Ensign Mulkern, ditto.

1st Battalion 7th regiment—Killed, Assistant Surgeon Gordon—Wounded, Captain Stewart, severely; Lieutenant and Adjutant Thurnam, slightly.

E. G. STANNUS, Assist. Adjut.-Gen.

Captain Bruce, who had been appointed the agent of the Bombay government, in the conduct of the political branch, arrived at Mocha on the 3d of October. Receiving no intelligence of his Majesty's ships Eden and Curlew, originally appointed to the service, that officer determined on commencing on the duty entrusted to him. He opened, through the medium of his moonshee, a communication with the Dolah, who answered by admitting the great offence committed by Hajeer Futteh, his predecessor, who was in charge of a small government, three days march from Mocha; and the justness of our expectations for the fullest satisfaction; and he stated, that the Imaum of Senna would not forego the friendship of the British government,

by not conceding it in the completest manner.

Captain Bruce was visited by the commanding officer of the troops, and every mark of respect was shewn to him; but he refused the most pressing invitation to repair on shore, until the insult that had been offered to the national character had been atoned for. He addressed a letter to the Imaum of Senna, and communicated to the local authorities his readiness to allow of the fullest time for a reply, but that they might rest assured, he would not leave the roads without obtaining the objects prescribed in his instructions, if not by fair, by coercive means.

It was not until the 3d of December that his Majesty's ship *Topaze* anchored in the roads. During the intermediate period, Captain Bruce had anxiously endeavoured to adjust our demands amicably.

Captain Lumley, on being informed of Captain Bruce's unsuccessful exertions, instantly made arrangements for bombarding the town and forts. On the morning of the 4th the action commenced, and was kept up, without intermission, for five hours, when a flag of truce having been sent off, two hours were allowed for determining on our demands. No answer having been returned, the bombardment recommenced: the boats of the squadron were at the same time manned and armed, under the command of Lieut. W. Moriarty, of the *Topaze*, for the purpose of occupying the north fort, spiking the guns, and blowing it up. The boats rowed to the attack under a heavy and destructive fire: after a gallant effort to obtain the object of their enterprise, we were compelled to retreat, the gateway having been barricaded. Our loss on this occasion was most severe, all the officers being killed or wounded. Among the former, we lament to number Lieut. B. G. Atkinson, of the Royal Marines; Mr. C. P. Gill, Master's Mate; and Messrs. Burnett and Seymour, Midshipmen: among the latter, Lieuts. Moriarty and Wright; Mr. Martin, the Boatswain; Messrs. Ward and Stephens, Midshipmen; the Boatswain's Mate, the Coxswain, a Quarter-master, and ten seamen of the *Topaze*. Four seamen of the Company's cruiser were killed. Second Lieut. J. Wilson, of the Marines, and Lieut. Jacob, of the Artillery, severely wounded, with five seamen.

The daring character of this attack

produced a salutary effect in appalling the enemy. The north fort was silenced, and, at nine o'clock, the shells succeeded in firing the northern part of the tower, which continued to rage until half-past three the following morning.

On the 5th another flag of truce was sent off, offering to accede to any terms, provided we would cease firing. Two respectable hostages having been delivered, a truce was granted for fourteen days.

The truce was extended for five days longer; these being marked by evasions. To guard against our forbearance being misconstrued, the attack of the north fort recommenced on the morning of the 26th of December, at a few minutes after six. Our fire was returned by the enemy from the north and south forts, Bunda, five gun, and North-gate batteries, and kept up throughout the day. By ten, the north fort having been rendered untenable, was abandoned, and by noon it was occupied by a detachment of Marines, Bombay Artillery, and Sepoys, landed under the command of Lieut. W. Moriarty, and by three the guns were spiked, their carriages destroyed, and three mines sprung, which completely destroyed it.

In consequence of the state of the weather, the operations against the south fort did not commence till the 29th. The *Benares* and *Antelope* cruisers, and *Thames* bomb-vessel, were warped close to the south fort; the depth of water not admitting of the *Topaze* being also warped near enough, her fire was directed in keeping the town batteries in check.

By half-past ten in the morning of the 30th, the south fort was taken possession of, and demolished in the same manner as the north one.

Meer Futteh Ullan, who had been despatched by the Imaum from Senna, arrived on the 26th, with full powers to adjust matters, and opportunely to witness the effects of the powerful arguments with which we were expressing our demands. On the 1st of January he sent a deputation of merchants to beg for another truce, which having been granted, he himself embarked on the following morning, and was received on board the *Ernaad*. Having afforded the fullest pledge of his sincerity, Captain Bruce accompanied him on shore with the view of negotiating a treaty.

On the 6th of January the submission of Hajee Futteh, the offending Dolah, was received in the most formal and

public manner. A large proportion of the Officers of the *Topaze*, the Commanders of our cruisers, the Council, principal Officers, and merchants of Mocha, being present, Hajee Futteh was unconditionally delivered over to us, to be dealt with as we thought proper. Here the generosity and moderation of the British character were viewed with astonishment by the natives. The culprit, trembling for his life, was informed, that having obtained full reparation for the insults he had offered us, we pardoned the offence, and buried it in oblivion, as a proof of which, tokens of reconciliation were interchanged, and Hajee Futteh was deeply affected.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION,  
MARCH 28, 1821.

The following Treaty, negotiated by Captain William Bruce, between his Highness the Imaum of Senna and the British Government, dated the 15th of January, 1821, is published for general information:—

The blockade of the port of Mocha, and all the other ports and places belonging to the Imaum of Senna, in the Arabian Gulph, as announced by the Proclamation, dated the 9th of August, 1820, terminated on the conclusion of the Treaty in question, namely—15th of January, 1821.

Article 1. That the Resident shall have a Guard of the same strength as is allowed at Bagdad, Bassora, and Bushire, of thirty men, to support his respectability.

Art. 2. That the Resident shall be exempt from all compliances degrading to the character of the representative of the British Government; that he shall have full liberty to ride on horseback when and where he pleases; have free ingress and egress to all the gates of Mocha, amongst others of Shaik Shade-ly, from which Europeans have hitherto been excluded for some years past; and shall have all the same liberty and freedom they have at Bushire, Bassora, Bagdad, and Muscat.

Art. 3. A piece of ground to be allotted for a cemetery; and none of those under the British Government and flag, to be spoken to or insulted on account of their religion.

Art. 4. The Resident to have free permission to proceed to Senna, and communicate with his Highness the Imaum, whenever he may deem it necessary to do so; the Dolah, on these occasions, furnishing a guard or escort, if it should be deemed requisite.

Art. 5. That the anchorage duty of (400 G. C.) four hundred German crowns, shall henceforth cease on British ships, which has hitherto been levied on all merchant ships when they landed cargoes. Hereafter no duty on this account shall be paid, whether the cargo is landed or not, the same as his Majesty's ships and the Hon. Company's vessels of war.

Art. 6. All subjects of the British Government trading to Mocha, and particularly the merchants of Surat, shall do so under the protection of the British flag, (if of the Islam faith, and wish to settle their disputes according to the Mahomedan Sharah, they shall be at liberty to do so, a person on the part of the Resident attending,) and all differences among themselves shall be decided by the Resident; in the event of any of the Imaum's subjects being concerned in the dispute, by an agent on the part of the Resident (or himself if he pleases) and the Government conjointly; if the Imaum's subject is wrong, the Governor shall punish him; if on the contrary, the Resident. Also that all the dependants of the factory of every denomination, from Broker downwards, shall be wholly under the protection of the British flag and control of the Resident, who shall alone possess the power of punishing them, and redressing all complaints against them.

This Sixth Article has been expressly admitted by separate grant to Captain Bruce by his Highness the Imaum.

Art. 7. That the Export Duty on the British trade shall be hereafter 2½ per cent. the same as the French, and not 3½ as hitherto, and that the Import Duty shall be the same to the English and all their subjects, and no more shall be levied than 2½ per cent. upon Imports and Exports.

This Article is expressly granted by separate firman from his Highness, as a particular mark of his friendship to the British nation.

WM. BRUCE, Government Agent.

Mocha, 15th Jua, 1821.

Signed and sealed by Ameer Fathullah, and all the Members of the Mocha Council, to each separate Article, as also by Captain Bruce.

Approved.

(Signed) JOHN RISH LUMLEY,  
Captain of his Majesty's ship  
*Topaze*, and Senior Officer.

Published by order of the Hon. the Governor in Council.

F. WARDEN, Chief Secretary.  
Bombay Castle, March 23, 1821.



## FOREIGN.

Accounts from Spain represent that country to be in a state of great excitement. Riego, the popular general, is now accused of having been implicated in a plot for the overthrow of the constitution, and for the establishment of a republic in its place. Whatever his views may have been, he disclaimed all ideas of hostility to the constitution. The ministry seem completely disorganized, the king appointed successively two war ministers, both decrepid incapable men, and both declined the appointment offered them. A furious club established at Madrid, called the *Fontana d'Oro*, consisting of orators who have much influence among a certain class of persons, has quarrelled and divided into two parties. The present government is distrusted and destitute of energy, and in consequence the public mind is in a state of effervescence. The French minister, Lagarde, is also suspected of interfering against the constitutional system of Spain. The apprehensions entertained by the ministry seem to have arisen from a plot formed, or said to be formed, at Saragossa, in which Riego and Mina were both charged with being concerned, and that the persons most devoted to the king and General Morillo, were among the number destined to become the first victims. It cannot be supposed that this general is very staunch in his regard for the new constitution. He is further reported to have charged some persons in Spain with favouring the insurrection in America, and he has even mentioned some deputies of the Cortes as being implicated.

The North American government has occupied the Floridas with a detachment of troops under the command of General Jackson, in pursuance of the treaty with Spain. A proclamation has also been issued to the inhabitants on their change of masters. It is dated at Pensacola, on the 17th of July, and announces the Spanish authority to be at an end, and that the ceded territories will be incorporated into the union, as soon as is consistent with the laws of the Federal Constitution.

In South America the Independents have been completely successful. Bolivar routed the Spanish armies under La Torre on the plain of Calabozo. The fate of the day was decided by an attack of General Paez on the right flank of the Spanish army. Morales galloped off from the field of battle to Puerto Cabello, but La Torre got into the centre of a solid square and retreated; the Patriots having no artillery. La Guayra had capitulated, and it was reported that only 420 of La Torre's army had reached Puerto Cabello.

The affairs of Greece are yet in uncertainty. The Greeks still resist their oppressors at sea with success, though they have been worsted in several land engagements. The Porte is said not to entertain any apprehensions of a war with Russia, but on the contrary, to be resolved to concede every thing rather than risk all in a contest which must be hopeless. A manifesto was issued by the Grand Seignior in August (in the month of Siskide, 1286), addressed to all ranks of his subjects. It commences by stating the punishment which awaited all revolters against lawful authority; affirms that the Greeks had been always treated with mercy and clemency, "defended, protected, and secured;" that they nevertheless had the audacity to rebel; that they had in vain been exhorted to keep within the limits of obedience, but had not appreciated the mercy shewn towards them. That in consequence orders had been given—

"In virtue of a Sublime Fetwa which proceeds from the brilliant law, to punish those Rayas in full revolt who dare to combat against the Islamites, to seize their properties, and make their families captives."

It then promises an amnesty to those who shall return to tranquillity, and censures the excesses which have been committed against persons, families, and churches, that had taken no part in the revolt.

Still later accounts than the above assert, that the Russians have crossed the Pruth.

## THE DRAMA.

## DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

THE performances at this old and favourite place of amusement promise to go on in an everlasting circle. There is apparently nothing to give the prosperous manager pause. His Coronation, at the time when we write this, continues to attract all who have any taste for solemn and festal splendours. He yet bears his honours with meekness and dignity, feeling doubtless that he grasps no barren sceptre, but, contrary to the usual fortune of monarchs, makes his pomps productive to his treasury. His graceful courtesy—his gentle affectations of fatigue—his relapses into abstraction—and his appearance of condescending participation in the common joy—are as Kingly as heart could wish. His long-continued reign seems a little hard upon the smaller theatrical commonwealths, but if it keeps alive the theatrical spirit they will ultimately share in its blessings, and rejoice with us that it has been so long and so golden.

The dramatic performances of the theatre, during this triumph of loyalty and lace, have necessarily been of minor importance. A new piece, however, something between comedy and farce, entitled *A Cheque on my Banker*, was received with considerable and well-merited applause. Its chief excellence consisted in an equivoque, extremely well conceived but rather too long protracted, in which an amorous old lady, a romantic young one, a gay spendthrift, and a profligate servant, were very amusingly intermingled and mistaken, in consequence of an advertisement by the master for a wife, and another by the servant for a place. While a "Cheque on my Banker" was duly honoured, a farce under the more substantial title of *Five Hundred Pounds* was, by singular perversity of taste, rejected. The attempt to return to Cash payments did not answer. In reality, the after-piece was little more than a medium for puns, which, tolerable, bad, and indifferent, were showered on the audience from the

first sentence to the last. They bore this pitiless pelting for a long time with exemplary patience; but at last were fairly tired out as a company are by a merciless punster at table. A few very good or very bad puns are agreeable enough; but when the ear is perpetually assailed with them, the mind feels insulted by the gross and impertinent pretension of the intellectual antic who annoys it by his painful distortions. Had the piece been called "Five Hundred Puns," instead of "Pounds" it would have kept its word of promise to the ear, instead of breaking it to the pocket of the manager.

A new melo-drama in three acts, called *Geraldi Duval*, has also been brought out to precede the brighter wonders of a more pleasant spectacle. It is founded on a tale of Mrs. Opie's, which has already been dramatized at the Surrey Theatre, where we have seen it most impressively performed by Mr. T. P. Cooke and Miss Taylor. The author of the Drury-lane version has not, however, copied from Mr. Dibdin: perhaps he was not aware of the existence of a piece on the same subject from the able and prolific pen of that gentleman, whose least praise is his excellence as a manufacturer of dramas from romances. The story does not, however, seem to us very happily selected for its purpose. A young ruffian aspires to the favour of a nobleman's daughter—is rejected—stabs one of her friends in mistake for her—and is condemned to imprisonment for life. After fifteen years he escapes from his dungeon, and becomes the captain of a band of robbers; but all the energies of his soul are concentrated in one burning desire for vengeance on the fair and innocent author of his misery. He makes several desperate attempts on her life; and, at last, carries her away; but at the moment when he is about to satiate his thirst of blood, is taken and slain. Such a character formed into dark and terrible decision by a woman's scorn, might, perhaps, be very strikingly drawn out by a severe tra-

gic pen, like that of Joanna Baillie, so as to form a striking figure, set off by deep and wild shadowing; but as the mere ground of melo-dramatic interest, it is too far removed from ordinary prejudice and passion—from nursery belief and boyish contemplation. A grim robber—a usurping tyrant—a wife-killer, or a kidnapper of children, are persons with whom we have a good understanding of old; but we cannot place our trust in a villain fabricated on refined metaphysical principles, unless he be drawn with a power not usual in melo-dramas. "Gerald Duval," however, displays both knowledge of the stage and mastery of language; the declamation being of a superior cast, and the situations striking. Cooper plays the ruffian with great energy and picturesque skill. Knight is pleasant in a cowardly servant. Miss Egerton rudely sublime in an indignant robber's wife; and Miss Smithson, the object of Gerald's hate, looks beautiful enough to justify any frenzy but one which would destroy her. She lies fainting in the arms of her enemy, pale and lovely, with reclined head, like a lily snapped by an ungentle hand. The piece was decidedly successful on its first representation, and has been often repeated.

Elliston, Cooper, and Knight, with an occasional aid from the inimitable Jerry Sneak of Russell, have sustained the comic interest of the theatre uncommonly well in the absence of a large part of the theatrical company. The manager himself has appeared to great advantage as the benevolent Jew of Cumberland, and as young Wilding in the Liar. His merit in this last very pleasant part is that he does *not* "lie like truth." His failing borders on the poetical. He does not give the airy buildings of his fancy as if he were upon his oath, but with a difference; finely marking a sort of delicate consciousness and half-jesting mood in every marvellous narrative. There is a nice discrimination in his tones when he ascends into the fictitious—as there is of letters in the Play-bills. Knight, having ample range in the "dear absence" of Munden, has been even more than usually

active and vivacious. His Robin Roughhead, in Fortune's Frolic, is alone worth going to see though there were no Coronation before it. The very drunkenness of heart when he hears of his fortune—the fine heartiness which does right amidst the intoxication of new wealth and station, are admirable and do one good to witness. The sentiments are not new—"but sure no common-place e'er looked so fairly." Cooper has ran through a great variety of character; and has shewn more power of different kinds than we can now describe, but which, we are sure, the town has been happy to recognise in this gentlemanly and industrious actor.

#### ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

It is with no common pleasure that we have seen Mr. EMERY at this House, and that we now bid him heartily welcome. Yet his powers are not those which, abstractedly considered, are best adapted to a Summer Theatre. He is one of the most real, hearty, and fervid of actors. He is half a Munden;—with all the substratum of robust feeling of that incomparable artist, but without "the figures and the fantasies" with which ~~HE~~ he can diversify the deepest stream of emotion. His more rugged acting is as hard and as rocky; but the old stubborn surface is not so quaintly carried out into rich and varied oddities. He has the pathos but not the humour, the stoutness but not the strangeness, the heart but not the imagination, of the greatest of living comedians. Emery has more of individuality; Munden a larger portion of the ideal. The first is the completest Yorkshireman; the last might represent one of the wild Hunchbacks of Araby. Both have the same strong under-current of feeling—the same universal spirit which breaks out through the coarse rustic or the wild humourist—but in the latter it is more embossed over with hieroglyphic forms and fantastic devices. In this slight comparison we mean to express our inmost admiration of Emery:—to be half a Munden is the highest praise we can give to any other actor, short of a Kean or a Macready.

To give scope for the acting of this great acquisition to the English Opera, a new piece was absolutely requisite. In the light froth of pleasant operettas he could have no portion. With the gay Wrench, the sparkling Miss Stephenson, the fidgetty Harley, the queer Wilkinson, he has little in common. He would crumple up "Free and Easy," and "Fire and Water," and "Two Wives," and "Two Pence," and twenty other "gay creatures of the element" of August, as Sancho Panza in anticipation of the cakes and cream of the shepherds. A punning farce of Mr. Beaseley would be to him mere fun for fops. He must participate in weightier matters. One actress indeed there is worthy of him—worthy of the greatest actor who ever trod an unsophisticated stage—with whom it is a great pleasure to see him. We need not name her. Her part, however, in the new piece in which she performs with him, is not one of the best in which we have seen her. It is that of a parish pauper, who talks like a heroine of the Minerva Press; and her honest lips always seem to disdain such flummery. This piece, called *The Miller's Maid*, is taken from a tale of Bloomfield, bearing the same title, which represents a friendless girl cast on the protection of a generous miller—a youth some years after, sheltered by the same bounty—a growing affection between these, sadly interrupted by the suspicion that they are too nearly related—and the removal of all obstacles to their joyful union, by the arrival of the old fortune-battered father of the girl, who tells that the youth is the child not of him but of his sister. There is not much in the tale, thus told, calculated for effect on the stage—and something decidedly opposed to it; because the situation of lovers, who are suddenly placed in a state of relationship incompatible with their previous feelings, is infinitely too delicate to be dwelt upon. But in the acted melodrama, there is a fine bold addition, entirely original, which is by far the most dramatic part of the piece. Its author has introduced a stout-hearted rustic, *Giles*, as a rival to the supposed brother—taking a passionate interest in the question to be

decided, and at last slowly yielding to noble and generous impulses, and blessing the young pair. This is the part allotted to Emery; and most admirably has he embodied the intense conception of the author. Never have we else seen omnipotent love so agitating, controuling, and subduing a rustic heart and a massive frame—so working in the muscles and sinews of unlettered man—so stimulating to high revenge, and so becoming a law to itself, and leading its victim to over-master the wishes it had prompted. It is a fine picture of plain humanity, agitated, tempered and refined, as the strength or the delicacy of the vastest of passions preponderates. It makes us feel all the truth of these noble lines :

Exchange the shepherd's frock of native grey  
For robes with regal purple tinged; convert  
The crook into a sceptre;—give the pomp  
Of circumstance, and here the Tragic Muse  
Shall find apt subjects for her highest art.  
—Amid the groves—beneath the shadowy hills  
The generations are prepared; the pangs,  
The internal pangs are ready; the dread strife  
Of poor humanity's afflicted will  
Struggling in vain with ruthless destiny.

Miss Kelly was excellent, in spite of her fine speeches; her acting was particularly striking where she threw herself between the rivals, and, with hurried and broken accents, and wild graspings of the hands restrained them from violence. T. P. Cooke played the favoured lover in that fine good-natured manner which always qualifies his melo-dramatic acting. Bartley was energetic and natural as the miller; but his fine-rounded sentences became him less than his coat, though both were equally flowery. Indeed the style of the whole piece is a great deal too fine for the situations of its characters.

A new Operetta, called *A Cure for Coxcombs*, has diversified the lighter entertainments of the Theatre. Its texture is remarkably slight. Its whole point consists of shutting up a young coxcomb in a closet, to hear himself abused by a lady of whom he had in his own conceit made a conquest. One looks through the piece in vain for an incident, as one does for a joke in Matthews's inimitable and never-ending tale of the old Scotch

Lady. However it goes on pleasantly enough; and with the aid of Miss Stevenson for a knowing chambermaid, and Wilkinson for a quaint admirer of old times, who are both admirable in their way, has met with considerable success.

#### HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Tragedy is an unwonted, hardly a welcome, sojourner in this gay pavilion of summer mirth. But her visits, "short and far between," have sometimes introduced performers to notice, who have become established favourites in graver theatres. Such, we hope, will be the issue of her present appearance;—for she has led out into public gaze a fair candidate, of elegant accomplishments, and no inconsiderable power. Mrs. Brudenell, the new Belvidera, is in stature about the middle size—with delicate, but expressive features—a neat figure—a sweet-toned, but not potent, voice—and movements and gestures which, except on sudden changes, are unembarrassed and graceful. She has but little of Miss O'Neil's voluptuous tenderness; yet her manner is winning and gentle, and her conception generally true. In her Belvidera she rather attempts to copy the sterner passion of Mrs. Siddons, than to "pour her soul in love;" and she does sometimes give a dim image in miniature of the impassioned dignity of her model. All her performance is above mediocrity—and there are a few things far above it—especially her expressions of quiet despair, which are very deep, gentle, and thrilling. Her amazed looks, when first introduced to the conspirators, are fine and true; and her appeal to Jaffier, when torn from him, irresistibly affecting. She plays the last scene with more forbearance than we have experienced of late years; for which we are grateful. There is a manifest feeling of the poetry of the part, in the delivery of the text—an harmonious accordance of the voice with the measure and the sentiment, which are the most promising traits in her acting. She is, we observe, engaged at Dublin—that school of actresses—and if she devotes herself to study, instead of

resting satisfied with the applause she has already received, she may return to fill a respectable station on one of our winter stages. Conway is, in some parts of Jaffier, rather too tame; in others, too violent;—but the part is a most unpleasant one, and the actor must have not only genius, but uncommon spirit, who can make head through five acts against the detestation of the men, and the contempt of the women. He is excellent where he had nothing to do but to mourn—he looks a monument of woe, "like Niobe all tears." Terry's Pierre is a striking sketch—powerful, but rude—full of energy and sense, but deficient in delicate finishing. The minor conspirators seem to us to make better figures than usual; and the whole performance is highly honourable to the theatre.

We would rather, however, after all, see *The Marriage of Figaro*, which, as performed here, is really charming. The fair and silver-voiced Miss Carew makes a most lady-like and interesting Countess—Miss R. Corri does justice to the songs of Susanna—Mrs. Chatterley, as the Page, is full of life, gaiety, and grace—Jones glitters about like a butterfly in Count Almaviva—De Camp is at home in Figaro—and Taylor displays a vein of very rich and original humour in the drunken gardener. The piece never flags for an instant from the overture to the finale. Song, wit, and incident, lead a gay fantastic round, of which we are never weary. This is, very deservedly, the most successful performance of the season.

The interlude, called *Match-making*, is in the best style of summer productions;—light, airy, and short. It has just plot enough to excite, without wearying, attention—character enough for variety, without crowding the mind—and humour sufficiently broad to excite a gentlemanly laughter, without absolutely splitting the sides. It affords good scope for the acting of Terry, Jones, and Mrs. Chatterley;—the last of whom, if she goes on improving as she has done of late, will at no distant period be the most finished heroine of elegant comedy.



## FINE ARTS.

## ARCHITECTURE.—PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

It is a question among many persons of sound judgment, whether what is denominated Architecture at the present moment in Great Britain, can lay just claim to be ranked among the Fine Arts. The latter require effort of mind, deep study, and the talent of invention; genius must appear in some shape or other in their execution, and originality must be combined with beauty to attain excellence in them. A sign-painter, or a copyist, has no right to style himself a professor of the Fine Arts, because the doing that which is a mere mechanical effort of the fingers, or which may be attained by the dullest individual during a seven years' apprenticeship, has no relation to imagination or originality. A professor of the Fine Arts is supposed to have far higher claims to notice than the line and rule mechanic—he is supposed to feel an ardour for his favourite pursuit, and a thirst for distinction, both of which are unknown to the mere plodder—the love of fame is the great stimulant to his exertions, and the attainment of excellence the medium through which he hopes to secure it.

Whether our present architecture be really unworthy of being ranked among the Fine Arts or not, we must leave for others to determine. We deeply regret, however, that this should have become a question in the present day, when there are facilities for forming good architects in this country unknown to former times. Yet Jones, Wren, and others, shone without equal advantages, with a lustre which flings our subsequent candidates for architectural fame completely into shade. We have architects who attempt novelty and sacrifice all to this object; others that produce strange incongruities; and there are some who are content with servile imitation, and seem to think that because there are five orders in the art, they can only be used one way. The edifices of the latter might be constructed by receipt, like a house-

wife's pudding. The copyist of pictures is a man of genius to the copying architect; he must understand colouring and use his pencil with facility. The copying architect need scarcely know the rules of proportion; he may say to a draftsman "take six or eight columns from such a temple in Palladio, or Athenian Stuart, add the proper entablature, friezes, &c. in the proportions you will find laid down there. Draw an oblong square so many feet long by so many broad; let the walls be carried up to the height of the pediment; tell me the number of feet in the solid contents of the wall, and desire a builder to consider the plan, and furnish me an estimate of the whole. As to windows, there may be so many. The interior, (supposing it a church) will be got up with Corinthian pilasters, the proper intercolumniations and proportions of which, you will also take from Palladio," &c. Thus a building may rise, like an exhalation, without one effort of the inventive faculty in the architect. As a tower cannot be dispensed with, some temple in Stuart or Wilkins—some funeral monument of the ancients may mount up from the roof, crowned with a *demi-queue* of a spire and a gilt weathercock, and thus complete the building in the modern taste!

We are well aware of the praiseworthy zeal of a few professional men in this country for the benefit of architecture; but, unfortunately, these are seldom employed, and the grossest mannerisms and bad taste are creeping into our public buildings in consequence. If we visit the Royal Academy, it is too true that we see designs indeed without number, but that we find none on which the eye of the man of taste can repose with satisfaction. If they, however, whose duty it has been to cherish architecture, had reflected on the permanent glory which accrues to a nation from great national works, well executed, we should not have seen a vast metropolis like London,

for a space of nearly a hundred years, undecorated with any work which future ages would admire and emulate. Built of bad bricks, the houses of London become dangerous in a century; and where circumstances to arise of a nature sufficiently powerful to depopulate it, there is no city the site of which would sooner assume the appearance of a sheep-walk. Durability in building seems studiously avoided. The builders of London calculate every thing at the average of human life, nor ever dream of erecting a house which shall hold together for two or three centuries. Thus our posterity have no chance of seeing the dwellings of their fathers; and the associations connected with the residences of great men in other cities, are in London unfelt. Such a fragility and even meanness in our dwellings shews the necessity for greater durability and beauty in our public structures. Unfortunately these chief requisites have not been considered as they ought. Perishable materials, and fine fret-work are often united in their exterior work, beneath a sulphureous and corrosive atmosphere. Let us walk from one end of London to the other, and little is to be met with erected of late years that will confer glory on British art. Instead of grandeur and simplicity of parts, which style of building seems principally adapted to our climate, we see imitations of Greek architecture in its most elaborate mouldings, got up in plaster, and exposed to the black and destroying influence of London smoke. Ornaments never adapted to a northern climate are unsparingly imitated on the external parts of buildings, the interior of which form a surprising contrast to the exterior, being oftentimes mean and miserable in conception and execution, because no models of the interior of ancient edifices have survived to be copied. In some recent edifices were the interior exchanged for the exterior, and, *vice versa*, something more suitable to country and climate would appear. The truth is, that the three first orders are those best adapted for the open air in and near London. These exhibited in the most durable materials, with simplicity and grandeur of

parts, offer to the genius, but to the conceptions of architectural genius only, an infinite variety for display and beauty. The interior of such buildings would admit the most elaborate of ancient ornaments, secure from the attacks of an atmosphere to which granite alone offers an enduring resistance. Portland or Purbeck stone, speedily scales off and loses the sharpness of the workmanship, as St. Paul's cathedral but too plainly exhibits in many places. The foliage of Corinthian and Composite columns of one hundred years standing, shews marks of deterioration in every part of the metropolis; and can it be expected, that imitations of Grecian honeysuckles and mouldings will last longer? Were the ridiculous custom of deforming pediments by building expensive towers over them, till the latter appear low and minute compared to the mass of masonry accumulated over them—were this absurd and ridiculous custom discontinued, and towers only erected over Gothic designs, the expense so additionally incurred would provide the most durable material, of large dimensions; and something of Doric simplicity and of imposing magnitude might be attempted, which would be respectable in art, and rise like a Parthenon in the midst of surrounding barbarisms and mannered bad taste. Of all the public works erected of late, Waterloo bridge stands alone for excellence of workmanship, simplicity, and durability of material. It is a delightful object for the eye and fancy to repose upon; and will most probably survive whole and uninjured, at least by time, when its brethren that stride the majestic Thames, shall have disappeared amid the wreck of ages. The country ought not to suffer the proprietors to be losers by an undertaking which confers such credit on national art, and is intrinsically worth, a thousand times over, all that the Board of Works have ever projected or executed.

As to the new churches which have been and are erecting, under the recent act of Parliament, the less they are commented upon the more ought their planners and designers, (any

thing but architects,) to be indebted to our forbearance. If the commissioners prefer Gothic structures, our cathedrals and old churches furnish models which, faithfully executed, may do credit to the designers. There is a certain charm about long-drawn dusky aisles, coloured glass windows, "shedding a dim religious light." The "dread repose" that reigns beneath the pointed arches; the silent-ness that calms the imagination amid the monuments of the dead, here and there projecting from the walls between the slender columns, have a religious effect upon the mind, and seem to prepare it for the worship of the Creator. This feeling, so general on entering a Gothic cathedral, must prepossess many in favour of that style of architecture for religious buildings. But few persons are aware that the antiquity of the place, and the associations generated by the oftentimes unconscious reflection, that its arches have covered for hundreds of years successive generations of worshippers that have been "long gathered to their fathers," who repose there in the sleep of death, have far more to do in exciting the holy and solemn feeling which pervades the bosom of the visitor, though covertly, than the mere walls and painted glass. For this reason, a new Gothic church of the nineteenth century, will seldom or never produce the hallowed feeling which comes over us at one erected in "forgotten days." If this preference exists, however, let it be gratified by the erection in the proportion of one Gothic to four or five different buildings; and let the others be something to confer credit on the architecture of the nation, and be neither monuments of servile imitation, nor of a tawdry imbecility. But from what we ourselves have ever seen, defend us from the modern Gothic!

We might point out examples of bad taste until paper and print failed us. Let the new tower on the Exchange stand as a mark of dullness and deficiency of proper feeling; among re-erectments, and what, in

churchwarden language, is denominated beautifying—let it stand as a contrast to the good taste of Mr. Gwilt, in restoring Bow tower scrupulously according to the original design—comparisons are great teachers. Mr. Nash has deviated into great simplicity and beauty in the elegant colonnade at the top of Piccadilly, from his flimsy, minute, fanciful, and tasteless designs in other parts of the Regent-street. This circular building is almost a redeeming effort of art on the part of the architect. Its plainness and good effect must convince the reflecting observer, that real excellence is connected with simplicity and chastity of appearance—as the white-robed virgin, crowned with a wreath of roses, is superior, beyond all comparison, to the flaunting courtesan, habited in embroidery, and dazzling the eye with jewellery and meretricious ornaments.

The Regent-street, however, when completed, will be a great ornament to London, and conspire to bring in a better taste in building dwelling-houses. It will excite competition, and improvement upon improvement will follow. We are surprised at narrow-minded persons censuring government for these improvements as a waste of money. Such beings little consider what permanent and truly noble sources of national glory are great public works. Let the works of Greece, immortal Greece, speak volumes on this head. Had Great Britain expended one-hundredth part of the money she has laid out in wars upon national works, well conceived and executed, they would shed more true glory round her name than a hundred victories. When the effects of the latter are forgotten, which is commonly the case in a very few years after they have taken place—what remains to compensate their waste of treasure and blood! But the glory of art is a flame that burns for ages with undiminished lustre, and cannot be quenched by the destruction of national liberty and the fall of the empire itself.

## VARIETIES.

*Oxford University.*—The President of St. John's college having nominated Sir J. Nicholl, and the Principal of Brazen-nose, Mr. Heber, as members for the university, at the close of the poll the numbers were—Mr. Heber, 612; Sir J. Nicholl, 519; total majority 93. The whole number polled was 1131. Mr. Heber was declared duly elected.

*The Testudo.*—The second fasciculus of Bojanus's celebrated work, "*Anatome Testudinis Europacæ*," is just published. The extraordinary accuracy of the author, his uncommon ingenuity in explaining the relations and meanings of the different parts, and the accuracy and elegance of the drawings, are universally acknowledged, and are most valuable to those who cultivate private anatomy and physiology.

*Botany.*—*Spikenard of the Ancients.*—Among other interesting articles in the *Flora Nepalensis*, a full and correct botanical description of the plant which yielded the spikenard of the ancients may be expected. This plant is the *Valeriana Jatamansi*. It is remarkable that although Sir W. Jones was the first who determined this point, he has by mistake described and figured another species of Valerian in place of the Jatamansi, viz. *V. Hardwickii*, or at least he has confounded this species with the true one; for he describes the radical leaves as being cordate, while the leaves of *V. Jatamansi* are lanceolate. In Mr. Lambert's rich collection are specimens of the *Jatamansi* with fibrous roots; these agree exactly with what was formerly sold in the shops, and answer well the description given by ancient authors, as to the root resembling the tail of an ermine.

*Madras Literary Society.*—The following communications were laid before the Madras Literary Society, on the 12th of April last.—1. A very interesting description of a new and distinct genus of quadruped, the stag-sheep, or Kalea-too, of the Tamoleans, with drawings by the late Dr. Matthew Christie, and communicated by Æ. Macdonald, esq. These animals, it is stated, inhabit that branch of the great range of mountains which divides the valley of Dindigul from the country of Malabar. They do not appear to be gregarious, but to live in separate families in the most elevated, and especially rocky situations. They are described by the hunters to be very

scarce shy animals, seldom seen, and not easily caught or killed.—2. A paper by C. W. Whish, esq. Calicut, on the origin and antiquities of the Hindu Zodiac, and the age and author of the Suoya Sidhanta. The writer of this valuable communication is of opinion, that in the investigation of the subject, too strict a reliance has been placed on the information of the Brahmans; and he endeavours to shew, that the Indian Zodiac was borrowed either indirectly or immediately from the Greeks. An appendix to a former account of two inscriptions, by Mr. Whish, from two stones found in the Tiruvanoor Kobestram, the seat of the Samutri Rajah, near Calicut, was also laid before the meeting.—3. A curious inscription in Sanscrit, taken from an ancient stone tablet, found at Sohagepoor, on the south bank of the Nerbudda, 40 miles east of Husingabad, with a translation, and observations by the late George Sotheby, esq. communicated through the Hon. Sir George Cooper. The inscription tends to throw some light on Hindu chronology, and to shew the age of Rajah Bhoja, the last famous one of this name. His uncle Munjoh was reigning in 1050 (A. D. 994). This monument bears the date of 1161, one hundred and eleven years later; and it inferred that Bhoja was reigning in 1080, (A. D. 1024) or about 800 years ago. The Society were also presented, through the Board of Revenue, with two of the valuable papers of the late H. Ellis, esq. of the Madras Civil Service, on Mecerassy right, in conformity with the directions of the Honourable the Governor in Council at Madras. Two specimens exhibiting a very curious deviation from nature in the goat and the buffalo, were presented by W. Oliver, esq. in the name of Rous Peter, esq. Collector of Madura. The former consists of a kid, with two distinct well-formed heads upon one neck and body. The latter of two buffalo calves, about the full size at birth, adhering to each other and intimately connected along the whole course of the breast. The head and limbs of both appear to be pretty perfect; one is a little smaller than the other, but it does not appear that the monster could have ever had any locomotive power, excepting in a very limited degree.

*Nocturnal Increase of Sounds.*—Humboldt endeavours to account for the in-

crease of sounds during the night, from observing that the presence of the sun affects the propagation and intensity of sound by the obstacles opposed to its transmission by currents of air of different densities and partial undulation—the result of the unequal heating of various parts of the earth's surface. In air at rest, whether it be dry, or mixed with elastic vapours equally distributed through it, the sonorous undulation is propagated without difficulty. But when this air is crossed in every direction by small currents of a warmer temperature, the sonorous undulation divides into two waves, at the spot where there is the most sudden change in the density of the medium; thus producing partial echoes, which weaken the body of sound, because one of the sonorous waves is reflected back upon itself. The theory of these partitions of sonorous waves has been explained by M. Poisson.\* It is not, therefore, the motion of the passage of the particles of air from below upwards, nor the small oblique currents of this fluid that we consider as opposing, by impulse, the propagation of the sonorous waves. A stroke or impulse impressed on the surface of the liquid will form circles around the impinging centre, even when the liquid is in agitation. Several kinds of waves may cross in air, as well as in water, without interfering with each other; but the true cause of the less intensity of sound in the day-time appears to be the want of homogeneity in the elastic medium. There is at this time a sudden change of density throughout, produced by small currents of air, of a high temperature, rising from portions of the earth's surface that are unequally heated. The sonorous waves are then divided in the same manner as luminous rays are refracted, and form a *mirage* of sound wherever strata of air of unequal density are contiguous. A distinction must be kept between the *intensity* of sound or of light, and the *direction* of the sonorous or luminous wave. When these waves are propelled across strata of different densities two simultaneous effects will be produced—there will be a change in the direction of the wave, and extinction of light or sound. The reflexion that accompanies each refraction weakens the intensity of light; the separation of the sonorous wave causes partial echoes, and that portion which returns on itself becomes insensible to our ear, in weak

noises, at the spot where the density of the medium suddenly changes. In the *mirage* with double images, that which has undergone refraction contiguous to the earth is always weaker than the direct image. Strata of fluids, of very different density, may so alternate, that the primitive direction of the luminous or the sonorous ray will remain the same, but the intensity of the ray will be not the less weakened on that account. During the night the surface of the earth cools; the parts covered with grass, or with sand take the same temperature; the atmosphere is no longer crossed by currents of hot air, rising obliquely or vertically in every direction. The medium being now become more homogeneous, the sonorous wave passes with less difficulty, and the intensity of sound increases, as the separations of the sonorous waves and echoes become less frequent.

*Organic Remains.*—The quarries of marble whence the blocks are taken for the construction of the Plymouth breakwater are situated at Oreston, on the eastern shore of Catwater. They consist of one vast mass of compact close-grained marble; seams of clay, however, are interposed through the rock, in which there are also large cavities, some empty, and others partially filled with clay. In one of these caverns in the solid rock, fifteen feet wide, forty-five feet long, and twelve feet deep, nearly filled with compact clay, were found imbedded fossil bones belonging to the Rhinoceros and portions of the skeletons of three different animals, all of them in the most perfect state of preservation. The part of the cavity in which these bones were found was seventy feet below the surface of the solid rock, sixty feet horizontally from the edge of the cliff, and one hundred and sixty feet from the original edge by the side of the Catwater. Every side of the cave was solid rock: the inside had no incrustation of stalactite, nor was there any external communication through the rock in which it was imbedded, nor any appearance of an opening from above, being closed by infiltration.

*Natural History.*—*Rein Deer.*—Mr. Bullock has succeeded in bringing specimens of the rein-deer to this country, which may perhaps lead to the colonization of our mountain-forests with this interesting animal. While on a tour in Norway he procured a herd of twenty, the whole of which were killed by eating a poisonous plant that grew upon a small

\* Ann. de Chimie, t. 7.



island, on which they were placed for security previous to embarkation. He, however, was not to be driven from his object. He once more went into the interior, and bought another herd, twelve in number. These he not only succeeded in embarking in safety, but in bringing them alive and well to the Thames. Before relating the mishaps which befel them here, we may observe on the extraordinary sagacity they displayed in travelling. They were completely under the command of a leader or captain, who not only headed their march, but seemed, upon every difficulty, to issue his orders, which were promptly and implicitly obeyed. This was most remarkable when they came to the boat for embarkation. A new situation required a stronger exercise of instinct, approaching to reason, and of courage, than had previously been called forth. The herdsman, a Norwegian, got into the boat, and invited the captain of the deer to follow him. Generally obedient to his wishes, the noble animal approached, and put his foot from the pier into the vessel. It was the first unsteady ground he had ever trod, and he recoiled in alarm. Fresh invitations, and fresh investigations of the boat ensued; the whole herd looking on and watching these, to them, as well as to the human spectators, interesting proceedings. At last the captain felt assured; he entered the boat, and he trod upon and examined every plank. When fully satisfied, he uttered a kind of snort, and in three minutes the hitherto passive herd had bounded into and filled the boat. Nor was this all the wonderful display of animal intelligence: the vessel was overloaded, and, as he had intimated other things, he also intimated this to his followers; were we not assured of the fact we could hardly credit it; no sooner was this done, than the individual deer he appeared to address leaped into another boat. On arriving in the Thames, it unluckily happened that the Custom-house officer, at Gravesend, did not feel himself authorized to allow the deer to be landed. Before application could be made to the proper authorities in London, the majority of the poor herd fell victims to their confinement on shipboard. They began to die very fast, and eight of the twelve deer were thus destroyed. The remnant saved consists of a male and female, a fawn (since dead), and a male which has been cut. The latter is the captain, and the largest of the animals, being about ten hands high, and proportionally stout. The others are a

hand or two lower. Their fur is astonishingly thick, very fine, and delicately soft and warm. The horns branch in a singular and beautiful manner, and are entirely covered with a short fur. Those of the female form almost a perfect coronet, above a foot in height, and her head is of the most elegant shape. The captain's antlers are three feet in length; on one side branching from a single root, on the other having two branches bending forwards over the nose, issuing from the head with the main branch. The fawn has only two short protuberances. Their hoofs are very broad, and flexible between the divisions. This enables them to clamber up precipices and hang on rocks inaccessible to all other animals. Their speed is prodigious. They seem to be reconciled to hay as food; like brandy, which is administered as a medicine. Along with the deer Mr. B. has brought a native Laplander, his wife, and child. These beings are about four feet eight inches in height; the man being of the common size, the woman rather tall. The child is a curiosity in its way, and about five years old.

*Scottish-pearl.*—Mr. C. Murray, jeweller, in Perth, has in his possession a large and beautiful Scottish pearl, which was recently found in the Tay. It is supposed to be one of the finest ever found in Scotland; and hardly to be surpassed, either for size or beauty, by any oriental pearl.

*Geology of the Lizard.*—Professor Sedgwick states that the geological formation of the Lizard, within a section formed from the heights above Constantine to the mouth of the Helford river, and from thence to the old Lizard head, would exhibit a series of formations in the following order:—1. Granite, with an excess of mica at its junction with the slate.—2. Clay slate.—3. Clay slate associated with grey-wacke slate, and containing subordinate beds, in which a coarse conglomerate, common grey-wacke, and fine-grained sand-stone.—4. Serpentine, surmounted by granular diallage rock, and amorphous green-stone, passing into green-stone slate.—5. An extensive porphyritic formation, composed of diallage and hornblende.—6. Nearly compact masses formed of the same constituents, associated saussurite, diallage rock, green-stone porphyry, green-stone slate, and granular felspar; the several parts rarely presenting any appearance of stratification or order of super-position.—7. Green-stone slate.—8. Green-stone slate.—9. A formation apparently interlaced

with both green-stone slate and serpentine, and composed of chloritic slate (in one place associated with thin beds of mica slate), talcore slate, and felspathic slate. By way of conclusion, the Professor endeavoured to identify the serpentine of the Lizard with some foreign formations which appear among transition rocks.

*Analysis of the Vertibræ of the Orkney Animal.*—Dr. Leach communicated some time ago to the Wernerian Society the following analysis of one of the vertibræ of this large animal cast on the Island of Stronsa, and which has been ably described by Dr. Barclay in the first volume of the Memoirs of that Society. The analysis was made by Dr. John Davy.

	Longitudinal	Cellular	Fibrous
	Lamellæ.	Part.	Part.
Animal matter	45,5....	52,1.....	60
Earth	55,5....	47,9.....	40

*Natural History.*—A heavy shower of snails was reported to have fallen lately near Tockington, in Gloucestershire. Ground, to the extent of two acres, is said to have been covered with them. These supposed specimens of the sidereal system, were eagerly purchased by the curious and the credulous, who will probably be somewhat surprised to learn, that they may pick up bushels of similar rarities in favourable situations, any morning between the hours of four and six o'clock. The natural history of this snail is accurately given in Montague's *Testacea Britannica*. Its name is *Felix Virgata*; or *Zoned Snail Shell*. "It may be considered," he says, "as a local species; but is found in prodigious abundance in some sandy or barren stony situations, most plentifully near the coast; especially about Whitsand-bay, Cornwall, and in the South of Devonshire, where it is believed they contribute not a little to fatten sheep, the ground being covered with them." This snail occurs also abundantly in the neighbourhood of Bristol, and county of Somerset. On approaching heat they are observed to leave their hiding-place near the roots of grass, crawling upon the leaves and plants near it, and thus becoming visible to the superficial observer. From this remark of Montague, and the well-known fact that snails furnish much nourishing matter, it would be perhaps best for the farmer belonging to the field at Tockington to turn into it a flock of sheep, which would soon crush the snails in eating them with the grass, and they would doubtless improve thereby. In this phenomenon, the philosophic mind

will easily trace the provision of nature to render these snails (fattened near the roots of the succulent grass) a pasture, when parched by the rays of the sun, of a most nourishing nature to herbaceous animals. A similar circumstance occurred in the same field about three years ago.

*Roman Antiquities.*—The Roman antiquities which have been lately discovered at Castor, near Peterborough, have led some persons to suppose that the ancient Roman town of Durobrevæ, mentioned by Antoninus, was at that place. But it is differently laid down by almost every subsequent topographical writer on the subject; some placing it on the right, and others on the left bank of the river Vene. Camden, Bridges, and Morton, severally notice it, and have assigned it to the different stations of Castor, Water Newton, and a spot answering to what is at present known by the name of the Castles, on the right bank of the river below Chesterton in Huntingdonshire. Whether the city ever extended so far as to include all those places, it is probably now too late to determine; but from the discoveries lately made, no doubt can be entertained that an important part of it stood upon the ground now occupied by the village of Castor. It is probable that here stood the Prætorium, or residence of the principal officer, as the beautiful pavement composing the floor of some of the apartments laid open may lead us to infer; and it does not appear that pavements of a like description have ever been discovered at any of the other places above-mentioned. In an historical point of view, these discoveries, if encouraged and prosecuted, may lead to important results—first, with regard to the Prætorium; second, the Turris Exploratoria, which Morton conjectures to have been placed on Mill-hill; and third, the regular fort, on the right bank of the river below Chesterton. It is highly desirable that a part of the public money, voted to the support of the British Museum, should be laid out in the purchase of these interesting antiquities, which connect the history of England with that of that warlike people.—*Oxford Paper*.

*Egyptian Sarcophagus.*—The transport, the Dispatch, is arrived from Alexandria: it has on board several colossal pieces of antiquity, discovered by Mr. Belzoni in Egypt. The long-expected sarcophagus of alabaster has also arrived, which was found in the Egyptian tomb at Thebes. This rare piece of antiquity was brought over by a Turkish frigate.

## FOREIGN VARIETIES.

## FRANCE.

*Botany.*—The *Flore d'Oware et de Benin*, published by the widow of M. Pallissot de Beauvois, is an elegant work in folio, in twenty parts, each part containing from six to ten plates. The descriptions are exact and faithful delineations of all the new species of plants, discovered by the author, in those countries so little known, and which he was the first naturalist to visit. The singularity and beauty of the flowers, the brilliancy and variety of their colours, render it a work useful to botanists, artists, and persons of every description, curious in their researches into the beauties of nature. To the Flora is attached an account of the insects of Africa and the United States of America, in fifteen parts, with most interesting delineations of the insects.

Morghen has engraved the picture of M. Girard, at Paris, called, *Les Trois Ages*, in which he has displayed all the talent which renders his name so justly celebrated among engravers: it is considered one of the finest specimens from his graver.

The ruins of a Roman theatre have been laid open lately at Mendeure, in the department of Doubs, and the antiquaries are busied in ascertaining its dimensions, and conjecturing what town it belonged to, as the cornices and ornaments found near it, prove it was not a temporary erection for the entertainment of the Roman soldiery.

*Antiquities.*—M. Tedenat, son of the French Consul at Alexandria, well known for his discoveries in Upper Egypt, has landed at Marseilles, with a valuable collection of antiquities from that celebrated region. He ascended to the first cataracts of the Nile, and visited the famous city with a hundred gates. He has caused excavations to be made in the granite mountain, in the vicinity of the ruins of that place, which is situated in the front of the great temple. He found remarkably fine mummies and manuscripts on papyrus of exquisite brightness, and in perfect preservation. It is supposed that finer specimens of the kind are not to be found in any collection in the world. It was on the mountain of Gournna that he procured the most precious relics. He had the singular good fortune to discover a thick rope (cable) made of the fibrous substances of the

palm-tree, which had been used for the purpose of lowering into a pit the bodies of the rich, which were afterwards deposited in catacombs hewn out of the granite side of the mountain, at the depth of 60 fathoms (brasses). These pits seemed destined to conceal the tombs in the interior; and now, in order to get at them, it is necessary to hew away at random. The sepulchral chambers of Gournna, present a work of the greatest perfection with regard to the hieroglyphic figures, as well as to the bas-reliefs executed *en saillie*, which cover all the interior walls. Let us judge of the patience, the perseverance, the tools, and the talents of the Egyptian artists, who used to penetrate to the very bowels of the earth to form everlasting monuments; and of the power and resources of the Kings, who, not satisfied with having raised those lofty pyramids, which for many thousands of years have withstood the ravages of time, and astonish us by their magnificence, have caused to be excavated a mountain of more than thirty leagues in extent, for the purpose of depositing mummies, and to vanquish, as it were, the immutable laws of nature, which have an uniform tendency to destroy the materiality of the body. The sequel of this interesting document has been suppressed by the censors of the press! M. Tedenat has sent the result of his researches to Paris, and will soon return to Egypt. The Academy of Marseilles has enrolled him among its members.

*Gymnotus Electricus.*—A *gymnotus electricus*, or electric eel, lately arrived alive, and in good health, from Surinam, at the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris. The savans and naturalists were all in motion, and hastened to see with their own eyes and touch with their own hands this living electrical machine. The greater number were satisfied with a single touch and consequent shock; but one doctor, either urged by a greater zeal for science, or governed by a more insatiable curiosity, resolved to try the utmost extent of the animal's powers, and seized it with both his hands, but had quickly reason to repent his temerity, for he immediately felt a rapidly repeated series of the most violent and successively increasing shocks, which forced him to caper about in the most extraordinary manner, and to utter the most piercing screams from the agony that he felt. He then fell into

convulsions, in consequence of which his muscles became so contracted, or from some strange property in the fish, it became impossible to detach the animal from his grasp. In this situation he remained a considerable time, and would in all probability have expired under the agony of his sensations, if some one of the persons present had not suggested the plunging of his hands in water, when the eel immediately dropped off. He (the doctor) has been since most dangerously ill.

*Hydrogen explosion.*—A dreadful accident occurred on the 9th August, in the department of Saône et Loire. A considerable mass of sulphurated hydrogen gas had accumulated in a coal-mine during a suspension of the works. The workmen, on the renewal of their labour, had descended the mine to the depth of 550 feet, when a loud explosion took place, and a column of fire was seen to rise 52 feet above the entrance to the pit. Seventeen men, fourteen of whom left families, were the victims of this fatal catastrophe.

*Hydrophobia.*—A series of experiments have recently been made at the Veterinary school, in Paris, relative to the cure of hydrophobia. The object in view was, to confirm the efficacy of a specific imported from Italy, which, it is expected, will not only act as a preservative immediately after the bite, but will also operate as a cure even after the fatal symptoms have appeared. The result of these experiments is not yet ascertained.

*Royal Institute of France.*—*Sitting of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, for the distribution of the Prizes proposed for the present Year.*—The subject of one of these prizes was, “to inquire into the state of the government and legislation of France, at the accession of St. Louis to the throne; and to shew what were the effects of the institutions of that prince at the close of his reign.” The prize was divided between M. Arthur Beugnot, and M. P. Miguet, both advocates. The subject of the second prize was, “to compare the existing monuments of the ancient empire of Persia and Chaldea, whether edifices, bas-reliefs, statues, inscriptions, amulets, coins, engraved stones, cylinders, &c., with the religious doctrines and allegories in the *Zendavesta*, and with the information transmitted to us by the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and Oriental writers, on the opinions and customs of the Chaldeans and Persians.” The Academy was of opinion, that none of the memoirs sent for competition fulfilled all the

conditions requisite for obtaining this prize. The subject for the prize to be adjudged in July, 1822, is, “to investigate from historical monuments, and principally from those of the north of Europe, the causes of the numerous emigrations of the people known under the general name of Normans, and to trace the history of their incursions and establishments throughout the whole extent of Gaul.” The subject of another prize to be adjudged in July, 1823, is, “to examine the state of the Jews in France, from the commencement of the fifth century to the close of the sixth, under the different relations of civil law, commerce, and literature.” These two last-mentioned prizes will each be a gold medal, worth 1,500 francs.

*The Parisian Council of Health* has just published the result of its labours during 1820. Among the discoveries which have particularly attracted attention, are, a fermented liquor called Claret, extremely refreshing and economical, and calculated to be a substitute for beer and cider; and, a liquor for keeping eggs fresh for the space of a year. The aid administered to drowning and suffocating persons, last year presented the most satisfactory results; of sixty drowning persons forty-seven have been restored to animation. It is expected that the loss of human life will be still further diminished on the adoption of the new plan of stationing well-trained Newfoundland dogs, under the guidance of intelligent keepers, along the banks of the Seine. A new method of ventilating theatres and crowded rooms, has, on the recommendation of the Council, been introduced at the Opera. By this new plan, the air may be continually renewed without lowering the temperature, which may always be regulated according to the season and the number of spectators.

*Chinese Picture Book.*—The “*Révue Encyclopédique*” gives an account of a Chinese work, the title of which is, *San-tsae-too-hurey*; i. e. a collection of designs, engraved after the three kingdoms of science, on heaven, earth, and man. It consists of 64 vols. 8vo. It is generally called by the Europeans, the Chinese Encyclopædia, though it is only a collection of drawings, with short descriptions. The author is Wang-Hung-Chow, a distinguished Chinese writer, under the reign of Wan-Leih (about the year 1600). It was about this time that European missionaries first came to China; the work mentions European muskets. The author was assisted in it


by his son. The subjects are arranged in the following order: 1st. Astronomy. 2d. Geography. 3rd. Portraits of remarkable persons, and of the various tribes of each region. 4th. The mysteries of the Cyclus and of the Pa-Kwa. 5th. Architecture. 6th. Household furniture, implements of agriculture, horticulture, fishery, and war. 7th. Anatomy. 8th. Dress. 9th. Chess, and other games. 10th. Ancient Chinese characters. 11th. The botany and natural history of various countries. 12th. Boxing and fencing. 13th. Hewing. 14th. Dancing. 15th. Various positions and secrets for improving health and prolonging life. 16th. Bull-baiting, cock-fighting, and other pleasures of that kind. 17th. Coins, and engraved silver pieces.

## GERMANY.

*The Morgenblatt für gebildete Stände* is a literary publication, established in Germany, very highly esteemed. The Editor is M. De Cotta, a member of the Chamber of Deputies at Wurtemberg, and one of the principals in a large book-selling establishment in that country. From the extensive correspondence of M. Cotta, a number of original articles are furnished to the publication from foreign countries: it also gives the substance of modern English and French literature. The Fine Arts are a distinguishing feature, but treated rather too profoundly. Müllner, so well known as a German poet, is editor of the literary supplement to this work. His tragedies of *Yngurd*, and the *Albainaise*, though well received, do not justify him in perpetually writing about himself. Schiller and Goëthe have never said half so much about their immortal works, as M. Müllner about these two dramatic pieces. The supplements of the *Morgenblatt* are for ever speaking of him and his two dramas.

*Numismatology.* (Extract of a Letter from Dr. Sickler.)—"I have great pleasure in acquainting you, that we possess in this neighbourhood a collection of coins, which may be called unique in its kind. Mr. Von Donop, Vice Chancellor in Meiningen, has now in his hands the whole collection of silver coins found in Jersey, amounting to nearly a thousand. Among these, there are scarcely 80 totally illegible, but 300 in perfect preservation, and about 200 with characters which do not so much resemble the old Irish alphabet, as they are remarkably similar to the Sanscrit. Besides this, we find upon these coins several

ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics: among others, in particular, the +, the ⊕, i. e. the sacred *Tau*, sometimes standing alone, sometimes inclosed in a circle,

the spiral , the half globe with rays issuing from it, &c. I think I may justly assert, or at least hope, that these coins will most probably, when they have been carefully and judiciously studied, throw great light not only upon Celtic antiquity, but also upon Germany, and the whole North of Europe. I shall not fail to communicate, in due time, farther accounts of this most valuable collection, which has hitherto been kept in England, and, as it were, buried a second time."

## PRUSSIA.

*Vaccination.*—The festival in honour of Dr. Jenner, to whom mankind are indebted for the discovery of vaccination, was lately celebrated at Berlin by a superb banquet. All the faculty in the city were present, together with several functionaries and statesmen. The counsellor of state, M. Hufeland, presented, at the close of the banquet, lists of the children who had been vaccinated in Prussia during the year 1819; and the result was, that upwards of 400,000 children had been inoculated within that period.

The Second number of the *Neue Berliner Monatschrift für Philosophie Literatur und Kunst*; zweites Heft, or the new periodical collection of Philosophy, Literature, and the Arts, published at Berlin, is written with great warmth, and censures severely all those who would make the mind take a retrograde march in knowledge. At the commencement it makes a violent attack upon M. Schlegel. It also states, that M. Schlegel has founded Sanscrit characters at the expense of four francs each; and after much money has been expended, no good result will be obtained, but the power of gleaning among Indian literature. This is making M. Schlegel pay, in his character of Orientalist, for his errors of another character, and can hardly be supported, in truth and justice. A second article by M. Cuvé, is entitled, *the actual State of Philosophy, and its importance at the present time*. The author supports the philosophical principles of Professor Hegel, which he develops with clearness: his definitions are satisfactory, and he excites much interest in his historical views. There is also a detailed account in the same work



of the objects of art in Berlin, and some lively pieces on other subjects. The work has already obtained great success, and holds out much promise of future excellence.

A Journal, called *Der Zuschauer*, in imitation of the Spectator, has been established at Berlin.

#### ITALY.

Rome, July 1821.—The Vatican Library has lately received a considerable addition of Egyptian antiquities. Among these are ten epitaphs, one of which is of the seventh or eighth century. A more modern, and very interesting one, is of the twelfth century, containing a genealogy, probably unique in its kind, of seventeen ancestors of the deceased in the direct ascending line. The most remarkable works of sculpture are —

1st. Three large sarcophagi of black basalt, bordered with hieroglyphics. This very hard stone is wrought with almost incredible skill, both with respect to the design and precision of the chisel. The sarcophagi were the outside coverings of three coffins, of sycamore wood, in which the bodies of eminent persons were preserved. None of this kind have hitherto been seen in Rome.

2d. The colossal head of a man, of red granite, covered with the usual sacred veil, resembling the Isis of the Capitol, with ornaments in good preservation, painted in different colours; it is part of an entire figure, intended for the lid of a coffin.

3d. The figure of a priest, clothed in a robe, and sitting on the ground, of whitish alabaster.

4th. The torso of an Egyptian divinity, of an unknown and very beautiful kind of marble. The workmanship is in a very elegant style, and well preserved.

5th. One of the large entire colossuses which stood at the gate of a temple at Carnac, near Thebes, ornamented with a number of hieroglyphics, 18 palms high, and mentioned in the great work of the French Institute upon Egypt.

*Education in Italy.*—The Lancasterian system has been introduced into many of the principal cities and towns of the Italian Peninsula, such as Naples, Milan, Brescia, Valenza on the Po, Rivoli, &c. and schools on this plan are now establishing both at Genoa and Rome.

*Gothic Literature.* — *Ulphilæ partium meditarum in Ambrosianis Palimpsestis ab Angelo Maio repertarum Specimen*, &c. 4to. pp. xxiv and xxxvi.—Before M. Maio left Milan to go and fill the office of li-

brarian at the Vatican, an office which he had justly merited by his eminent services to literature, he published at Milan some fragments of the Holy Scriptures, translated in the 4th century into the Mæso Gothic language, by Bishop Ulphilas. He took M. Ch. Oct. de Castiglione to assist him in this labour, and their work, though composed of only a few pages, merits the more attention, as it is the first time that Italians have turned their attention to a department of literature which seemed reserved for the learned of the North of Europe. The editors of these fragments of Ulphilas, have successfully executed their task, and shewn great knowledge of Gothic grammar. Ulphilas translated the whole of the Scriptures into the Mæso Gothic language. A celebrated MS. now at Upsal, written in letters of silver, on purple vellum, and called, on account of this magnificence, *Codex Argenteus*, contains a great part of the four Evangelists. Several editions of it have been published. Knittel has also published five chapters of the Epistle of St. Paul to the Romans, from a Palimpsest MS. which he discovered in the library at Wolfenbützel. Hitherto this was all that we knew of the version of Ulphilas. The work of Messrs. Maio and Castiglione has added to these a fragment of the second chapter of Esdras, several verses of chapters 4, 6, 8, 7, of Nehemiah; some parts of the Gospel of St. Matthew, which are wanting in the *Codex Argenteus*, and some rather considerable portions of the Epistles of St. Paul to the Philippians, to Titus, and to Philemon. There are also some fragments of a homily, and some portions of an Almanack. The learned Milanese have added to the Gothic version, a literal Latin translation, accompanied by the Greek text: there are notes at the foot of the pages, and the little volume is terminated by a glossary of Gothic words, hitherto unknown, which occur in these fragments. M. Maio has made these discoveries in five Palimpsest MSS. which were transferred from the monastery of Bobbio, to the Ambrosian library, and in which the Gothic version is covered by a Latin writing of a later date. The preface of the editors describes those MSS. investigates their age, gives an abridgment of the history of the Gothic, and proves, that though Ulphilas was an Arian, his version contains nothing that is not orthodox.

The Abbé Simeon Assemani died lately at Padua, aged 69. He was born at

Tripoli in Syria, and was brought up at Rome, where his family was naturalized. Having taken up his residence at Padua, he became professor of Oriental languages in the university there. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences, Letters, and Arts, and also of the Royal Institute. His works are numerous, and much esteemed for their learning.

#### DENMARK.

In the kingdom of Denmark there were born in 1820, 32,376 children, among whom 3,089 were natural children. The number of deaths was 23,532. At Copenhagen the births were 2,225, including 852 natural children; the deaths, 1162.

#### AMERICA.

*Census.*—The following is from an American Paper:—

Census.	1800.	1810.	1820.
Connecticut	251,002	261,942	273,248
New York	526,050	939,049	1,379,989
New Jersey	211,149	245,562	277,575
Pennsylvania	602,363	810,091	1,046,844
Delaware -	64,270	72,674	72,749
Maryland -	340,704	380,346	407,300

*Natural History.*—“ A pelican was killed lately in Washington, Augusta county, (Alabama,) and a distance of 250 miles from the sea, which measures nine feet from the extremity of one wing to that of another, six feet from the end of the tail to the point of the bill, which is 14 inches long; and the pouch or bag connected with the under part of it, is large enough to contain three or four gallons. The body is shaped much like that of a goose, but a little more elongated towards the neck, and being thickly covered with feathers, appears to be about three times as large, though, from its apparent famished state, and the extreme thinness of its bones, the whole bird weighed but 18 pounds. Its tail is shorter than that of a goose, and its plumage white, except the extremities of the wings from the last joints, outward, which are black. The skin of the bird is preserved.”

*Antarctic Land.*—“ The large islands of South Shetland, which have been discovered, are five in number. One has been denominated Livingston's Island—another Robert's. Some of the harbours are very good; vessels in them being land-locked. Of the three first months of the present year, the mildest experienced there was March—but the seals had mostly retired to the water. A so-

litary spot or two of something like grass were the only marks of vegetation. No field ice was seen, but innumerable islands were floating about. The flesh of the young seals was often eaten, and was not disagreeable. The remains of the seals were generally left on the beach, after the skins were taken off—but if convenient, probably much oil might be made.”—*American Sentinel*.

*A Curiosity.*—“ Among the additions just made to Mitchell's collection, is a letter from the Chippewa tribe of Indians to the Sioux, with the answer of the Sioux to the Chippewas, done during the summer of 1820. Both are executed with the point of a knife, or some other hard body, upon the bark of the birch-tree.—They are examples of picture-writing, bordering upon the symbolic or hieroglyphic, and shew the manner in which the Aborigines of North America communicate their ideas at the present day. After having served the purpose for which they were intended, they were procured by Capt. Douglass, from the banks of the Mississippi, where they had been placed by their authors, and brought home by that gentleman as specimens of the way pursued by those people to transact their public business.”

*Geology.*—In sinking some wells near Circleville, in the State of Ohio, at a place called Redgville, on the shores of the Scioto, human bones and skulls have been found at different depths, where they could not have been deposited by the hands of men. At the depth of 22 feet, many mammoth teeth have also been met with, weighing from nine to twelve pounds each, near the Scioto, evidently proving that the spot where they lay was once inundated. Beds of flints rounded by the action of water, were discovered 17 feet under the surface. Mr. Atwater, of Circleville, has preserved these remains, all which tend to prove that the American soil is a vast deposit of alluvious matter, like that now rising and forming on the plains on each side the Mississippi, towards the lower part of that river particularly, and this deposit seems to be a vast cemetery of animals that existed in unknown ages.

*The American Geological Society* proceeds in its researches with activity. The first meeting was held in January 1820, Colonel Gibbs being Vice-President; and its exertions promise to furnish, from time to time, rich treats to the lovers of that interesting science.

## SPAIN.

Last August the Spanish Academy proposed two subjects for prizes, which have been awarded during the present year. The first was, a discourse in honour of the king's taking the oath of the constitution; and the second was a poem, descriptive of the high degree of prosperity and greatness which the Spanish nation must inevitably attain under the new regime.

## AFRICA.

*Sierra Leone, Dec. 16.*—The ascertainment of the source of the Niger, near to our colony, or of a stream which can be navigated to a junction with that great river at or about Bammakoo, would, by the common course of trade, even in the imperfect state in which trade is carried on in Africa, place in the hands of the colonists the benefit of supplying European commodities to all the nations on the banks of the river through an immense range of its course. All the productions of the country which are given in return for the articles imported would come hither, and these are the most valuable productions of Africa.

Information collected from liberated negroes, brought originally from the vicinity of the place to be visited, has led the persons who conversed with those negroes to conclude, that the source to be discovered there is close to the source of the river Caramanca, which is the southern boundary of the colony. It was supposed, therefore, that the shortest course to arrive at the object would be by tracing the Caramanca upwards. By this, or by some other direct course, a much nearer communication with Bammakoo may be established at a future time; but at present it would be better to proceed through Foutah Jallon; for in that way there is some intimation of a known path, and the influence of the Foulahs could give protection. In the other line—the way itself, and the dispositions of the people, would be altogether matter of experiment; consequently we must, on the principles of prudence and practicability which have governed all our reasonings on this subject, revert to the propriety of establishing a communication with Teembo, and a good understanding with the Foulah chiefs, before any ulterior enterprise shall be undertaken from the colony.

According to an observation taken by Park at Marraboo, a little farther down the course of the Niger than Bammakoo, the river flowing eastward, the latitude of that place would be about 12 deg. 30

min. North. The latitude of Teembo is about 10 deg. North; that of Port Logo probably about the same as the latitude of Sierra Leone—we will say nearly 8 deg. 30 min. Thus Bammakoo would be about four degrees more to the northward, and Teembo one degree and a half:—the difference of longitude we are not enabled to calculate; but as Teembo is stated to be distant ten days' journey, or about 200 miles from Port Logo, we may conceive the excess above the difference of latitude to be in an easterly line; Bammakoo will probably be in the same proportion east as well as north of Teembo. The fountain of the river to be ascertained is to be supposed ten days' journey from Teembo; and the way thence to Bammakoo, partly by land and partly by water, ten days' journey more; thus thirty days' travelling would be sufficient to arrive at Bammakoo. The return would not require so much time. Allowing for accidents and delays, voluntary as well as involuntary, the whole expedition, out and home, may be accomplished in four months. We hope to see the time when it will be done in one month.

With respect to the supposition that the Niger passes into the Nile, the information obtained in the colony by inquiries among Africans brought from the borders of the Niger, as far as Housa and Bornou, is against that supposition. It must be admitted, that this information is very indistinct and indecisive; for Africans at best are but confined travellers, and by no means acute observers; and those who are sold into slavery are to be generally regarded as by no means of the first class of their respective nations. But the chief priest of Dallah Mahammadoo's settlement on the Bullom shore, opposite this town, who has travelled from the shores of the Red Sea, on the borders of Egypt, through Housa, and who appears a very correct, as well as a very intelligent man, declares that he did not pass any large river until he came to the Niger, on his way hither from Housa. According to the supposition in the extract from *The Quarterly Review*, he should have crossed it as he passed toward the junction with the Nile: he thinks the Niger flows into the Red Sea. The communications obtained from this person are very interesting; we hope his Majesty's government may order the publication of them, together with the other similar tracts collected in the office of the colonial secretary.

## RURAL ECONOMY.

*A Method of constructing Beehives of Wood, to resist the severest Cold.*—So many are the inconveniences connected with using beehives of straw, that apirians have had recourse to wood in constructing them, with considerable advantage. But they may be so made as to resist the cold during winter, and the heat of summer, without thatching. Let us suppose a hive made of wood, of whatever shape, is twelve inches diameter; then, let another hive of the same material be made two, or two and a half inches larger; place the one within the other, and fill up the space left by the difference of size with powdered charcoal, hard rammed down; nail a fillet of wood at the bottom, to connect the two hives, and to prevent any of the charcoal falling out, or damp ascending through the coating, which would destroy, in some measure, its non-conducting power. The bee-door edges must be secured in the same manner. By this plan you have (out of sight) a non-conductor more powerful than straw, at all times possessing its non-conducting property, which the straw only has when *dry*; and no harbour made for vermin of any kind. It is proper here to state, that great care must be taken to have the charcoal put into its place in as dry a state as possible. Should charcoal not be to be had, any other non-conductor of heat may be used, as dry sawdust, chopped straw, feathers, &c.; but the charcoal is to be preferred, not only as better suited from its most powerfully resisting the transmission of heat, but as less liable to absorb moisture, and so destroying that power. As the coating prevents the transmission of the internal heat of the insects in summer, this will tend to raise the temperature too high for the health of the bees. This inconvenience may be obviated by a small perforation made through the entire hive at one of the corners, immediately under the projecting part of the roof. To prevent any of the charcoal being moved, a tube must be inserted as long as the thickness of the entire hive, and a plug made to fit it of the same length; and when the ventilation is used, care must be taken that no light be perceptible by the insects, which may be effected either by partially withdrawing the plug, or hanging over the hole, at a *little distance* from the outside of the hive, a piece of black cloth. Perhaps two such ventilating holes may be

required; but experience must determine this. The double hives now recommended may be used by those who think them *too heavy*, merely as cases for the hives which may be in use; removing the covers or cases when any operation is to be performed on the hive.—*Edin. Phil. Journal.*

*Various Articles for fattening Swine*—Skimmed-milk and pea, oat, or barley-meal, rank first in point of excellence, with respect to the quality of the flesh, milk-fed pork is very superior to any other description, not only in delicacy of flavour, but in substance and weight, none weighing so heavy, in proportion, as the milk-fed animal. Hence the bacon of the dairy-counties is superior.—Milk will fatten pigs entirely, without the aid of any other food, a practice sometimes in the dairies.—Corn-fed pork is next in value, peas, oats, and barley being the best-adapted grain.—Bean-fed pork is hard, ill-flavoured, and indigestible; potatoe-fed, is loose, insipid, weighs light, and wastes much in cookery. To mix potatoes in the food of fattening pigs is deceptive, deteriorating the pork in exact proportion. Hence the Irish pork and bacon are generally inferior to the English, and the market-price so in proportion. The inferiority was, some years since, stated at three ounces per pound upwards, by an eminent dealer in Irish provisions.—Clover-fed pork is yellow, unsubstantial, and ill-tasted; fattened on acorns, it is hard, light, and unwholesome: on oil-cake, seeds, or chandler's graves, it becomes loose, greasy, and little better than carrion; on butchers' offal, luscious, rank, and full of gravy, but of a strong and disgusting scent. Compared with the general consumption of pork, the real dairy-fed meat bears a very small proportion, and the sale of it in the Metropolis is in very few hands, always commanding a superior price. In some parts of France they skin their pigs intended for fresh meat.

*Potatoe-fattening.*—The following instance of the value of the potatoe in the fattening of cattle, is deserving of notice:—twenty-one acres were planted with potatoes, from the produce of which forty fat beasts have been kept from the first week in February to the present time; also, seven cows, many pigs, &c. There still remains sufficient for the beasts for three weeks to come, and seed

for twenty-one acres. The gentleman who made the experiment, considers one acre of potatoes equal to two of turnips, with this advantage, that when the potatoe begins to germ, it is even more nutritious than when first taken out of the ground. The beasts average fifty stone : cost per acre 40s.

*Melons.*—A melon, "the large netted cantelope," was cut on the 10th ult. at Denby Grange, the seat of Sir J. L. Kaye, Bart. which weighed one stone four pounds (14 lbs. to the stone); the circumference was two feet six inches; measure lengthways two feet ten and a half; the eatable depth of the slice was full two inches and a half, and the flavour of a very superior quality.

*Extraordinary Pear-tree.*—There is now at the White Swan, in Hyde-street, in the suburbs of Winchester, a pear-tree known by the name of Brown Berry, which has grown most luxuriantly, its top branches being nearly twenty feet high. It blossomed in its usual way in May last, and the fruit of that bloom is nearly in perfection; in June it bloomed again, and this fruit kernalled, and is now on the tree nearly the size of a pullet's egg; in July it bloomed again, and this fruit is now about the size of a walnut; and in August the bloom hangs in clusters of five and six, which are kerning about the size of peas; a circumstance scarcely ever known before.

*Gooseberry.*—Mr. Stringer, of Congleton, in Cheshire, produced, at a gooseberry-show there, the prize-gooseberry, which measured five inches and an eighth in circumference, and weighed 21 pennyweights and 12 grains.

*Soot Manure.*—This manure is to be met with in all the towns of the kingdom, at a stated price, usually rising from 6d. to 1s. a bushel. It is as powerful in its operations as any other body to be met with, owing to its consisting of particles very finely divided, and to its being full of oleaginous and volatile alkaline materials. By far the most beneficial use of it is that of sowing over wheat in the spring. When the young crop turns yellow, or is otherwise sickly and backward, forty or fifty bushels an acre of soot will seldom fail of changing it to a healthy green colour. It is also beneficial on meadows, on which it has been compared with pigeon's dung, and found to exceed it: most so on soils which are tolerably stored with the food of plants. The most advantageous use to which either can be applied, is as a top-dressing to wheat in the spring. Forty or fifty bushels are a common

quantity, but sixty or seventy would be better; and where to be had at 4d. a bushel, eighty will not be too expensive a dressing.

*Chopped Straw as Manure.*—Sir H. Davy says, "Dry straw of wheat, oats, barley, beans, and peas, and spoiled hay, or any other similar kind of dry vegetable matter, is in all cases useful manure. In general, such substances are made to ferment before they are employed, though it may be doubted whether the practice should be indiscriminately adopted. There can be no doubt that the straw of different crops, immediately ploughed into the ground, affords nourishment to plants: but there is an objection to this method of using straw, from the difficulty of burying long straw, and from its rendering the husbandry foul. When straw is made to ferment, it becomes a more manageable manure; but there is likewise, on the whole, a great loss of nutritive matter. More manure is, perhaps, supplied for a single crop; but the land is less improved than it would be, supposing the whole of the vegetable matter could be finely divided and mixed with the soil. It is usual to carry straw, that can be employed for no other purpose, to the dunghill to ferment and decompose; but it is worth experiment, whether it may not be more economically applied when chopped small by a proper machine, and kept dry till it is ploughed in for the use of a crop. In this case, though it would decompose much more slowly, and produce less effect at first, yet its influence would be much more lasting."

*Ploughing-match.*—At the ploughing-match on Tuesday, the 18th inst. for the prizes given by the Bath and West of England Society, the four successful ploughmen did their after-acre in a masterly style, in two hours and thirteen minutes, two hours and eighteen minutes, two hours and nineteen minutes, and two hours and twenty-one minutes.

*Potatoes.*—A gentleman residing near Sherborne, who has this year adopted the plan of planting potatoes at the distance of a foot from each other, a few days since dug up a single root, which produced an increase of no less than thirty-seven, twenty-seven of which were remarkably large.

*Peach.*—Last week, there was taken from the hot-house of Mrs. Graham, of Richardby, a peach, which measured 10½ inches in circumference, and weighed upwards of a pound.



## USEFUL ARTS.

*Important Discovery.*—Mr. Lester has discovered a simple method for letting the hydrogen gas out of coal-mines before it becomes explosive. He asserts that all coal strata produce this gas when exposed to atmospheric air; that he has visited many mines that are not liable to explosion, which arises from their peculiar situation in the earth. He has found that all coal-mines, whose entrance is betwixt the horizontal line, and the angle of forty-five degrees, are not liable to the accumulation of hydrogen, the cause of which he proves from a law of nature in the gravitation of fluids. The explosion of hydrogen in a coal-mine, he calls the ferocious rage of a fiery dragon—the safety-lamp a muzzle to the dragon, which too often leads the miner to his destruction, as it induces him to work where the hydrogen has accumulated. The lamp not affording him sufficient light to shew the fissures of the falling coal, tempts him to remove the gauze, by which not only himself, but his fellow-workmen are immolated in a moment.

*The Terpodion.*—A musical instrument of an entirely novel description, has lately arrived in London. The instrument has excited a high degree of interest on the continent; and the inventor, Mr. Buschmann, has obtained the most flattering testimonials of approbation from many celebrated musical characters in Germany; and it is represented by those who have heard it in this country, as being a very delightful instrument, combining the sweetness of the flute and clarionet with the energy of the horn and bassoon, and yielding a full and rich harmony, resembling an orchestra of wind instruments.

*Naptha.*—Lamps, supplied by artificial *naptha*, or essential oil of tar, produced in the making of gas from coals, under Lord Cochrane's patent, are rapidly making their way. The brilliant and penetrating light which they afford gives satisfaction wherever they have been tried.

*Receipt for preserving Milk.*—The following method of preserving milk at sea during the longest voyage, and in the warmest climate, equally sweet as when it was first drawn from the cow, ought to be more generally known:—Provide a quantity of pint or quart bottles (new ones are perhaps the best); they must be perfectly sweet and clean, and likewise

very dry before they are made use of. Instead of drawing the milk from the cow into the pail, as usual, it is to be milked into the bottles: as soon as any of them are filled sufficiently, they should be immediately well corked with the very best corks, in order to keep out the external air, and fastened tight with packthread or wire, as the corks in bottles which contain cider generally are. Then on the bottom of an iron or copper boiler spread a little straw, on that lay a row of the bottles filled with milk, with some straw betwixt each to prevent them from breaking, and so on alternately, until the boiler has got a sufficient quantity in; then fill it up with cold water. Heat the water gradually until it begins to boil; and as soon as that is perceivable, draw the fire: the bottles must remain undisturbed in the boiler until they are quite cold; then take them out, and afterwards pack them in hampers, either with straw or sawdust, and stow them in the coolest part of the ship. Several years since, the writer tasted some milk on board a Swedish or Danish ship in the harbour of Liverpool, which had been carried twice to the West Indies and back to Denmark. The Captain said it was milked into the bottles at Copenhagen upwards of eighteen months previous to that time; it was as sweet, or more so (we imagined), than when first milked from the cow. The perpetual motion of the sea, in time, improves milk equally as much as it does Madeira wine.

*New Machinery.*—M. Kuhaiewsky, of Warsaw, has produced the following inventions.—1. *A Threshing Machine*, very simple in its construction, durable, economic, and not expensive; and is likewise superior to every contrivance hitherto formed for this purpose, being the only one that injures neither the stalk nor the grain in separating the former from the latter. The machine consists of several wheels, two of which (one at either end) are furnished with forty-eight flails: these are put in motion by one man as he walks to and fro within the machine.—2. *A Sawing Mill*, also worked by a single person, without any assistance from water.—3. *An Astronomical Watch*, which indicates the difference of time in the principal places in different parts of the globe: this has been accepted as a present by the Emperor Alexander, who has sent M. Kuhai-

ewsky, in return, a magnificent snuff-box, and has assigned him a sum to enable him to continue his labours.

*Table Ice.*—M. Hemptinne, of Brussels, has shewn, that ice for summer use should be taken from the river on a very cold day, and be exposed on the following night to the open air, till its temperature is in equilibrio with the cold of the atmosphere. It should be then placed in the ice-house, about six o'clock in the morning, when the air becomes warmer. In order to prove the advantages of this method, he supposes that two ice-houses have been filled with ice, one with ice at  $32^{\circ}$ , and the other with ice at  $14^{\circ}$ . When a sixth part of the ice at  $32^{\circ}$  is melted, the ice at  $14^{\circ}$  will be untouched, but its temperature will have risen to  $32^{\circ}$ . One-sixth part of the whole, therefore, has been saved by laying it up at a low temperature.

*Horizontorium.*—This instrument affords a pleasing optical illusion, and was invented by a person named Shires. The illusion is produced by the picture of a castle, projected on a horizontal plane, whence its name is derived. The picture is laid flat on the table, with the light on the left of the spectator. In front there is a small perpendicular parchment sight, with a groove in it, to which the eye is applied, and the effect is, that the whole appears to be a solid building; the walls of the castle, the rim of a well, &c. &c. being, in every respect, like a model, instead of a coloured horizontal projection. By removing the candle to the floor, that which was a sun-light becomes a moon-light scene. The illusion, though very pretty, in its principles is not entirely new.

*Newly-invented Boat.*—*North Berwick.* An invention hitherto unknown here has lately attracted the attention of a numerous assemblage of spectators. A boat manned by four men, proceeded from this harbour to Canty-bay, a distance of two miles, and, after refreshing the crew, proceeded round the bass-rock, and returned about a quarter past nine, having performed their voyage in the space of an hour and a quarter, gross time, being upwards of six miles; the whole without either sails, oars, or steam apparatus. The invention is entirely that of a respectable mill-wright, who expects a patent before he publishes the means of impulsion.

*Congreve Rockets.*—These rockets have been found to answer perfectly well for killing whales in the Polar Sea. A letter from Captain Scoresby, dated the 24th

of June last, and forwarded from lat. 74. 40. announces their complete success.

*Aquatic Travelling.*—Mr. Bader, counsellor of mines at Munich, some years ago invented what he termed an aquatic sledge, constructed on such a principle that it might be impelled and guided on the water by the rider himself, without any other aid. The first public experiment was made with this machine on the 29th of August, 1810, before the royal family at Nymphenburgh, with complete success. It is described as consisting of two hollow canoes, or pontoons, eight feet long, made of sheet copper, closed on all sides, joined to each other in a parallel direction, at the distance of six feet, by a light wooden frame. Thus joined, they support a seat resembling an arm-chair, in which the rider is seated, and impels and steers the sledge by treading two large pedals before him. Each of these pedals is connected with a paddle, fixed perpendicularly in the after-part of the machine behind the seat, and in the interval between the two pontoons. In front of the seat stands a small table, on which he may read, write, draw, or eat and drink. His hands being at perfect liberty, he may even play an instrument, load and fire a gun, or do whatever he pleases. Behind the seat is a leathern bag, to hold any thing he may want in his excursion. It is evident that this machine must be admirably calculated for taking sketches of aquatic scenery, as also for the diversion of shooting water-fowl, in which case the sportsman conceals himself behind a slight skreen of branches, or rushes, so as to approach the birds unperceived. This vehicle is far safer than a common boat, the centre of gravity being constantly in the middle of a very broad base, a circumstance which renders upsetting, even in the heaviest gale, absolutely impossible. It is moreover so contrived, that it may be taken to pieces in a few minutes, packed in a box, and put together in a very short time.

*Steam Coach.*—An ingenious individual of Dublin has succeeded in completing a model of a steam-coach, which will travel at the rate of six or eight miles an hour; and, by a self-acting apparatus, it can be conducted through the most intricate roads.

*Green Paint.*—Gas tar, mixed with yellow ochre, makes an invisible green paint, very useful for preserving coarse wood-work, or other articles, where more ornament is required than tar alone.

## NEW PATENTS.

**H. CREIGHTON**, of Glasgow, for a new Method of regulating the Admission of Steam into Pipes or other Vessels, and for heating Buildings and other Places.

This invention consists in the application of the force or power obtained by the expansion and contraction of the pipes conveying and containing steam, or by the expansion and contraction of other pipes or vessels, bars or rods, connected with, or placed near, the pipes for conveying or containing steam, to effect and regulate the admission of steam into the pipes; and the patentee applies this expanding and contracting force or power to regulators, for admitting the steam in different methods, as circumstances may require. Such regulators may consist of cocks or valves, or other machinery now commonly employed. He describes different methods by which the aforesaid force or power, obtained by the expansion and contraction of the pipes containing and conveying steam, or by the expansion and contraction of other pipes or vessels, bars or rods, connected with, or placed near to, the pipes for containing or conveying steam, may be applied to the effecting and regulating the admission of steam. But his invention consists in the application of these forces or powers to effect and regulate such admission. The methods by which the force and power aforesaid can be applied to the purpose above specified are various.

**W. CARTER**, of Grove-place, Paddington, for certain Improvements in the Manufacture of Measures of Capacity.

These improvements consist in forming measures of capacity of cast-iron, and then covering the whole surface, both inside and outside, with tin, either pure or mixed with any of the metals that are now commonly used, or that may be properly applied with tin, to cover or coat cast iron to preserve it from oxydation. By using cast-iron as the principal material in the manufacture of measures of capacity, the great temptation that has so long existed for stealing publicans' measures is prevented, as the metal is of very trifling value when compared with pewter. Another very important advantage that results from the use of cast-iron is, the certainty of having measures that will retain their perfect shape; for as this metal is not liable to be bruised, whatever shape is given to it in the first instance will be retained as long as the measure remains whole. Measures made of cast-iron may be cast either in metal moulds (in which case the handles may be cast at the same time, and in one entire piece,) or they may be cast in sand or loam, at the option of the founder; after which they may be annealed in the usual way, and then turned in a lathe to prepare the surface to receive the coating of tin, or any of the usual mixtures of metals that are applied to prevent the oxydation of the iron.

## PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

**W. Church**, of Threadneedle-street, for an improved apparatus for printing. July 3, 1821.

**J. Simpson**, of the Strand, for an improvement in the manufacture of snuffers. July 3, 1821.

**W. Coles**, of New Street-square, London, for braces or instruments for the relief of hernia or ruptures. July 5, 1821.

**R. Dickinson**, of Great Queen-street, for improvements in the construction of vessels of every description, whereby they may be rendered more durable than those heretofore constructed for the purposes of navigation. July 14, 1821.

**S. Cooper and W. Miller**, of Margate, for improvements on printing-machines. July 17, 1821.

**Frederic Mighells Van Heythuysen**, of Chancery-lane, for a new method of propelling small vessels or boats through water, and light carriages over land. July 23, 1821.

**D. Barclay**, of Broad-street, for a spiral lever or rotary standard press. Communicated to him by a foreigner residing abroad. July 26, 1821.

**T. Barker**, of Oldham, Lancashire, and **John Rawlinson Harris**, of Winchester-place, Southwark, for certain improvements in the method

of clearing furs and wools, used in the manufacture of hats, from kemps and hairs. July 26, 1821.

**J. R. Barry**, of the Minories, for certain improvements on, and additions to, wheeled carriages. July 26, 1821.

**S. Bagshaw**, of Newcastle-under-Line, Staffordshire, for a method of forming and manufacturing vases, urns, basins, and other ornamental articles, which have been heretofore usually made of stone or marble, from a combination of materials never heretofore made use of in manufacturing of such articles. July 26, 1821.

**J. Manton**, of Dover-street, for an improvement in the construction of locks of all kinds of fowling-pieces and fire-arms. July 30, 1821.

**T. Bennet, jun.** of Bewdley, for certain improvements in steam-engines, or steam-apparatus. August 4, 1821.

**J. Slater**, of Birmingham, for improvements in making a kitchen-range and apparatus for cooking, and other purposes. August 4, 1821.

**W. H. Higman**, of Bath, for certain improvements in the construction of harness, which will afford great relief to horses in drawing carriages of various descriptions. August 14, 1821.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

A. B—— seconds the request of a former correspondent, that our contributors would give translations of their quotations from the learned languages. He says, "From my own observation I can assert that many of your warmest admirers are of womankind; and though the fair sex have at least the credit of possessing the gift of tongues, yet they are sometimes silenced by a little Greek or Latin. I am the more anxious that the request should be complied with, as my own observation may be that of others." He also gives the following version of the lines "On Kissing," by Macrobius, beginning "Dulcemque florem," &c. p. 619, vol. i. No. 6.

Through lips—no more soft love's retreat—  
Her spirit flew to realms above,  
Her fainting soul then rush'd to meet  
My last—sad—kiss of faithful love.

We may expect, by-and-by, to have a volume translated from the quotations of the New Monthly, for the benefit of the fair sex, by some poet errant.

*Obed. Odd*, one of the irritable fraternity of bachelors, has addressed a letter to us, complaining that all females of the present day, high and low, rich and poor, are styled "Ladies." He views the appellation with an eye of suspicion, and expects soon to see a female parliament, of which the debates, from their volubility, defying the art of stenography, can never be laid before the public. He is much troubled that women now-a-days appear out of their stations; to keep them in which he is so great a stickler, that lest he should forget the object he is perpetually studying to accomplish, he never puts a halfpenny on the table without the head being laid uppermost, according to the precedence of the sex. He finally wishes to see a complete anatomical system of the female heart. Lest our gallantry should incur imputation, he must excuse our going further into the contents of his epistle.

The paper on *Palindromes*, vol. ii. No. 8, page 170, seems to have set the ingenuity of our correspondents at work to discover all that are upon record. The following has been sent us from the *Ανθολογία*.

Αντιστρέφοντα.

Πηνελόπεια σοι χλαίναν και φάρος Οδυσσευς

Ηνεγκεν, δολικην εξαυσας στραπον.

Another communication informs us, that the Palindrome given as Buchanan's, in page 460, was written by Cracanis, a Dominican, and ascribed to Pope Clement IV. We have not space to insert the entire stanzas which he has sent us; and by this time also our readers must think they have had quite enough the subject.

M. M. states that the Epitaph given in the last Number, page 460, is to be found at Lamspring in Germany, and that the following is the solution:—

O superbe! quid superbis? tua superbia, te  
superabit.

Terra es, et in terram ibis,  
Et sis ut ego nunc.

Mr. Editor, I perceive that a correspondent of yours, in an article entitled "German Popular and Traditional Literature," vol. ii. page 146, has accused Geoffrey Crayon of "having borrowed with merciless hand" his sketch of Rip Van Winkle from the German, and "transplanted it, *without acknowledgment*," into his work. It is a great pity that the writer did not look at the note appended to "Rip Van Winkle," in the Sketch Book, as the author there, though in a quaint manner, confesses that the tale was suggested to him "by a little German superstition about the Emperor der Rothbart and the Kypphauser Mountain." I am sure it will give you pleasure to insert this, from one of your contributors.

Y.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS, WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

### ANTIQUITIES.

**History and Antiquities of the Cathedral of Oxford.** By John Britton. Medium 4to. 1l. 4s. Super-royal folio, 4l. 4s.

### BIOGRAPHY.

**Lives of eminent Scotsmen, Poets.** Parts 1, 2, and 3. London, 18mo. 2s. 6d. each part.

We are informed by an article printed on the cover of this neat little work, that the plan of giving these memoirs to the public originated with a convivial association, known in the metropolis by the name of the "*Ancient Scots*," and composed of a select number of natives of Scotland. Each candidate for admission is required to furnish the society with a memoir of an eminent countryman, written by himself, which must be publicly read previous to his election. The society is asserted to be as ancient as the accession of James the Sixth (of Scotland) to the English throne; but that its records extend at present only to the year 1770. These accumulated memoirs, it was resolved, at a general meeting on St. Andrew's Day, 1820, should be printed in separate classes. In pursuance of this resolution, the present memoirs of the Scottish poets have been commenced, and three parts have already appeared, beautifully printed, with small engravings of the principal characters in each. — No. I. contains memoirs of James the First, Thomas the Rhymer, Barfour, Wyntoun, Douglas, Ramsay, Meston, Home, Beattie, and Burns. — No. II. James V. Dunbar, Inglis, Henry the Minstrel, Lindsay, Barclay, Montgomery, Stirling, Drummond, Thomson, Oswald. — No. III. contains James VI. Maitland, Johnston, Hamilton of Banjour, Hamilton of Gilbertfield, Colvil, Ross, Armstrong, Ogilvie, Macpherson, and Salmon.

A collection like these lives was a desideratum in our national literature. Perhaps the present contains some names which might have been spared on the ground of the slender title they possess to take rank among the poets of their country, but this is an error on the right side. It is better for the reader to possess them than to find an omission of one name, whose title to the character of Scottish bard was indisputable. The memoir of James the First is highly interesting, and he appears to have outshone all the other royal Scottish claimants to the poetic character. His very history is poetical, and his long captivity at Windsor, which first directed his hand to the lyre, and inspired his strains with a love purer than monarchs in general feel, has a great deal of the romantic in its character. A captive falling in love with an object not unworthy of his passion, from the window where he had pined for eighteen years in durance, marrying the beloved object, mounting a throne, becoming the idol of his people, and being assassinated at last by a vile conspi-

racy of nobles, even forms a subject for the tragic muse suitable to her highest efforts. The poems of James IV., entitled the "*King's Quair*," and "*Christ's Kirk on the Green*," are considered his principal works. His style is very free from impurities, considering the age in which he wrote, and abounds with fine feeling. James the Fifth, in whose life there were also touches of the romantic, can hardly lay claim to the character of a poet. Two ballads only are ascribed to him, the "*Gaberlunzie man*" and the "*Jolie Beggar*;" and that they are really his is very doubtful. The mean and pusillanimous James the Sixth left nothing that can do honour to Scottish poetry. But it is more refreshing to turn to names with better titles to be honoured in the Republic of Letters. After Thomas the Rhymer, John Barfour, and others, we have an account of the author of the "*Gentle Shepherd*," which will be read with great pleasure. We could follow these memoirs one by one, and dwell upon the names and works of some of them until we had perhaps exhausted the reader's patience and our own powers. Equally prized in both kingdoms, Beattie, Burns, Thomson, Home, and one or two besides, are familiar to all persons of good taste in England. They have delighted us from childhood to manhood, and their memory, as well as their works, impart a pleasure to the mind which is permanent in its impressions, because it is grounded in the love of true poetry, nature, and truth. We are persuaded that the public will appreciate this elegant little work at its due rate; for our own parts, we have been much delighted with the entertainment it has afforded us.

**Memoirs of the Rev. J. Howell.** By the Rev. Hugh Howell. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

**The Life of David Haggart,** written by himself while under sentence of death. 12mo. 4s.

### BOTANY.

**Elements of Botany, Physiological and Systematical.** By T. B. Stroud, Landscape Gardener, &c. Greenwich, 1821. 10s.

This work may be safely recommended to the student in botany; and, indeed, it will be found a useful addition to the library of every botanist, as it comprises the system of Jussieu, as well as that of Linnæus. Where the author has differed in the classification, from Linnæus, he has generally done it with considerable judgment, and shewn good ground for his conclusions; but we cannot agree with him in placing the Citrus with the berries, the seeds being divided, like those of the apple, by partitions, though a little more delicate in texture. — We regret that many parts of the work are not elucidated by plates, which are almost essential in forwarding the labours of the young student in this elegant acquirement. If the author has



thrown no great novelty on the physiology and anatomy of the plants, he has carefully avoided leading his readers astray by theories and speculations, as ill founded as they are oftentimes fanciful and ridiculous.

Hooker's Botanical Illustrations. Part I. Oblong 4to. 6s. and 10s. 6d.

Barton's Medical Botany. 2 vols. 4to. 6l. 6s.

#### EDUCATION.

Familiar Dialogues, for Young Ladies on Sundays. 3s.

A pretty little book, wherein subjects of religion and benevolence are discussed in a style suitable to the capacity of children of seven years old; but the price of the book, however, is beyond what either its importance or utility can warrant.

The Literary and Scientific Class-Book. By the Rev. J. Platts. 12mo. 5s. 6d.

The Reader's Guide. By William Andrew. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Greek First Book simplified. 12mo. 4s. sheep.

Essentials of Modern and Ancient Geography. 18mo. 4s. sheep.

Baxter's Agricultural School Account-Book. Folio. 14s. 6d. half-bound.

Key to ditto. Folio. 14s. 6d. half-bound.

#### FINE ARTS.

An Account of a New Process in Painting. In two parts, 8vo. 8s.

The first part of this work consists of an enquiry into the principles and mode of practice by which the Venetian school of painting attained its freedom of design, and unrivalled excellence in colouring; the second, of a detail of experiments made by the author, in his attempt to revive the methods which led to such enviable results, and to which he was first induced to turn his attention by the accidental spilling of some wax on a crayon drawing, sketched on the back of a book bound in rough calf-leather. From the effect produced by this casual sort of glaze, it struck him that the superiority of the Venetian school was owing to the mixture of what he terms the fluid and the dry methods; in other words, the alternate use of oil or crayons on the same picture, accordingly as the different parts of it might call for a hard or soft, a cold or warm style. The experiments are very accurately detailed. They have occupied the attention of the author for seven years; and whilst we cannot but admire the zeal and disinterestedness which induce him thus to make public the whole fruits of his experience, for the advancement of the art of which he seems a devoted lover, we fully join him in the ardent wish, that the art of painting itself, so favourable to the refinement, so indicative of the prosperity of a nation, wherein it is cultivated with success, may be revived and flourish in our own, until the English school shall become all that the Venetian school once was.

VOL. III. NO. X.

Smirke's Illustrations of Shakspeare. No. 2. India paper, 4to. 1l. 10s. royal 8vo. 14s.

A New Drawing-Book, in the Chalk manner. By Samuel Prout. Atlas 4to. 15s.

The Repository of Arts. No. 65. 4s. HISTORY.

Boone's Essay on Modern History. 8vo. 8s. boards.

#### JURISPRUDENCE.

Williams' Abstract of the Acts passed in the 1st and 2nd of George IV. 8vo. 8s. boards.

#### MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

A Familiar Treatise on Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, Bilious and Nervous Affections, with an attempt to correct many prevalent Errors in Diet, Exercise, &c. &c. By G. Shipman. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

The prevalence of the disorders treated of in this work cannot fail to render it generally interesting. Disorders of the stomach and bowels are almost universal, often ill treated, and frequently increased by the very means adopted to mitigate them. Mr. Shipman goes into his subject scientifically, and commences by observations on the organs of digestion, their structure and functions. He next examines the properties of vegetable and animal substances, and combats the idle and ridiculous notion that a vegetable diet alone is sufficient for man. He shews that food must vary with the climate, and that the rice and water of the Hindoos would go but a little way towards sustaining life in temperate or northern climates. He points out, too, the effect of a vegetable diet on the constitution, which tends to enfeeble it in those climates where cold and variety of temperature prevail. It may, indeed, be possible for the physical temperament of a particular individual in society to be supported on a vegetable diet, and even to thrive under it. But to the majority of mankind in European climates it would be enfeebling and pernicious. Away, then, with those visionaries who support an opposite doctrine. The raven, and carnivorous birds in general, are as long or longer lived than granivorous ones. Much more depends upon the organic structure than on the diet of the animal: else why should the elephant outlive the horse four or five times told, both being sustained on vegetable food? Mr. Shipman successfully combats the arguments of Sir R. Phillips, the great apostle of vegetive sustenance. The knight's sixteen reasons he replies to very satisfactorily; but while Mr. Shipman contends that there would be a deficiency of vegetable food were all mankind to become granivorous, he asserts what may be considered very doubtful. The quantity of provender consumed by a single ox is much more than would support one human life. We fully agree with Mr. Shipman in his comments:—one more argument he might have added to them—the world is

3 X

an "universe of death,"—of destruction through each other, and of re-production, from the meanest insect to the largest animal—this is undeniably the great law of nature. Wherefore then is man to infringe on this law, when his organs are expressly formed for its fulfilment? There can be no necessity—it is left by Providence to his own option. Mr. Shipman next proceeds to notice the prevailing habits of life, and gives a number of cases to bear out his opinions. We recommend his work to all persons. Those who suffer from a diseased state of the digestive functions need it to improve them, and those who are in health will find it a guide to preserve them from the perils of disease.

*Medicina Clerica, or Hints to the Clergy.* 8vo. 4s. boards.

*Smith's Principles of Forensic Medicine.* 8vo. 14s. boards.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

*The Cottager's Monthly Visitor.* Vol. I. part I. 3s.

To say of such a work as this, that it combines a due proportion of instruction and amusement, and abounds with excellent selections on the most important topics of religion and morality, free from all tone of party, is saying quite enough to shew it deserving of extensive circulation, which we heartily wish it may obtain; at the same time we must remark, in order to gain that end, that it ought to be printed in the cheapest possible form, which at present is not the case.

*Essays on the Formation and Publication of Opinions, and on other Subjects.* 8vo. 8s.

These essays are written with equal elegance of style and closeness of reasoning. At the same time that the author warmly advocates the unlimited promulgation and unrestrained discussion of every opinion which the human mind, in the endless variety of its perceptions, may entertain, he sets an admirable example, by the propriety and candour of his own arguments, in what manner those differences of opinion should be set forth and maintained. His work never could have appeared at a time of more interest respecting the question which it discusses than the present, when, as he justly observes, "whoever has attentively meditated on the progress of the human race cannot fail to discern that there is now a spirit of enquiry amongst men, which nothing can stop, or even materially controul." Although the "Essay on the Formation of Opinions" is much the most valuable part of this volume, inasmuch as its subject is of the more immediate importance; the Essays on "Facts and Inferences," on the "Influence of Reason on the Feelings," and on the "Variety of Intellectual Pursuits," will be read with considerable pleasure, on account of the ingenuity of their reasoning, and the acuteness of their metaphysical distinctions.

*Expedience; a Satire.* By Julius. Book 1st.

This is a satire on the adherents of the late Queen; the design borrows no force from the execution, and the author himself appears to be more under the influence of expedience than of inspiration.

*The Excursions of a Spirit, with a Survey of the Planetary World; a Vision.* 5s.

This little volume seeks to inculcate the notion of an immediate renewal of active existence in a future state, the moment that we are released by death from our functions in this; the author conceiving that the vague notions too generally entertained of the passiveness of an intermediate state, or the unconscious sleep of the soul, for the lapse of ages, until one grand and final day of judgment, has a tendency to increase the indifference of men towards spiritual things, and to lessen the inducements to virtuous and religious conduct, which would operate with much more power on the human mind, were the period of receiving the reward of our good, or punishment of evil deeds, contemplated, as commencing immediately on our mortal dissolution. His intentions are excellent, and his arguments fraught with piety and good sense; but he is deficient in imagination, and makes as poor a figure when he attempts to soar into the regions of fancy, as did the gentleman of ancient fable, who endeavoured to cross the *Ægean* sea with a pair of wings of his own making.

*Advice to the Young Mother in the Management of herself and Infant.* By a Member of the College of Surgeons.

*Taxidermy; or a complete Treatise on the art of preparing, mounting, and preserving every object of Natural History for Museums.* 12mo. 7s. 6d.

*The Supplement to the Encyclopedia Britannica.* Vol. V. part I. 1l. 5s.

*Brewster's Encyclopedia.* Vol. 15, part I. 4to. 1l. 1s.

*Letters to Richard Heber, Esq. containing Critical Remarks on the Series of Novels beginning with "Waverley."* 8vo. 7s. boards.

*Willement's Regal Heraldry.* 4to. 2l. 2s. boards. Large paper, 4l. 4s. boards.

*Gell's (P. M. A.) Observations on the Idiom of the Hebrew Language.* 8vo. 6s. 6d. boards.

*Laing's Greek and English Lexicon to the New Testament.* 8vo. 10s. 6d. boards.

*Analysis of the Talents and Character of Napoleon Bonaparte.* 8vo. 8s. boards.

#### NOVELS, ROMANCES, &c.

*Lorin, or the Wanderer in Wales; a Tale.* By J. Jones. 5s.

## POETRY.

*The Garden of Florence, and other Poems.* By John Hamilton. London, 1821.

This little volume yields in thought, fancy, and feeling, to none of the minor productions of this age, so rich in poesy. Its author is peculiarly felicitous in the choice and composition of epithets, and in the art of encrusting his subjects with a glittering and variegated drapery of language. Some of his words are so applied as to hang about his pictures of loveliness like brilliants of the finest water, and adorn without encumbering the symmetry of his exquisite figures. He abounds especially in rich conceits, happy turns of expression, and romantic allusions. In his happiest passages of the bolder cast, the image resembles a noble crystal, which, while it is so liquidly transparent as to shew images truly through its softening medium, detains and delights the eye by its own quaint irregularities and dainty devices. Two of the chief stories thus treated are well worthy of such a hand; for they are among the intensest of those

"From great Boccaccio's golden pen,  
Mirthful and mournful, fit for every heart."

The first, "*The Garden of Florence*," is the sad and sweet tale of the youth who died of the poisoned sage—of the poor girl suspected of his death—and of the fatal proof of her innocence and love. It is very tenderly and fancifully told in heroic rhyme; but we prefer the poem which commemorates the more tragic incident of the disloyal friend murdered for his illicit love, whose heart is served up to his sad mistress by her vengeful husband. This is in blank verse of a noble music, and has a fine antique air about it, which we have rarely enjoyed in modern poetry. There is also a longer poem in the Spenserian stanza, entitled "*The Romance of Youth*," tracing out the first dawning of a poet's course, before the sad realities of existence press heavily upon him, and while his heart is unspotted by the world. It does not excite the kind of personal interest which we feel in Beattie's *Minstrel*, because it is more dream-like, thrown further back into the inmost bowers of romance, and overspread with a golden atmosphere more different from "the light of common-day." One cannot help anticipating higher things from such a youth, than could ever have been attained by the interesting *Edwin*, whose progress is far more distinctly marked out by the poet. Mr. Hamilton, in a prefatory dedication and in some shorter poems, gives his readers to understand that his profession is not that of a poet, and that he feels painfully the distraction of occupations of far other texture than his early dreams. Let him, however, be assured, that "*Life's idle business*" has not crushed his delicate fancy, or chilled his generous sympathies. We think we may predict, that his intervals of leisure will always be passed among the noble walks of poesy—in these we trust he will find his own reward—and bring from them from time to time rare fruits for the refreshment and the delight of his species!

*Poetical Essays on the Character of Pope as a Poet and Naturalist; and on the Language and Objects most fit for Poetry.* By Charles Lloyd.

*Christina's Revenge; or the Fall of Monaldeschi; with other Poems.* By J. M. Moffatt. London, 1821.

The principal poem in this volume is founded on the tragical execution, or rather assassination, of an ungrateful favourite of the celebrated Ex-queen of Sweden, when residing at the French court, by the command of his exasperated mistress. The story is extant in good French, from the pen of the ecclesiastic, who, by desire of the murderess, acted as confessor to her victim. There is a shocking minuteness in this narrative, which our author has followed perhaps a little too closely; but, on the whole, he has given a vivid picture of the catastrophe. The carelessness of some of his lines reminds us rather too much of what Lord Byron calls "the fatal facility of the octosyllabic verse;" but there is considerable force of writing in parts of his volume; and it is not without other indications of a capability for better things than it actually brings before us.

*Woman in India, a Poem. Part I. Female Influence.* By John Lawson, Missionary at Calcutta. London, 1821.

We had great pleasure in recommending Mr. Lawson's "*Orient Harping*" to our readers, and feel still more gratification in introducing the present work to their notice. It is only the commencement of a poem intended to exhibit female character as it exists in India, and to appeal on its behalf to those who feel the incalculable influence it must exercise over the moral character of a people. This introductory book is chiefly occupied by tender and vivid recollections of the author's own infancy—of the scenes of that home which he has nobly abandoned for ever—and of the image of the mother, whose love first impressed the solemn and sublime images of Christian history upon his boyish heart. There is something unspeakably touching in these holy reminiscences, when they are expressed by one who has left all for the great cause of man and of God, who not in apathy has resigned his country and his kindred, but who, with a soul most delicately strung, alive to every impulse of social joy, and tremulous with love to old and dear objects, has made the costly sacrifice. Independent of this consideration, his feelings are embodied in free and pure language, and the pictures of early scenes are made to rise up again in a vividness which would engage the sympathy of all who can relish the tender freshness of Cowper. An apostrophe to his child, who died in infancy, is more painfully touching, yet not unrelieved by those gentle traits which divert a poet's grief, and those higher consolations which soften a Christian's sorrow. A description of the heroism of the martyred child of Antioch and his mother follows, the subjects of which, we own, do not please us so well, as we do not admire a Spartan spirit when excited by a mother, even

in the divinest of causes.—This portion of the work has greatly increased our interest in the welfare of its excellent author, and induces us to look forward with great interest to its completion.

Summer; an Invocation to Sleep; Fairy Revels; and Songs and Sonnets. By Cornelius Webb. London, 1821.

With occasional affectations, and not unfrequent marks of carelessness and haste, this work exhibits many high and rare qualities of poetry. Mr. Webb unquestionably possesses an eye for all the gentler beauties of creation—an ear for her minutest harmonies—and a fine sensibility to the generous and cordial in the human heart; but he is in a little danger of obscuring his own productions by a strained effort after a quaint style, and by a want of due attention to consistency in metre and in thought. This unassuming pamphlet is, however, on the whole, very interesting, and must excite, in all who read it without prejudice, an earnest wish for the happiness and the fame of its author.

The Last Days of Herculaneum; and Abradates and Panthea. Poems by Edwin Atherstone. London, 1821.

The singular and terrific convulsion of nature, by which Herculaneum was overwhelmed with burning lava, though filling up a vast space in the imagination, does not appear as well suited to poetry. It is too uniformly dreadful—too weighty and shocking—to allow of the relief which tragic poetry requires. It is beyond the reach of the imagination's soothing. Yet Mr. Atherstone has treated it with great power, and shewn no small skill in varying the horrors which he could not lighten. His blank verse is diversified, flowing, and continuous, and strikingly resembles that of Akenside. The Abradates and Panthea is a free and elegant version of the celebrated tale of these princely lovers, whose sad fate is so beautifully related by Xenophon. We shall be very glad to meet with this author again, and to see his fine powers employed on more genial themes.

Don Juan. Canto 3, 4, and 5. demy 8vo. 9s. 6d. boards, foolscap, 8vo. 7s. boards.

#### POLITICAL.

The Champion's Defence of the Coronation, and Challenge to Mr. Brougham. pp. 55.

The chief wit of this self-constituted champion is exhibited in calling the gentleman, to whom it is addressed, "Harry Brougham," and in a few other familiarities of the same kind; which shew him fitter for the champion of England, should Mr. Randall vacate that honourable office (no sinecure at least), than for the champion of the king. As, however, the question he discusses is now gone by, and we wish not to anticipate the renewal of it at any future period, we will dismiss it with all its intricacies on its head, and all the imperfections of the author along with them.

Hansard's Parliamentary Debates. Vol. IV.

#### THEOLOGY.

The Doctrine of the Scriptures respecting the Divine Trinity, Regeneration, and Good Works. A Missionary Lecture, delivered at Dover, June 14th, 1821. By Samuel Noble, Minister of Lisle Street, Leicester Square.

This discourse is written in that conciliating tone of benevolence and modesty which distinguish the doctrines of Swedenborg, which it professes to illustrate. That love and wisdom, goodness and truth, life and doctrine, ought ever to be found together in inseparable union, are truths which no rational Christian will deny, and which are ably set forth in this sermon, in order to controvert alike the errors of those *soi-disant* evangelical ministers, who preach the doctrine of faith alone, and the torpid moralists who inculcate "the scarcely less palatable doctrine of works alone."

A Reply to Sam. Lee, M.A. Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, in answer to his Remarks on the New Translation of the Bible. By J. Bellamy.

The controversy between the supporters of the old and new versions of the Sacred Writings has been long before the public. Mr. Bellamy contends that a number of passages in the Old Testament, which furnish a handle to the enemies of Christianity, are mistranslations; and that were the Bible faithfully and literally rendered, the objectionable passages in English would be found to arise solely from the error of the version. Thus in some highly indelicate verses, such as those relating to Lot and his daughters, and others, Mr. B. says the charge is not against the Bible, but against the translators. He has endeavoured to combat infidels, by shewing that their objections to the Sacred Writings are not founded in matter of fact, and thus to meet them on rational grounds. For example, Mr. B. says that the Hebrew *uax*, if correctly rendered in the passage relative to Balsam and his ass, would read "as if she (the ass) said to Balaam," &c.; for he observes that *uax* has the meaning of "as, if, but, and, so, then, when, yea, moreover, likewise, also, and twenty other particles." Mr. B.'s opponents, on the other hand, assert the integrity of the authorized version too much, as if it were their wish to induce a belief, that because it is so authorized it must be correct. In order that the public may be set right, the only fair way is for the few who are competent Hebrew scholars in this country to meet Mr. Bellamy upon the contested passages, and either prove him wrong or let him prove them to be so. A downright, straightforward, unequivocal examination of all the passages Mr. Bellamy has stated to be wrong, one by one, or of a select number, would set the question at rest, and no one can dispute that it is one unimportant to Christianity. General assertions, real or pretended alarms at a scrutiny into a translation because it has been long received, or the defence of the old translation without going minutely into the alleged facts, will be of no avail among reasonable persons in

the present enlightened age. The times are arrived when custom and prejudice, whatever weight they may have in law, cease to have any in such questions. In the present pamphlet Mr. Bellamy has replied to Mr. Lee's remarks on the new version (who does not seem to be the most powerful of the opponents of the new translator) by statements from which our limits will not allow us to copy, but which, if true, shew that the authorized version is not impeccable on the score of translation.

**The Book of Enoch the Prophet.** Translated from an Ethiopic MS. in the Bodleian Library. By R. Laurence, LL.D. 8vo. pp. 262.

This Hebrew work, which was supposed for many centuries to have been lost, was discovered in Abyssinia, by Bruce, who brought three copies with him to Europe. One he presented to the Royal Library in Paris, one to the Bodleian at Oxford, and the third he reserved for himself. Besides Dr. Laurence at the Bodleian, Gesenius lately visited Paris, to take a copy of the MS. there, and thus a work, which it is probable would have slumbered on the library shelves much longer, has been brought to light. A book of Enoch is cited by St. Jude, c. v. 14, 15; by St. Clement, of Alexandria; by Tertullian, and others; but St. Jerome treats of it as apocryphal. Nothing was known of it for a long time, save some fragments which were discovered and published by Scaliger, in his notes on the Chronology of Eusebius. The African Christians have had possession of the Sacred Writings, if we may rely on their own accounts, from the very earliest ages. Dr. Laurence, in his introduction to the present publication, supposes it to have been written not long before the Christian era, and under the reign of Herod; that the author was one of the Jews carried into captivity by Salmanassar, and that he never more returned into the land of Judea. This writer seems to have been sometimes confounded with the patriarch Enoch. Dr. Laurence ably and learnedly endeavours to shew the real state of facts, and he does so in a way as highly satis-

factory to the reader, as it is possible for him to do under existing evidence. The Book of Enoch, at least, deserves a place in the Apocrypha, and is well worthy of perusal by persons who are curious in Biblical literature, as well as by all believers in Christianity.

**A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Derby.** By S. Butler, D.D. F.A.S. 4to. 2s.

**Thoughts on the Music and Words of Psalmody as at present used among the Members of the Church of England.** By the Rev. R. Kennedy, A.M. 8vo. 4s.

**A Series of Ten Sermons in Manuscript, for the use of Young Divines and Candidates for Holy Orders, &c. &c.** 15s. the set, stitched in black covers.

**A Funeral Sermon for Caroline, Queen of England.** By W. J. Fox. 8vo. 1s.

**A Sermon preached at the Coronation of George IV.** By the Archbishop of York. 4to. 2s.

**Practical Lectures on the Gospel of St. John. Part I.** By the Rev. J. R. Pitman, M.A. 8vo. 13s.

**Gurnall (Wm. M.A.) Christian in complete Armour.** 4 vols. 8vo. 1l. 16s. boards.

**Mendham's Clavis Apostolica.** 12mo. 3s. 6d. boards.

#### TOPOGRAPHY.

**A History of Brazil; comprising its Geography, Commerce, Colonization, Aboriginal Inhabitants, &c. &c.** By James Henderson. 4to. 3l. 13s. 6d.

#### TRANSLATIONS.

**Select Translations from the Greek of Quintus Smyrnaeus.** By A. Dyce, A.B. of Exeter College, Oxford. 5s.

**The Lyrics of Horace.** Translated by the Rev. F. Wrangham. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

## LITERARY REPORT.

Mr. BRITTON has commenced his personal survey, in company with Artists, of the magnificent Cathedral of Wells; and we may congratulate our antiquarian readers on the prospect of speedily seeing that very interesting church elegantly and accurately illustrated, and its history carefully investigated.

Shortly will be published, by subscription, *The Elements of Anglo-Saxon Grammar*, with copious Philological Notes, from Horne Tooke, &c. illustrating the Formation and Structure of the

English, as well as the Anglo-Saxon Language. A Praxis on the Anglo-Saxon will be added, as an easy introduction to reading the Language. By J. Bosworth, Vicar of Little Horwood, Bucks.

The late Dr. ALEXANDER MURRAY's Work, on the Origin and Progress of the European Languages, is also in progress. Report speaks highly of a Memoir prefixed to it—a Life of the Author written by himself, and a very curious piece of Auto-biography, giving an account of his advancement, from tending sheep,



till he rose to be one of the most eminent Professors of the University of Edinburgh.

It is said "The Pirate" does not move so fast under the press as to afford any hope of his appearing very speedily. Perhaps it may be Christmas before he issues forth.

Mr. FREDERICK NASH is making a Drawing of the Ceremony of the Coronation in Westminster Abbey, which is to be immediately engraved in mezzotinto, by Mr. CHARLES TURNER. Size, 12 in. by 14 in.

A new Poem, by the popular Author of "Anster Fair," is shortly expected. Its title is, The Thane of Fife.

A History of the Rise, Progress, and Practice of Duelling, is very soon to make its appearance.

Mr. W. M. CRAIG will publish early in the ensuing season, a Course of Lectures on Drawing, Painting, and Engraving, considered as branches of elegant Education, delivered in the Saloon, Royal Institution, in successive seasons, and read subsequently at the Russell Institution.

Mr. R. RYAN is preparing for publication, A Catalogue of Works in various Languages, relative to the History, Antiquities, and Language of the Irish; with Remarks, Critical and Biographical.

Mr. DAVID BOOTH is preparing for publication, A Letter to the Rev. T. R. MALTHUS, M.A. F.R.S., relative to the Reply (inserted in the 70th Number of the Edinburgh Review) to Mr. GODWIN's Inquiry concerning Population; in which the erroneousness of the Theories of Mr. MALTHUS will be more fully illustrated.

Mr. J. S. BUCKINGHAM will speedily publish his Travels in Palestine, through the Countries of Bashan and Gilead, east of the River Jordan; including a Visit to the Cities of Geraza and Gamala in the Decapolis. In 4to.

The Rev. JAMES TOWNLEY, Author of "Biblical Anecdotes," will immediately publish, Illustrations of Biblical Literature, exhibiting the History and the Fate of the Sacred Writings from the earliest Period to the present Century; including Biographical Notices of Translators, and other eminent Biblical Scholars. In 3 vols. 8vo. with plates.

*Nearly ready for Publication.*

The Hall of Hellingsby, a Talc. By Sir S. E. BRYDGES. In 2 vols.

Eight Ballads on the Fictions of the Ancient Irish, and several Miscellaneous Poems. By RICHARD RYAN, Author of "A Biographical Dictionary of the Worthies of Ireland." In 2 vols. 8vo.

A Key, with Notes, to the Parsing Exercises contained in LINDLEY MURRAY's English Grammar, in which all the Examples are parsed at full length; and in the Syntactical Examples the Rules are quoted. Intended for the Use of all Young Persons who are studying the English Language, but particularly for such as make use of the popular Work of Mr. Murray. By J. HARVEY.

A Sermon preached in the Chapel of St. Saviour-gate, York, August 5th, 1821, on Occasion of the Death of Mrs. Catherine Cappe. By the Rev. C. WELLBELOVED.

Reflections on the Public Ministry of Christ, deduced from the Records of the four Evangelists. By the late Mrs. CAPPE.

The History of Christ's Hospital, from its Foundation to the present Time. With Memoirs of eminent Men educated there. By J. I. WILSON.

Voyages and Travels in Africa, including a particular Account of an Embassy to one of the Interior Kingdoms, in the Year 1820. By WILLIAM HUTTON, late Acting Consul for Ashantee, and an Officer in the African Company's Service. With Maps and Plates. In 1 vol. 8vo.

Dr. WARDLAW's (of Glasgow) Lectures on Ecclesiastes. In 2 vols. 8vo.

The 2d and 3d (or last) Series of Church of England Theology. By the Rev. RICHARD WARNER. Consisting of Ten Sermons in each Series. Printed in Manuscript Character, for the Use of Young Divines and Candidates for Holy Orders.

A Voyage of Discovery into the South Sea and Beering's Straits, for the purpose of finding out a North-east Passage; undertaken in the Years 1815, 16, 17, and 18, at the Expense of his Highness the Chancellor of the Empire, Count ROMANZOFF, in the ship Rurick, under the Command of the Lieutenant in the Russian Imperial Navy, OTTO VON KOTZEBUE. In 3 vols. 8vo. With Maps, &c.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from July 26, to Aug. 31, 1821.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1821	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1821.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
July 26	50	69	29,84	29,90	Aug. 14	54	67	29,76	29,86
27	49	69	29,90	29,94	15	48	73	29,95	staty
28	45	67	29,90	29,92	16	58	71	30,03	30,01
29	47	68	29,98	29,96	17	57	74	30,09	30,01
30	47	70	29,91	29,84	18	58	74	29,95	30,03
31	49	72	29,83	29,92	19	51	75	30,08	30,14
Aug. 1	59	74	30,11	30,09	20	60	83	30,15	30,18
2	54	77	30,06	30,08	21	49	84	30,05	30,08
3	48	76	30,07	30,08	22	54	78	30,02	30,01
4	51	77	30,06	30,01	23	54	78	30,00	29,98
5	48	80	29,91	29,96	24	53	81	29,93	29,90
6	48	72	29,84	29,87	25	56	80	29,90	29,88
7	50	67	29,95	29,97	26	53	79	29,90	30,02
8	48	62	29,85	29,61	27	52	64	30,11	30,06
9	54	69	29,59	29,52	28	51	60	29,95	29,86
10	49	66	29,47	staty	29	50	61	29,76	29,71
11	52	70	29,50	29,70	30	55	72	29,70	29,67
12	43	67	29,80	29,83	31	53	70	29,67	29,73
13	41	71	29,93	29,90					

*Atmospheric Phenomenon.*—The wonder of the citizens of the metropolis was on Saturday the 18th ult. much excited by the unusual appearance which the sun presented: it was of a bright azure colour. The atmosphere was hazy in the upper region, and interspersed with thin white clouds, which, as they flitted across the face of the sun, produced a singularly beautiful effect. After preserving this appearance for upwards of half an hour, the colour changed to a silvery white, and the altitude of the planet was to the eye so much diminished, that many of the gazers took it at first for some immense balloon, “pondering its way” through the aerial expanse.—The same was observed at Lewes in Sussex, and at Bath, and its vicinity.

*Cause of hoar-frost figures on Windows.*—This curious phenomenon was ascribed by M. Mairan to the pre-existence in the glass of certain regular figures and lines

generated during its formation, and he supposes that the particles of hoar-frost deposit themselves according to these figures. M. Carena, in a memoir *Sur le Givre figurée*, published in the *Mémoires de Turin*, for 1813 and 1814, has overturned this hypothesis, and shews that the following are among the principal causes of this phenomenon. 1. The natural force of crystallization. 2. The necessity of the hoar-frost extending itself along a plane surface, which restrains the *quaquaversus* tendency of crystallization. 3. The numerous and varied resistances presented by the surface of the glass. 4. The imperfect and irregular conducting power of the glass, which is apt to produce in the vapours curvilinear motions at the instant preceding their congelation. M. Carena placed a small copper disc on the outside of one of the panes of glass, and found that the corresponding part of the glass was always free from hoar-frost.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

IN despite of the most flattering appearances, our unvaried opinion throughout the summer was, that the crop of wheat in the present year would prove defective; and unfortunately it is now too evident our surmises were correct. We do not deny that there is much wheat of this year's growth of very fine quality, and a good acreable produce; neither do we hesitate to affirm from personal

observation, that no recent period affords a parallel of so large a portion of the whole crop being so light grained, discoloured, and inferior. Thus it was on the 27th of August, when the harvest had partially commenced, and a comparatively small quantity was already carted. Subsequent events have not mended the matter, as on the following day the weather

became wet, and has so continued, with the exception of now and then a dry day or two, ever since. About the first of September the corn, both wheat and barley, whether cut or not, began to sprout; but a stiff wind on the fourth and fifth hardened the kernel, and prevented farther vegetation. A large breadth of surface was on those days cleared of grain—indeed more than was prudent: for the sheaves, having been so thoroughly wetted, required to be unbound to be sufficiently dried—a process which few submitted to; consequently, in addition to the pristine inferiority of the sample, it has thus acquired a damp-

ness which cannot now be removed otherwise than by kiln-drying.

Clover layers have planted kindly, and the grass-lands, as well as stubble-rowens and aftermath, produce plenty of feed, which, together with the unfailing plant and vigorous growth of the turnips, will make keeping so plentiful that an advance in the prices of lean stock may reasonably be expected.

Rather a large breadth of English clover is preserved for seed this year, but it is exceedingly backward, and the prospect by no means in favour of its being well harvested.

### CORN RETURNS.

IN the act to regulate the Corn Averages, passed July 10, the most material, and so long as the present system continues, very proper regulation, is that the average of every week, and that of the six weeks by which importation is regulated, shall be computed by adding together the whole quantities of each sort of corn returned to the receiver during the periods, and also the total prices for which they were sold, and dividing the prices by the quantities. By the 31st Geo. III. cap. 30, the receiver computed the weekly averages from the quantities as well as prices of the whole district. But by the 33d Geo. III. cap. 65, it was enacted, that the receiver should compute the average of each city or town appointed in respective districts, and then take the average of those average prices, so that every city or town, however small its dealings,

had an equal weight. And further, from the six certificates of the weekly averages, he had to compute the aggregate average, so that every week's prices had equal weight, however the quantity of sales might differ. Another regulation is, that every inspector shall put up in the market-place the returns made by him to the receiver, omitting the sellers names, on the market-day after, and also on the succeeding market-day, in case it shall have been removed, taking care that it shall remain up for public inspection till a new account is made up. No accounts of sales to be received, unless on proof that the dealer has made the declaration required by law. If the justices think any town or city should be excluded, and another inserted in lieu, it may be done on representation to his Majesty in council. Penalty on making fraudulent returns, from 40s. to 20l.

Aggregate Average, August 18th, 56s. 7d.—25th, 55s 11d—Sept. 1st, 54s 7d—8th, 55s 8d

POTATOES.—Spitalfields Market.—Per Cwt.			MEAT, by Carcase per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate Market.			COAL MARKET. Sept. 17.		
Ware	-	2s 0d to 3s 0d	Beef	-	2s 6d to 3s 6d	Newcastle, from	38s 0d to 42s 3d	
Middlings		1 0 to 1 5	Mutton	-	2 4 to 3 4	Sunderland, from	35 0 to 43 0d	
Chats	-	0 0 to 0 0	Veal	-	3 0 to 5 0	Price of Quartern Loaf in the		
Apples	-	0 0 to 0 0	Pork	-	3 8 to 4 8	Metropolis.—Best Wheaten, 12½d		
Onions	-	0 0 to 0 0	Lamb	-	3 4 to 4 4			

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.					QUARTERS OF ENGLISH GRAIN, &c. arrived Coastwise, from Sept. 10 to 15.					
SMITHFIELD—Hay, 3l 0s to 4l 4s Aver. 3l 12s 0d					Wheat	6,110	Pease	995	Malt	3,330
	Straw,	1 8 to 1 16	—	1 12 0	Barley	720	Tares	166	Beans	1,114
	Clover,	4 0 to 5 0	—	4 10 0	Oats	7,983	Rape	220	Linseed	—
ST. JAMES'S.—Hay, 3 3 to 4 4 — 3 13 6					Rye	51	Brank	—	Mustard	448
	Straw,	1 10 to 2 6	—	1 18 0	Various Seeds, 397 qrs.—Flour, 6,939 sacks.					
	Clover,	3 5 to 4 10	—	3 17 6	Ireland.—Barley, 580; Oats, 900; Seeds, 20					
WHITECHAPEL. Hay, 3 10 to 4 4 — 3 17 0					qrs.—Foreign.—Oats, 570; Linseed, 1,500; and Mustard, 25 qrs.					
	Straw,	1 14 to 1 18	—	1 16 0						
	Clover,	4 0 to 5 0	—	4 10 0						

### PRICE OF HOPS, per Cwt. in the Borough.

New Bags.			New Pockets.		
Kent	2l 0s to 3l 15s	Sussex	2l 0s to 3l 0s	Kent	2l 10s to 3l 5s
Essex	0 0 to 0 0	Yearling Bags, 0s to 0s		Essex	0 0 to 0 0
			Yearling Pock. 30s to 30s		

## COMMERCIAL REPORT.

*Lloyd's Coffee-House, Sept. 20, 1821.*

THE Commercial world has been not a little interested in a report, that within these few days has been in pretty general circulation—no less than the reduction of the interest of money, from the present legal rate of *Five per Cent.* to the lower ratio of *Four per Cent. per Annum.*

It is clear to demonstration, that a high rate of interest is injurious to extensive speculations in Commerce; nor can it be denied, that the trade of this country is wonderfully increased since the rate of interest has been lowered, from what it was at the beginning of the last century. The low rate of interest long supported the mercantile concerns of various nations on the Continent; and enabled them to compete with the skill, the industry, and the management of Britain.

The effects which such a measure would have on the public funds of the kingdom, and on the securities of private individuals, are not of a nature to be concealed, or to be misunderstood by any conversant with the financial affairs of the nation. We may, therefore, rest assured, that no sudden movement of the kind will take place; it will be long foreseen, gradually prepared for, and realized, if at all, after repeated warnings.

It will be no more than a continuation of a series, part of which the nation has witnessed before. Former instances were accepted, as tokens of an expected long continuation of peace; and the same inference will be drawn from every similar proceeding.—But, though this subject has certainly been mentioned, and canvassed too, yet we doubt whether it is finally determined.

THE PUBLIC FUNDS have lately manifested a steadiness at which some have affected to display surprise; the causes probably are, a certain surplus of disposable capital, in the hands of the great merchants, with the little disposition at present to venture on hazardous speculations. Constant and regular trade is supported, notwithstanding much foreign competition; but security is much more the order of the day, at present, than bold adventure.

The manufacturing establishments of our island are in general active, and some of them to a great extent. We have heard statements from private in-

formation which leave no room to doubt of full employment for the industrious; and we believe that this is the general conviction of those parts of the country where the establishments are conducted by men of sufficient property to face incidents, or even exigencies, with calmness.

The East India Company has made a declaration of a considerable sale of COTTON, for the 12th October, prompt 11th January, 1822; notwithstanding which, the demand for Cotton has been lively for some days back, and not in London only, but at Liverpool also. The finer kinds have commanded a sensible advance; but the general run of qualities has merely kept up its price with as little fluctuation as possible.

The supply is plentiful; both sellers and buyers appear to think the prices fixed, and if one is willing to deliver, the other is willing to purchase; but every attempt at variation is resisted. Perhaps this is really the best state of the market for both parties, and certainly for the public, as the consumer meets with a steady price for the finished article—and this, whether at home or abroad.

The public anxiety is very naturally directed at this season to the state of the harvest, of the corn market, of the supply, and the contingencies of importation and exportation. In a country containing so great a variety of soils as Britain, with such different modes and powers of cultivation, it is not easy to obtain a true statement of the general average of the island. To judge from what we have seen round about London, we should find it difficult to repel somewhat gloomy apprehensions; yet we are assured that the more distant counties have enjoyed more favourable weather, a more prolific season, and much more of an average crop, than we might feel ourselves disposed to conclude. Certain it is, that the entry of English wheat into the port of London from the counties on the coast—including the more distant—has been unprecedentedly large; not less than 30,000 quarters in one week. The sudden rise of price in Mark Lane became the temptation; and the equally sudden decline in price, became the consequence. Report speaks in but qualified terms of the fineness of the new crop.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 27th Aug. to 25th Sept. 1821.

Days. 1821	Bank Stock	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols	4 per Ct. Consols.	5 per Ct. Navy	Long Annuities	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India. Stock.	South Sea Stock.	4 p. Ct. Ind. Bnd.	Ex. Bills, 2d pr. Day.
Aug. 27	—	75½	76½	75½	108½	10½	—	—	83½	60 pm.	4 6 pm.
28	235	75½	76½	75½	108½	10½	75½	—	—	60 pm.	5 3 pm.
29	—	76½	77½	76½	108½	10½	75½	—	—	60 pm.	5 2 pm.
30	235	76½	77½	76½	108½	10½	75½	—	—	—	4 2 pm.
31	236	77½	78½	77½	109½	10½	76½	132½	—	60 pm.	4 2 pm.
Sept. 1	235	76½	77½	76½	108½	10½	—	—	—	61 pm.	5 3 pm.
3	235½	76½	77½	76½	108½	10½	—	—	—	61 pm.	3 5 pm.
4	237	76½	77½	76½	108½	10½	—	233½	83½	62 pm.	5 2 pm.
5	—	—	75½	—	108½	10½	—	—	83½	—	4 2 pm.
6	—	—	75½	—	108½	10½	—	—	—	63 pm.	2 4 pm.
7	—	—	75½	—	108½	10½	75½	133½	83½	64 pm.	4 2 pm.
8	—	—	75½	—	108½	10½	—	—	—	64 pm.	4 2 pm.
10	—	—	75½	—	108½	10½	—	—	—	—	4 2 pm.
11	—	—	75½	—	108½	10½	—	133½	83	62 pm.	3 1 pm.
12	—	—	75½	—	108½	10½	—	—	—	64 pm.	1 3 pm.
13	—	—	75½	—	108½	10½	—	—	—	64 pm.	3 1 pm.
14	—	—	75½	—	108½	10½	75½	—	—	64 pm.	2 3 pm.
15	—	—	75½	—	108½	10½	—	—	—	62 pm.	3 2 pm.
17	—	—	75½	—	108½	10½	—	—	—	63 pm.	2 3 pm.
18	—	—	75½	—	108½	10½	—	—	—	64 pm.	1 4 pm.
19	—	—	76½	—	108½	10½	76½	134½	—	63 pm.	6 1 pm.
20	—	—	76½	5½	108½	10½	—	—	84	63 pm.	3 1 pm.
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	—	—	75½	6½	108½	10½	—	—	—	64 pm.	2 pm.
24	—	—	76½	—	108½	10½	—	133½	—	64 pm.	2 pm. par
25	—	—	76½	—	108½	10½	—	134½	—	64 pm.	par 2 pm.

All Exchequer Bills dated prior to July 1820, have been advertised to be paid off.

## BANKRUPTS,

FROM AUGUST 18 TO SEPT. 15, 1821, INCLUSIVE.

*N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.*

*The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.*

AGAR, M. Wallbrook, oilman. (Warrant, Mark-lane  
Alexander, G. Aldermanbury, linen-draper. (Gains,  
Newgate-street  
Ashton, J. Knutsford, Cheshire, veterinary surgeon.  
(Pickford, Liverpool  
Bodcock, J. Upton-pyne, Derna, miller. (Bretton,  
Exeter  
Baynes, C. Weston-point, Chester, lankaper. (Haghe,  
Liverpool  
Bedford, T. Bristol, stationer. (Chislett, Bristol  
Bell, J. Hampstead, victualler. (Jones, Southamp-  
ton-buildings  
Bethell, W. V. Liverpool. (Davenport  
Bird, T. Solihul Lodge, coal dealer. (Shutt, Walsall  
Bowman, R. Manchester, grocer. (Haddfield  
Brennwick, D. Sheffield, shoemaker. (Parkes and  
Brown  
Brown, C. Dundee, merchant. (Swain, Stirling, and  
Co. Frederick-place  
Burnett, H. Dodd's-place. (Thompson, Minories  
Cassels, R. Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, wine-merchant  
(Thomas, Fen-court  
Colston, D. E. Islington-road, upholsterer. (Pope,  
Old Bethlem  
Compton, W. Warwick, linen-draper. (Swain and Co.  
Old Jewry  
Cooper, E. jun. Old Ford, farmer. (Stevens and  
Wood, St. Thomas Apostle  
Cooper, J. Newport, I. W. victualler. (Barney,  
Southampton

Corbys, J. J. Pilgrim's Hatch, dealer. (Debus,  
Norfolk-street  
Crowden, R. Knightsbridge, boot and shoemaker.  
(Fox and Fildeman, Austin Friars  
Davis, J. Great Barr, maltster. (Fallows, Birmingham  
Davis, S. Rushall, maltster. (Smith, Walsall  
Dawson, J. Fourth, coach-maker. (Steel, Queen-st.  
Dixon, W. Portsmouth, tailor. (Hurst, Milk-street,  
London  
Dreping, G. Lincoln, tanner. (Newcome, Grantham  
Driver, N. Stokenbridge, clothier. (Newman and Son  
Egling, J. T. Great Russell-street, victualler. (Cokayne  
and Towns, Lyon's Inn  
Elphick, W. West Ham, farmer. (Walter and Glidden,  
Gardlers' Hall  
Eybe, F. and Schmarck, A. Bell-court, merchants.  
(Thomas, Fen-court  
Fisher, J. Lancaster, soap-maker. (Atkinson, Lec-  
ester  
Flint, G. London-wall, merchant, drysalter. (Pownall  
and Fairthorne  
Fry, G. Newbury, mercer. (Smith, Basinghall-street  
Gibson, J. South-street, Finsbury-square, merchant.  
(Sweet and Co. Basinghall-street  
Goodwin, J. Bristol, coal-merchant. (Visard and  
Blower  
Gosdny, G. Newcastle-on-Tyne, bacon-dealer. (Dawson  
Greenhouse, W. Ludlow, tanner. (Williams, Shrewsbury  
Hawkes, R. High Holborn, hat-maker. (Harvey and  
Wilson, Lincoln's Inn





## INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, &c. IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

*Address.*—The Provisional Committee for encouragement of industry, and reduction of poor's-rates, meeting at the King's Head Tavern, Poultry, deems itself compelled by the introduction of certain measures in the House of Commons, for altering the laws for relief of the poor, instantaneously to consider this subject. The object which the Provisional Committee has in view, and which it respectfully assumes will be supported by the public sentiment, is the extension of the poor-laws throughout the united kingdom. The Provisional Committee is aware, that in this enlightened age the prosperity of our country will be attributed to the principles of equity which have pervaded our institutions, and that the protection hereby afforded to the industrious classes has been the stimulus to those exertions which have produced our eminence in arts, and commerce, and wealth, and power, and by which our national greatness and prosperity have been realized, and the industry and patriotism of our fellow-subjects alike acknowledged by ourselves and by the world. When, therefore, we are called upon, as at the present time, by the stern voice of necessity, to reflect on grievances originating in causes over which they had no control; when the effects of taxation, the vacillation of trade, and a deficiency of employment, have overwhelmed the labouring classes; when farmers are exhausting their capital, and the landed proprietor is deprived of his rents, the remedy must consist in supplying a system of employment, by which labourers shall obtain remuneration adequate to the subsistence of themselves and families—this cannot be rationally sought by removing the protection which now exists—the provision of the parish rates. The Provisional Committee laments that the system of farming has been connected with much misery to the poor; also, that the relief afforded, in innumerable instances, has been inadequate, whereby applicants have been forced upon the most scanty and meagre supply of the wants of nature, and the temptations to the commission of crime exceedingly augmented; the management also denominated “roundsmen,” wherein persons have been employed in a manner most degrading, has likewise a tendency to debase the character of the English labourer. In Scotland, where,

notwithstanding the fatality among the offspring of the poor, and the facilities of emigration, the calamities of the poor have long been urging their claims upon the higher ranks to enforce the poor-laws, the distresses of the population have been augmenting, till at length even licensed begging has been permitted. Here, too, as in Ireland, we have remarked with sorrow, the miserable habitation, from a paucity of resource, filled with filth and sickness. In Ireland the calamities of the labouring classes have been so often noticed, that the bare mention of this unhappy portion of the united empire cannot but be sufficient to combine the universal interest of statesmen. Here life itself is not secure, and the frequent execution serves but to excite the inveteracy of revenge. The peasant, destitute of the comforts and decencies of life, degraded and abandoned, residing with the swine, and feeding on the same diet, rises little above uncultivated barbarism: perhaps also famishing in his cabin, which both originates and perpetuates the ravages of loathsome disease. In the nineteenth century, the care of our legislature and body politic is imperiously called to foster its citizens—those who cannot obtain labour and those who cannot perform it. That in extending the provision of the poor-laws these may be rendered comfortable by enabling them to cultivate, to the national advantage, in waste lands, cannot be questioned by the political economist. In England the increase of idleness and crime, under the present state of things, is most portentous. With country habitations in ruins, and towns swarming with unwilling inhabitants, what can be more easily demonstrated than the eligibility of erecting cottages, and providing a large supply of rural occupations for our population? Then the rich might enjoy the real luxury of doing good, while lessening their own burthens.

The Provisional Committee feels itself authorized to call on every rank in our civilized community to support the poor-laws. The condition of the labouring classes is seen in other countries improving, through the progress of knowledge. Let us not retrograde—let us shew that Great Britain can sustain and uphold the social edifice; that the indissoluble bond of patriotic feeling will cherish sobriety and order, and establish, on the most

permanent basis, the benefit of our community, and re-assure, under Divine Providence, the security, happiness, and prosperity of our native land.

For the Provisional Committee,  
BENJAMIN WILLS,  
Hon. Sec.

On Sunday the 9th ult. a dreadful fire broke out in Gracechurch-street, by which a Quakers' Meeting and three dwelling-houses were consumed, together with much valuable property, and three firemen lost their lives by being buried in the ruins. The following day a fire broke out in the house of a Mr. Myers, at the corner of Princes-street, Soho, which consumed that and three houses adjoining; and, melancholy to relate, four other persons perished.

*The New Vagrant Act.*—Two men, named Johnson and Edwards, were lately brought before the Lord Mayor on a charge of vagrancy, under the Act of the first and second of his present Majesty, by which the former Acts relative to vagrancy are repealed; and instead of being able to confine a vagrant for seven days, as under the late Act, it is enacted in the present Act, with a view to check a disposition which has of late been manifested in some of the labouring classes, to wander from one part of the country to another with no adequate object, that no vagrant shall be committed for less than one month to hard labour, nor more than three, before he is passed; but it is in the discretion of the Magistrate to discharge him, although an act of vagrancy be proved. Two Magistrates are empowered, however, to pass the vagrant without imprisonment, if it appear to them a proper case. The present charge being the first brought forward in the City under the new Act, a consultation was held upon it by the Chief Magistrate and Mr. Alderman Atkins, as to the course to be adopted. The Lord Mayor and Alderman Atkins agreed, that the paupers should be passed home in this case without imprisonment, as they must doubtless have been ignorant of the Act, but that in future the law would be enforced, and no plea of the kind would be listened to.

The interior of St. Paul's, upwards to the whispering gallery, is undergoing a thorough repair, in accordance with what has partly been accomplished in the outward and upper part. Numbers of workmen are employed. Nothing to

a similar extent has been undertaken since the erection of this noble Church, which, it is trusted, will never be "repaired and beautified" on those principles, if principles they can be called, which have disfigured too many of our churches in modern times.

*National Society.*—The General Committee of the National Society for the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, held their Meeting, last month, at St. Martin's Vestry-room; the Lord Bishop of London in the Chair. Ten fresh Schools were united to the Society, and several grants of money were made towards the erecting, enlarging, and fitting-up of School-rooms; amongst others, was a donation of 200*l.* towards establishing a National School for Girls in the populous town of Sunderland.

*Old Bailey Sessions.*—The following is a summary statement of the various offences with which the prisoners for trial stood charged at the Sessions, which commenced last month.

	Lond. Middx.	
Housebreaking .....	—	4
Stealing in a Dwelling-house	1	10
Forgery .....	2	2
Uttering Forged Notes ....	2	7
Sheep Stealing.....	—	1
Maliciously Cutting .....	—	2
Highway Robbery .....	6	8
Returning from Transporta. —		1
Embezzlements .....	—	1
Receiving Stolen Goods ....	—	1
Bigamy .....	—	1
Child Stealing .....	—	3
Larcenies .....	14	106
Stealing from the Person ..	3	39
Misdemeanor .....	4	2
Conspiracy .....	1	—
Total..	33	188.

*State of his Majesty's Gaol of Newgate, Sept. 7, 1821.*—Convicts under Sentence of Death, 20 Males, 4 Females. Upon whom the judgment of the Court has been respited, 2 M. Under Sentence of Transportation for Life, 6 M. 11 F. For Fourteen Years, 3 M. 17 F. For Seven Years, 20 M. 28 F. Prisoners under Sentence of Imprisonment for Felony and Misdemeanors, 20 M. 6 F. Committed by Commissioners of Bankrupts, 1 M. Committed by Commissioners of Taxes, 1 M. For Trial at the Session, 164 M. 57 F. — Total 239 Males, 123 Females.—Total 362.

*Common Council.*—A Court of Common Council was held on the 10th ult.

at Guildhall, at which it was agreed that a public entertainment should be given in honour of the Coronation, and that his Majesty should be requested to honour it with his presence. This is an honour usually conferred by the Kings of England on their good City of London after their Coronation. — Thanks were voted to Mr. Sheriff Waithman for the prompt and effectual means adopted by him to preserve the peace on the day of the funeral of Francis and Honey, and for the presence of mind, temper, firmness, and courage, displayed by him on that occasion.

*Execution.*—On the 31st of August, D. Thomas was executed at the top of Horsemonger-lane gaol, for murder. A few days subsequent to the commission of the offence, the unhappy man had made a most desperate effort to deprive himself of life, by inflicting several dangerous wounds upon himself while in prison: it was, therefore, considered requisite to have a person constantly with him for the purpose of preventing the recurrence of a similar attack. He was aged 28, and a native of Carmarthen.—On the 10th ult. Edward Lee was executed at the top of Horsemonger-lane gaol, pursuant to his sentence. The unfortunate man was only 22 years old, and was convicted at the last Croydon Assizes of robbing and attempting to murder Joseph Spicer, foreman to Mr. Marriott, of Fleet-street, under circumstances of great atrocity.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

The Rev. J. Scobell, B. A. of Balliol College, Oxford, to the Rectory of All Saints, Lewes.

The Rev. Robert Crockett, M. A. of Brasenose College, Oxford, to the Rectory of Nailston cum Normanton, Leicestershire.

The Rev. Edward Jones, M. A. Vicar of Greetham, Lincolnshire, to the Rectory of Milton, otherwise Middleton Keynes, Bucks.

The Rev. G. Graham, B. A. to be Master of Archbishop Holgate's Grammar School in York.

The Rev. H. B. Greene, to the Living of Long-parish, Hants.

The Rev. Liscombe Clark, M. A. has been installed a Prebendary of Hereford Cathedral.

The Rev. Edward Combe has been presented by his brother to the Rectories of Earnshill and Donyatt.

The Rev. John Nelson, B. A. has been instituted to the Rectory of Winterton, with the Chapel of Somerton.

The Rev. Thomas Mills, B. A. is instituted to the Rectory and Parish Church of Stutton, in Suffolk.

The Rev. John Latey, clk. is instituted to the Rectory of Rede in Suffolk.

The Rev. Thos. D'Eye Betts, A. B. is instituted to the Rectory and Parish Church of Colney.

The Rev. Robert Beatty, Curate of Overton, has been presented to the Living of Tatham Fell.

#### NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

*University of Oxford.*—Richard Heber, esq. Master of Arts, of Brasen-nose college, in the room of the Right Hon. Sir William Scott, now Baron Stowell, one of the Peers of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

*County of Louth.*—The Right Hon. Thomas Henry Skeffington, in the room of the Right Hon. John Foster.

*Queen's County.*—Sir Charles Henry Coote, in the room of the Right Hon. William Wellesley Pole, now a Peer of the United Kingdom.

*Births.*—At Surbiton House, Surrey, the Lady of Alderman Garratt, of a son—Of a daughter, the Lady of William Ward, esq. of Bloomsbury-square—At Clapham-road-place, the Lady of Norman Macleod, esq. of a son—Mrs. Kent, Southwark, of a daughter.

*Marriages.*—At St. George's, Hanover-square, W. Money, esq. of Hanover-street, to Jane, only daughter of Thomas Lane, esq.—At Mary-le-bone New Church, Captain Magenis, to Miss Shepherd, of Wimpole-street—At St. Pancras, Joseph Kirkpatrick, jun. esq. to Maria Isabella, only daughter of John Kirkpatrick, of Paris—At St. James's Westminster, Charles Terry, esq. jun. of Bedford-row, to Susanna, eldest daughter of Philip Cooper, esq.—At St. Mary-le-bone Church, Captain George Digby, R. N. to Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir John Walsh, bart.—At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Mr. P. Adams, Solicitor, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late John Roake, esq.—At St. Andrew's Church, Holborn, Mr. Yonge, Law Stationer, to Miss Harwood—Mr. J. R. Pizey, of Lawrence Pountney-lane, to Caroline, eldest daughter of Edward Cherrill, esq.—At Lambeth Church, Lieut. W. H. Nichols, R. N. to Jemima Jane, youngest daughter of Tho. Medlycott—Henry Mann, esq. of Brixton-common, to Anna, youngest daughter of the late John Chuter, of Bishopsgate-street Within, esq.—At Lambeth Palace, the Rev. F. M. Sutton, to Henrietta Barbara, third daughter of the Hon. and Rev.



John Lumley Saville—At St. James's Church, G. Hole, esq. of Chumleigh, Devon, to Miss Jane Crew—At Hampstead, Edward Toller, jun. esq. of Doctors-commons, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late John Edington, esq.—At Shoreditch Church, Stephen Cundy, esq. to Miss Capel—At Mary-le-bone Church, William Cahusac, esq. to Emily Sarah, second daughter of H. Bache, esq.—At Ashted, Surrey, Edmund Lomax, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Hester, eldest daughter of George Smith esq.—Mr. H. L. Robins, of Covent Garden, to Miss Howis, of South Lambeth—At St. Mary's Lambeth, Mr. T. W. Snearman, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Field—At Lambeth, Mr. E. Benham, of Uxbridge, to Mary-Anne, daughter of the late Mr. H. Essex—At Whitechapel, Henry A. Hope, to Bennet, youngest daughter of the late E. Blaxland, esq.

*Died.*—In Portland-place, Anne, the wife of Sir James Graham, Bart. M. P. for the City of Carlisle, after a severe and protracted illness—Bridget, the wife of J. H. Greenwell, Esq. of Ben-

tinck-street, Manchester-square, in the 25th year of her age—At his house in Palace-street, Pimlico, in his 88th year, John Christian Santhagen, Esq. first Page to his Majesty—At Charlton-house, near Blackheath, Caroline, the second daughter of the late Sir Thomas Maryon Wilson, Bart.—At his father's house, Peckham, Surrey, John, the younger son of Mr. Joseph Williamson, of Botoolph-lane—At Camberwell, Sarah Ann, wife of Mr. Benjamin Jowett, sen.—At his house on the Terrace, High-street, Mary-le-Bone, in the 74th year of his age, George Elwes, Esq.—At his house in Holborn, William Kinnard, Esq. many years a Magistrate of the Thames Police Office, aged 66—At Kentish Town, after a long illness, Mr. John Parton—In George-street, Portman-square, the wife of Thomas Chas. Corry, esq.—At his house in Harley-street, Simeon Droz, esq.—At Twickenham, in the 44th year of his age, the Rev. Henry P. Beauchamp, A. M.—At Brompton, Mr. Thomas Sorel Banister.

## BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

REV. THOMAS MORGAN, LL.D.

AT Dr. Williams's Library, Red Cross-street, London, in his 69th year, the Rev. Thomas Morgan, LL.D. He was born in the year 1752, at Langharn, a small town in Caermarthenshire, South Wales, and was the only son of the Rev. Thomas Morgan, minister to a congregation of Protestant Dissenters at a place called Hanellan, in its neighbourhood. After a residence of some years, Mr. Morgan removed with his family into England, and settled first at Delf in Yorkshire, and afterwards at Morley, near Leeds, where he died highly respected and esteemed. He was a man of considerable ability and learning, and a liberal contributor to the Gentleman's Magazine. The son was brought up to the same profession as the father, and received the advantages of a classical education at the grammar-schools in Batley and Leeds. When he had attained his 15th year, he was entered a student in the college at Hoxton, near London. This seminary was under the direction of the Rev. Drs. Savage, Kippis, and Rees; gentlemen eminently qualified to

fill the several departments of Theology, the Belles Lettres, and Mathematics, to which they were appointed by the trustees of the late Mr. Coward, who at that time supported two Institutions for the Education of Young Men devoted to the Christian Ministry. Under the able tuition of the professors in that college, Mr. Morgan continued six years. Leaving the college with ample testimonials of his proficiency and good conduct, he was chosen the assistant preacher to a congregation at Abingdon in Berkshire, then under the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Moore. The resignation of that gentleman, occasioned by age and infirmities, following soon after his settlement, he was unanimously invited to succeed him. His union with this society did not, however, continue longer than two or three years, for on the death of Dr. Prior, in 1768, the aged minister to the Presbyterian chapel in Aliffe-street, Goodman's-fields, Mr. Morgan was appointed to his pulpit, and he filled it with acceptance and usefulness, till the lease of the place expired, and the congregation was consequently dissolved. During the latter period of his connexion



with this society, he officiated as one of the Sunday Evening Lecturers at Salter's Hall, and in the year 1783 became a member of the late Dr. Williams's trust in Red Cross-street. He held the office of trustee till the year 1804, when he was chosen librarian. No man could be a more proper person to fill this honourable and important situation than himself. He was well acquainted with general literature, had a good knowledge of books, and was regular and punctual in his habits. In the year 1819, he was presented with the diploma of Doctor in the Civil Law by the University of Aberdeen, and certainly few persons have better deserved the rank which was conferred on him by that learned body; but his life was drawing to its close, and with it his enjoyment of the honour so deservedly bestowed. Dr. Morgan was a man of liberal sentiments in religion; a Protestant Dissenter on principle, yet without bigotry; and in his relations and character as a man and a Christian, was distinguished for the love of order and peace, which he connected with independence of mind and high sense of honour. As an author, he is before the public in two separate Discourses; and in a Collection of Hymns for public Worship, which include several original compositions, and in which Dr. Kippis, Dr. Rees, and Mr. Jervis, were concerned as well as himself; but he may be referred to on a larger scale in his reviews of foreign and domestic Literature in the New Annual Register, and in a work of considerable value and great interest, "The General Biography," which was first begun by Dr. Enfield, and afterwards carried on by Dr. Aikin and others. The lives which he wrote, and to which he has added the initial of his surname, will shew with what care and judgment he collected, examined, and arranged his materials. Such was Dr. Morgan; and the writer who offers this impartial and just tribute, hopes he may be allowed to close his account in the words of a Roman poet:

"Quis desiderio sit pudor aut modus  
Tam chari capitis?—  
Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit."

His body was deposited in Bunhill Fields.

DR. KNOX.

Died, at Tunbridge on the 6th ult. the Rev. Dr. Vicesimus Knox, after a short but painful illness. He was born in Lon-

don in 1752. His father, who was master of Merchant Tailors' school, had been a fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, where he was entered under the name of Vicesimus Knock, B.C.L. Oct. 19, 1753; but what occasioned the change in the spelling of the name, we are not informed. The son received his education under his parent; after which he removed to the same college on an exhibition, obtained a fellowship, and took the degree of M.A. in 1779. By the interest of his father, he obtained the mastership of Tunbridge School, where he married the daughter of an eminent bookseller, and discharged the duties of his situation until 1812; he then resigned in favour of his son, the Rev. T. Knox. Dr. Knox received the degree of D.D., we believe, from an American University. Dr. Knox was, during life, an asserter of religious freedom. A zealous friend of the Establishment (as his various Theological Treatises evince), he considered its perfect security consistent with the most liberal toleration of all denominations of Christians:—an ardent lover of civil liberty, as asserted at the Revolution, and a warm philanthropist, all his works are interspersed either with the soundest constitutional principles, or with lessons of the purest benevolence. His polished style had long ranked him, as an author, among the classics of the country—especially in the department of the Belles Lettres. In the pulpit he possessed a most commanding eloquence; in private life none conciliated more affection and esteem. There was a singleness of heart that displayed itself in all his words and actions; his manners were unassuming, and his habits unobtrusive; but when not under the influence of an occasional depression, there was a fervour in his language that gave a peculiar and delightful animation to his conversation, which was enriched with all the stores of literature. The grand and distinguishing feature of his character was a noble independence of sentiment, that made him scorn the concealment of his opinions (however injurious personally to himself might be their avowal) wherever and whenever he felt, that the interests of learning, liberty, or truth were attacked. His *Essays* were published forty years since. The present improved state of the English Universities was a source of high satisfaction to him. His earliest efforts were to produce reform in their discipline. After encountering the usual opposition, which attends all who honestly and ably expose abuses, he had the gra-

tification of finding his suggestions adopted, and their success complete. Another of his objects was to inculcate a general feeling of the *folly and wickedness of war*. It is a subject he frequently recurs to in his miscellaneous pieces. He translated a tract of Erasmus, entitled "*Bellum dulce inexpertis*," and named it "*Antipolemus*." A respectable Society has since been formed, who have taken the appellation of Antipolemists. The state of the world has certainly, of late, not been favourable to their merciful views. It is not intended in this hasty article to specify the numerous works of Dr. Knox; they have been too well received to make it necessary; few being more generally known.\* His last production was a pamphlet, written a few months since, upon the national advantages of "*Classical Learning*," a subject then likely to have come incidentally before Parliament. This composition may be taken, though produced upon a temporary occasion, as a fair specimen of the powers of the writer; for force of argument and splendour of diction, it has been rarely equalled.

#### MAJOR JAMES.

At his house, Gloucester-place, New Road, 56, Major *Charles James*, a native of Warwickshire, well known as a writer on military topics, and as an elegant poet. He served originally in one of the regiments of the Yorkshire Militia, but being related to, or respected by, some noble families, he left that regiment and settled in London. His first work was an Opera, translated from Beaumarchais, 1787; Poems, in 2 vols. 1789; Hints, founded on facts, respecting our Military Establishments, 8vo. 1791; Suicide Rejected, a Poem; Poems, 8vo. 1791. All these works evince a fine imagination, and his political epigrams have long been celebrated for their wit. Few men ever evinced more activity in all the transactions of life; and in his profession his various works prove that he had not been an inattentive spectator. In 1794 he published a work on the abuses in the militia, with a plan for its better regulation; and in 1797, he brought out another work on the abuses in the militia, and he lived to see most of his plans adopted at the War-office. The *Regimental Companion* came out in 1789; but his chief military work, and one of the best in the language, was his *Military Dictionary*, published in 1802, and of which he lived to revise a fourth edi-

tion. Major James was an ardent lover of civil liberty, and was much elated with the prospects which opened to the world at the beginning of the revolution in France. In 1792 he published *Audi alteram Partem*, or an Extermination of the Conduct of the French Patriots. His gentlemanly manners procured him many friends among the higher orders of society. By the Earl of Moira he was particularly patronized, and he acted for some time as his confidential secretary; and when that excellent nobleman was at the head of the Ordnance, he appointed Captain James to be major of the Artillery Drivers, a situation which he did not hold long after his patron resigned, and from which he retired on a remuneration. On the appointment of his lordship to be Governor-General, it is believed that Major James might have chosen his own station, but he would not sacrifice his health, the society of London, and his domestic comforts, to prospects of wealth and vain ambition, and, to the great surprise of his friends, he remained in England. His collected poems exhibit specimens of his varied powers of versification, but his strength will be found in his songs and epigrams. He was one of the most liberal hearted of men; his muse—his time—and his purse were at the service of persons in distress, to whom he always listened with a tear starting in his eye. Yet he was also a man of the world, and with some mental reserve, mixed in the circles of high life. Altogether he was beloved by every one who knew him, and the notice of his death gave acute pain to his friends, because his vigour and activity warranted the expectation of greater length of life. He has left a widow and four sons, youths of considerable promise.

#### J. COTES, ESQ. M. P.

At Woodcote, John Cotes, Esq. one of the Representatives of Shropshire in Parliament. In the immediate circle of his relatives and friends, the death of Mr. Cotes, from his affectionate solicitude, amenity, and noble frankness of character, will leave a melancholy void. The integrity and independence of his public conduct are too well known to require eulogium here. To his neighbours, Mr. Cotes was the anxious instrument of benevolence and good-will; and the family mansion was to the poor, at all times, the fountain of that charitable and munificent hospitality, which have ever been considered a proud and distinguished feature in the delineation of an Eng-

\* See Dictionary of Living Authors.  
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lish Country Gentleman.—Mr. Cotes was first elected Knight of the Shire in 1806, on the retirement of his respected kinsman, the late Sir Richard Hill, Bart. and represented the county in five successive Parliaments.—Debarred for many months by bodily infirmities, from the exercise of his public duties, this most estimable gentleman lived at home, dispensing benefits to his neighbours, and commanding the unabated esteem and attachment of his constituents. His political career as a Member of the House of Commons, comprehends a period of thirty-nine years; during which time, unfettered by party, he maintained a political integrity and independence, analagous to the honesty and candour that characterized his private life. As a country gentleman, polite, courteous, and hospitable; as a farmer, scientific and enlightened; as a man, benevolent, prudent, and generous: he was in the year 1806 summoned from the tranquil and honorable pursuits of retirement to the representation of the county, by the unanimous and energetic voice of the whole body of its freeholders. Devoted to their interests, he faithfully upheld and strenuously advocated them, so long as increasing infirmities would admit of personal exertion; and the inactivity of his latter life, united with the cheerful acquiescence of his constituents, presents an affecting example of the kindly influence he preserved over their affections. In his own immediate neighbourhood, the tenant will mourn an indulgent landlord,—the servant, a kind master,—the young man, a counsellor,—the old man, a supporter,—the widow and orphan, a protector,—and the poor of *all countries*, both local and itinerant, who never returned empty from his door, a constant and liberal benefactor. Intimately conversant with human nature, which he had studied in the palace and the cottage, Mr. Cotes had the happy talent and the amiable disposition, of rendering himself agreeable to all ranks and classes of men; frank, affable, and friendly in his deportment, he sought conversation with the beggar as well as the Peer, and on both he never failed to impress some pleasing recollection. “I say, my honest fellow!” was his usual mode of challenging to a conversation any peasant on the road, and there was no peasant for miles around his domain, who would not have sacrificed his life to serve “Squire Cotes.” Charitable in

every sense of the word, he abhorred slander; and if compelled to mention the faults of a fellow Christian, would always place them in the shade, by the simultaneous production of his brighter qualities. Nor was his benevolence without its reward in this world; for as the presence of Mr. Cotes raised a smile of complacency in every countenance, so did every object reflect upon his mind perpetual sunshine, creating a serenity and cheerfulness of spirit peculiarly his own. He died, as he lived, in peace and hope, universally beloved; and without ever having made an enemy.

#### SIR WATKIN LEWES.

At his apartments at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill, July 19, (within the rules of the Fleet Prison), in his 85th year, Sir Watkin Lewes, knight. He was elected alderman of Lime-street Ward in 1772: and removed (as father of the city) to Bridge Ward Without in 1804, on the death of Mr. Harley. He served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1772, and of Lord Mayor in 1780-81. He was elected M. P. for the City of London in 1781 on the death of Mr. Alderman Hayley, and again in 1790; but lost his election in 1798. Sir Watkin Lewes married a lady of large fortune; but in 1773 and 1774 he embroiled himself in expenses in two elections for Worcester, which in their consequences so involved him in law-suits, that he never recovered the possession of his estates.

#### E. M. WIGLEY, ESQ. M. P.

On the 9th ult. at his house at Shakenhurst, Shropshire, Edmund Meysey Wigley, Esq. aged 63, after an illness of many months, which he bore with perfect gentleness and resignation. The husband and the father of a wife and children who adored that virtue and never-ceasing kindness which once made them happy,—the dear friend of all who knew him,—the unvarying benefactor of every human creature within his influence,—he has carried with him hopes, wishes, and affections to the grave. His public character was equal to his private worth. As an advocate, his opinions were sound and his learning extensive; as a representative of the city of Worcester, his motives and conduct were unsullied and independent. He was generally attached to the Whigs; but as a magistrate he was a conciliator, and a blessing to the county around him.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,  
IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

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**BEDFORDSHIRE.**

*Birth.*] At Hockcliffe Lodge, Mrs. Main, of a son.

*Married.*] At Carlton, Mr. C. Skevington, to Miss Eyles—At Leighton Buzzard, Mr. B. Hopkins, to Miss M. Costin.

**BERKSHIRE.**

*Married.*] At Reading, Mr. H. Havell, to Miss E. Sims—Mr. T. B. Wharton, to Miss H. Gibson—Rev. B. Byron, to Miss Edkins.

*Died.*] At Reading, Mrs. Lamb—Miss M. Havell—At Newbury, Mr. W. Tomkins—Rev. J. Compton—Mr. M. Goodman—Mr. Pierce—Mrs. Hill—At Clock House, Warfield, P. Thompson, esq.—At Watlington House, Mr. Stevens—At Shalbourn, near Hungerford, Mr. T. Barnes, 77—At Playhatch, Mr. H. Jennings—At Speenhamland, Mr. W. Hazell.

**BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.**

*Birth.*] At Stoke Vicarage, Mrs. Raymond, of a son.

*Married.*] At Allesbury, Mr. F. Layt, to Mrs. E. Smith.

*Died.*] At Langley, Rev. G. Wall, 70—Mr. E. F. Hughes, son of the rector of Bradenham.

**CAMBRIDGESHIRE.**

*Married.*] At Ashborne, G. J. Pennington, esq. to Miss S. Rawson—Mr. F. Smith, of Cambridge, to Miss S. Swann—Rev. W. Gee, to Miss S. Gee, of Cambridge—At Newmarket, Mr. Goulding, to Miss Myles.

*Died.*] At Shudy Campa, M. Dayrell, esq. an acting magistrate for the county—At Newmarket, Mr. P. Nutting—At Chesterton, Mr. L. Wonfor.

**CHESHIRE.**

A new iron-bridge is about to be placed over the river Weaver, near Nantwich. It combines elegance and lightness, with strength and durability. One peculiar excellence is, that the 24 massive braces which are placed diagonally, between the perpendicular bolts and the upper and lower ribs, equalize the pressure, on whatever part it rests.

A plan is now in progress to shorten the communication between London and Dublin, by steam-packets, from Dawpool in the Chester river. The journey from London by Shrewsbury to Holyhead, and the passage thence to Dublin, now occupies *forty-five* hours; whereas the proposed transit, calculating upon the intended increased dispatch from London to Chester, may be performed in *thirty-nine* hours—an assumption resting on the most respectable data.

*Births.*] At Chester, Mrs. Granville, of a son—Mrs. Lloyd, of Whittington, of a son—At Eccles, Mrs. Blackburne, of a son.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Pownall, of Pott Shrigley, to Miss S. Ward—At Chester, E. O. Wrench, esq. to Miss A. M. Ward—Mr. J. Lee, to Miss A. Craven—Mr. J. Atkinson, to Miss S. Waring—At Bowdon, J. Barrett, esq. to Miss Salt.

*Died.*] At Leeswood Hall, Mrs. M. Hilditch—At Chester, Mrs. J. Lancaster—Mr. W. Silvey—Mrs. Willan—Mrs. Mercer—At Hawkestone, E. Hill, esq.—At Parkgate, Miss A. Brookes—At Stableford, Mr. Vickers, 96—At Sutton Lodge, near Holt, Mrs. Edwards—At Over, Mr. T. Heppard—At Frodsham, Mr. W. Bostock.

**CORNWALL.**

*Married.*] At St. Columb, Mr. J. Harry, to Mrs. A. Rowe—At Lanlivery, J. Dainty, esq. to Miss E. Hext—At St. Clements, Mr. J. Foss, to Miss H. Ostler—At Liskeard, Mr. N. Miller, to Miss Thomas—At Redruth, Mr. S. Mead, to Miss N. Teague—At Truro, Rev. Mr. Clarke, to Miss E. Hornblower.

*Died.*] At Chacewood, near Truro, Mrs. Williams—At Launceston, Mrs. Partridge—At Bodreen, near Truro, H. P. Andrew, esq. 51—At Trebyn, Mr. N. Cole—At Lestwithiel, Miss Trethewy—At Wodebridge, Mr. S. Key—At Falmouth, Mr. H. Barnicoat, 83—At Penzance, Mr. W. Pascoe—At Morval, Mr. W. Sanders—At Mervagasey, Miss M. A. Ball.

**CUMBERLAND.**

At a general meeting of the trustees and directors of the Penrith Savings' Bank, holden on the 23d ult., it appeared that the sums deposited in the bank since its establishment in August 1818, amounted to 3703*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* of which 1063*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* had been withdrawn, leaving a balance in the bank of 2640*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*

*Birth.*] At Carlisle, Mrs. Dixon, of a son.

*Married.*] At Carlisle, Mr. J. Wright, to Miss A. Morland—Mr. D. Dorran, to Miss A. Wilkinson—Mr. H. Burn, to Miss E. Dorran—Mr. P. Hodgson, to Miss M. Baker—Mr. A. M'Killop, to Miss M. Kelly—At Cronthwaite Church, Mr. E. Pick, to Miss Hall—At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Barker, to Miss Moore—Mr. J. Irwin, to Miss E. Adamson—Mr. J. Nicolson, to Miss M. Ponsonby—At Penrith, Mr. B. Kerr, to Miss D. Weir.

*Died.*] At Penrith, Mrs. A. Poole—Mrs. M. Charnley, 85—At Cockermouth, Miss M. Harrison—At Whitehaven, Mrs. Hamilton, 76—At Carlisle, Mrs. A. Moffit, 76—Mrs. F. Johnston—Mrs. M. Thirlwell, 84—Mrs. A. Nicolson—Mrs. Baird—Mrs. A. Atkinson—Mr. J. M'Knight—At Stanwix, Mr. E. Dobinson, 88—At Brigham, Mr. A. Johnstone, 86—At Wigton, Mrs. M. Barton—At Keswick, Mr. J. How—At Egremont, Capt. Towerson—Mr. J. Walker, 85.

**DERBYSHIRE.**

*Married.*] At Okeover, T. S. Wright, esq. to Caroline Lady Sitwell—At Duffield, E. Ireland, esq. to Miss Saxton—At Dronfield, Rev. W. H. Vale, to Miss E. Spencer—Mr. P. Brentnall, of Shipley Lodge, to Miss Pearson—Mr. T. Wright, to Miss M. Barker, of Chesterfield.

*Died.*] At Lichfield, Mr. Acton—At Buxton, Mr. W. Holland—At Dore, Mr. T. Lee—At Winster, Mr. Roberts, 74—At Chesterfield, Mr. J. Gilk,

## DEVONSHIRE.

*Population of the County of Devon, 1821.*—Inhabited Houses, 71,065; Number of Families, 88,121; Total number of Persons, 488,918.—The returns of 1811 were, Inhabited Houses, 62,818; Number of Families, 79,415; Total Number of Persons, 383,308;—being an increase since 1811, of 8,717 Inhabited Houses; 8,706 Families; and 50,610 Persons.

*Births.*] At Bow Parsonage, Mrs. Marshall, of a son—At Hill's Court, Exeter, Mrs. Bobyna, of a daughter—At Topsham, Mrs. Ross, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Honiton, Mr. Saunders, to Miss Notley—R. B. Wrey, esq. of Tavistock House, to Miss A. James—At Exeter, Mr. W. Brutton, to Miss F. Kemp—G. Hole, esq. of Chumleigh, to Miss J. Crew—At Plymouth-dock, Rev. F. Todd, to Miss F. Hoare—At Berry Pomeroy, Mr. H. May, to Miss L. Cornish.

*Died.*] At Chumleigh, Mr. J. Howell—At Salcombe, Mr. Jarvis—At Ashburton, Mrs. Gribble—At Plymouth-dock, Rev. J. Williams—J. Stanning, esq. R.N.—At Modbury, Mr. C. W. Savery—At Torr Abbey, Miss E. Peel—At Stonehouse, Mr. Snell—Mr. C. Burrows—At Ashbridge House, Mrs. Skinner—At Marshalsea, Mr. R. Lane, 86, well known by the appellation of "Drunken Dick"—At Barnstaple, Mr. J. Weeks—At Dawlish, Mrs. Sanford, 70—At Knackershole, Mr. W. Gordon—At Whimble, Mr. R. Brooke—At Poughill, Rev. Mr. Melhuish—At East Stonehouse, Mr. Burrows—At Exeter, Mr. J. Gard, 72—D. Moore, esq. M.D.

## DORSETSHIRE.

*Birth.*] At Throop House, Mrs. Porter, of a daughter.

*Married.*] Mr. Jones, of Bridport, to Miss Beer—At Yeovill, Mr. J. Edwards, to Miss M. A. Baker—At East Lulworth, Mr. J. Bailey, to Miss Gillingham—At Sherborne, Mr. W. Willis, to Miss A. Lealey—Mr. G. Gollop, to Miss Hamilton, of Poole.

*Died.*] At Sherborne, Mr. J. Pitman—Mr. J. Garrett—Mr. R. S. Stone—At Loder, Rev. Mr. Rush—At Weymouth, Mr. Woodman—At Shaftesbury, Rev. S. Button—Mr. J. H. Chitty.

## DURHAM.

The encroachments of the sea at Sunderland have made great inroads in the last 20 years. In a few years more, unless prevented, the houses at the southern extremity of the town will be undermined. Public attention is also called to the state of Sunderland moor, represented as a public nuisance, and which might be rendered a delightful promenade.

*Married.*] At Houghton, Mr. Scotson, to Miss Diss—At Sunderland, Mr. G. Cole, to Miss Clarke.

*Died.*] At Gateshead, Mrs. M. Crookes—At Piercebridge, Mrs. Burdy—At Marton, Mr. J. Hays, 72—At Cooper House, Mr. J. Rodham—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. W. Curry—At Sunderland, Mr. T. Dixon, 74—Mr. J. Brown—Mr. R. Darlins.

## ESSEX.

*Births.*] At Middleton Hall, Mrs. Gillum, of a daughter—At Stock Lodge, Mrs. Eastwood, of a daughter.

*Married.*] Mr. J. A. Kemp, to Miss E. Tabor—At Walthamstow, J. Collyer, esq. to Miss A. Burchall—At Dovercourt, Mr. C. H. Hast, to Miss S. Hucks—At Epping, Mr. W. Nichols, to Miss S. Mettingly.

*Died.*] At White Roothing, Mrs. J. Budd—At Bures, Mrs. Powell—At West Bergholt, G. Cooke, esq.—At Romford, Mr. C. Cotton—At Belchamp Otten, Miss C. Cozens—At Braintree, Mr. R. Serjeant—At Bromfield, Mr. A. Reynolds, 89.

## GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

*Births.*] At Barnwood, Mrs. Whisk, of a son—At Clifton, Mrs. Dickenson, of a son.

*Married.*] T. Davies, esq. to Miss Gatehouse, of Leominster—At Bristol, B. Pioncier, esq. to Miss M. Manley—Mr. W. Curtis, to Miss E. Burdett.

*Died.*] At Oldbury Court, Mrs. Greame—At Shirehampton, Mrs. Betton—At Clifton, Rev. C. Cole—At Gloucester, Mrs. Kittell—At Bristol, C. Harford, esq.

## HAMPSHIRE.

*Births.*] At Breamore Parsonage, Mrs. May, of a daughter—At Eling, Mrs. Ross, of a son—At Ridgway Castle, Mrs. Ede, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Winchester, Mr. C. Charles, to Miss C. Williams—At Newport, (I. W.) Mr. Browne, to Miss Silcock.

*Died.*] At Southampton, Sir H. W. Carr, K.C.B.—At Winchester, Justinian Casamajor, esq.—At Newport, (I. W.) Capt. M'Dermott.

## HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Rev. E. Howells, to Miss E. M. Morgan.

*Died.*] At Hereford, Mrs. Sherburne—At Court-a-Park, Mr. J. Newman, 71—T. S. Pennoyre, esq. 92, of the Moor.

## HERTFORDSHIRE.

*Died.*] Mr. R. M. Robinson, nephew of R. M. Robinson, esq. of Ongar Hall—At Wellwyn, Miss F. Chester.

## HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Huntingdon, Mr. J. Roden, to Mrs. Shepherd.

*Died.*] At Stanground, Mr. H. Morgan.

## KENT.

It is intended to widen the entrance to Canterbury, from the Sandwich and Deal road, by taking down the remaining tower of Burgate, with the adjacent buildings. This tower was rebuilt of brick, with stone-quoins, in 1475; the names of some of the benefactors being still legible on the side. Among these, is John Franyngbam, mayor in 1462, &c. It was an unsightly structure, as the central part had been taken down in 1781, and the southern tower afterwards.

*Births.*] At Beakesbourne, the Hon. Mrs. Eden, of a son—At Canterbury, Mrs. Curtiss, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Wye, Mr. J. Chatfield, to Miss G. Philpot—At Deal, Mr. W. May, to Miss S. Patley—Mr. J. Snowell, to Mrs. Marlow—At Rochester, Mr. J. Atkins, to Miss Gardiner—At Folkstone, Mr. T. Hall, to Miss H. Harman—At Hythe, Mr. E. Stokes, to Miss C. Culmer—At Heme, J. Leith, esq. to Miss M. A. Sladden—At Romney, Mr. J. Hollands, to Miss H.



Shorter—At Chatham, Mr. T. P. Attrio, to Miss M. Chany.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, S. Kingsford, esq. 71—Mrs. M. Arnold—At Littlebourn, Mrs. M. Dewell, 84—At Margate, J. Nayler, esq.—At Monks Horton, Mrs. Cook, 82—At Dover, Mrs. Beecham—At Chatham, Mrs. R. Noakes, 75—At Feversham, Mr. J. Baker, 92—At Maldstone, Mr. Sutton—At Rochester, Mr. J. Lombley, 76—At Lynsted Lodge, J. Griffin, esq.

#### LANCASHIRE.

A day and Sunday school has been established at Liverpool, for the instruction of the children of seamen and others connected with the shipping of the port; for which purpose a large room has been fitted up, which will accommodate 400 children, who are to pay one penny per week for their instruction.

*Birth.*] At Walton Hall, Mrs. Houghton, of a son.

*Married.*] At Liverpool, Rev. C. Radcliffe, to Miss Bland—B. Cogwell, esq. of Littleborough, to Miss F. Mann—T. Jarrold, M.D. of Manchester, to Miss E. Townsend, of Pontefract—Wm. Gott, esq. to Miss M. Ewart, of Morsley Hall—At Manchester, Mr. H. Ward, to Miss A. Hanson.

*Died.*] At Crook Hall, near Wigan, Mr. J. Clarke—At Liverpool, Mr. T. Clement—F. Hargrave, esq. 81, recorder of Liverpool—Mrs. Barnes—Near Manchester, J. Murry, M.D.—At Manchester, Mr. J. Yates—At Wigan, Miss L. Marsden, 78.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

*Birth.*] At Quornden, Mrs. Hanbury, of a daughter.

*Married.*] The Rev. C. Musgrove, to Miss S. Buxton, of Leicester.

*Died.*] At Muston, Rev. H. Byron—At Leicester, Mrs. J. Stevenson—At Market Bosworth, Mrs. R. Smith.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

On the Humby side of the boundary-line next Sapperton lordship, in a valley about 8 miles S.E. of Ancaster, have lately been discovered, in removing the earth for the purposes of agriculture, a considerable number of Roman coins, urns, trinkets, and human bones, with foundations of houses, evidently the remains of an ancient town, destroyed years ago, and apparently by fire.

*Births.*] At the Rectory, Ripplingale, Lady J. Douglas, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Denton, Mr. T. Bacon, to Mrs. Simpson—At Louth, Mr. W. Lanshow, to Mrs. Sheardown—At Wigtoft, Mr. Harston, to Miss S. Jackson—At Folksworth, Lieut. J. W. Green, R.N. to Miss Franey—At Lincoln, Mr. Curtons, to Miss Chappel.

*Died.*] At Whaplode, Mr. A. E. Lund, 71—At Lincoln, Mr. P. South—At Louth, Mr. W. Thompson—At Caistor, Mr. J. Porter—Mrs. Carr—At Sleaford, Mr. J. Snow—At Spilsby, Mr. Burton.

#### MONMOUTHSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Sir Howy-Bank Cottage, R. Perkins, esq.

#### NORFOLK.

On Wednesday, 29th Aug. the first stone of the Duke's Palace Bridge was laid by T. S. Day,

esq. in the presence of the contractors, and a great number of spectators, who had assembled to witness the ceremony. In the stone was deposited a brass plate, on which is the following inscription;

This Foundation-stone  
Of a Bridge to be called  
**THE DUKE'S PALACE BRIDGE,**  
Was laid the 28th day of August,  
Anno Domini MDCCCXXI,  
By Thomas Starling Day, Esq. Alderman,  
And in the second year of the reign of his most  
illustrious Majesty George IV.

Whom God preserve,  
And in the Mayoralty of Wm. Rackham, Esq.  
Contractors,

John Browne, jun. iron-founder,  
Joseph Stannard, jun. builder.  
Henry Lock,      Robert Decarle and Son,  
Engineer.      Masons.

*Births.*] At Norwich, Mrs. Brown, of a son—At Morton Hall, Mrs. Berney, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Gorleston, Capt. S. Bishop, to Miss L. Maryson—Mr. G. W. Barwick, of Brinton, to Miss C. Gedge—At Yarmouth, Mr. T. Offear, to Miss A. Artist—At Norwich, Mr. T. C. Fox, to Miss M. Panant—At Blo Norton, Mr. B. Chittock, to Mrs. S. Jolly.

*Died.*] At Norwich, Mr. A. Brown—Mrs. Bery, 78—Mr. R. Speck—Mr. J. Secker—Mr. J. Shalders—Mrs. H. Colman—At Great Cressingham, Mr. Edwards—At Morley St. Botolph, Mr. E. Cobb, 72—At Cromer, Mr. M. Pank—At Holt, Mrs. E. Legge—At Blakeney, Mr. Blyford—At Yarmouth, Mrs. C. Wood—Mr. J. Hare—Miss M. Martin—At Aylesham, Mrs. Dey—At Diss, Mr. S. Westby—Mrs. Dye.

#### NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Birth.*] At Carlton Hall, the Hon. Lady Palmer, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Northampton, Rev. J. Johnson, to Miss M. C. Armytage—C. B. Luard, esq. to Miss H. Armytage—Rev. D. Wauchope, to Miss A. Wauchope—At Aldwinele, Mr. H. Coles, to Miss Warrington—At Ollingbury, Mr. J. F. Linnell, to Miss M. A. Watts.

*Died.*] At Northampton, Miss M. Osborn—At Walgrave, Miss E. Muckham—At Chipping Warden, Mrs. Knowles—At Geddington, Mrs. M. Edmonds, 74—At Castle Asby, Mr. Wooley, 82.

#### NORTHUMBERLAND.

*Births.*] At Hendersyde Park, Mrs. Watts, of a son—At Greenridge, Mrs. J. Semple, of a daughter, her 19th child, all alive, viz. 9 sons and 10 daughters.

*Married.*] At Jarrow, Mr. G. Smith, to Miss S. Atkinson—At Newcastle, Mr. J. Hall, to Miss A. Robinson—Mr. J. Fenwick, to Miss Brankston—Mr. J. Berkley, to Miss J. Shield—Mr. J. Baird, to Miss M. L. Potts—At St. Andrew Auckland Church, John Cross, M.D. to Miss Cooksen.

*Died.*] At Newcastle-on-Tyne, Mr. P. Helton—Miss Colbeck—Mr. Wiggan—Mr. G. Powell—T. Anderson, esq.—Miss Rewcastle—Miss Smithson—Mr. Winship, sen—At Jesmond, Mrs. J. Robson, 85—At North Shields, Mrs. M. Robson—At Alnwick, G. Embleton esq.—At Tinnmouth, Mrs. H. Atwood, 93.

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Birth.*] At Kirkby, Mrs. Brook Boothby, of a son.

*Married.*] At Nottingham, Mr. S. Gear to Miss A. Leet—At Ashborne, Mr. A. G. I. Pennington to Miss S. Rawson—Mr. Saxby to Miss Palm—Mr. J. Bridgewater to Miss E. Hemm—Mr. J. Daft to Miss A. Jefford—Mr. A. Butter to Miss M. A. Joynes—At Southwell, Mr. T. Jenkinson to Miss E. Clayton—At Sandiacre, Mr. Crooks to Miss Chapman—At Laxton, Mr. T. Brownlow to Mrs. Flower.

*Died.*] At Gedling, Mrs. Palethorpe—At Nottingham, Mr. Tomkinson—Mr. C. Guest, 78—Miss E. Morley—Mrs. Young—Mr. Symonds—Mrs. Lightfoot—Mr. T. Sanderson—At Edingley, Mrs. Hage—At Newthorpe, Mr. Grammer—At Swinton, Mrs. Hornbuckle—At Selston, Mrs. A. Riley—At Edwelton, Mr. J. Vincent—At Bingham, Mr. W. Stubbs—At East Bridgford, Mr. B. Taylor, 90—At Abersham, Mrs. Holmes, 78—At Sibthorpe, Mr. R. Lee.

## OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Oxford, Mr. E. Thurland to Miss L. Harriss—At St. Peter le Bailey, Mr. D. Dixon to Miss J. Blowfield—At Henley, G. Newman, esq. to Miss Ellis.

*Died.*] At Banbury, Mrs. M. Viggurs—Mr. P. Lambert—At Worton-house, William Willson, esq.—At Ewelme, Mr. Greenwood—At Caversham, Miss M. Baker.

## RUTLANDSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Riddlington, Mr. Baynes.

## SHROPSHIRE.

A monumental statue from the chisel of Mr. Chantrey is erected in the ancient church of Badger, in memory of the late Member of Parliament for Bridgnorth, Isaac Hawkins Browne. It may with great propriety be called a devotional figure; it is seated and meditating, and expressive of that spirit of contemplation and serious thought for which that excellent person was so remarkable. Though this is not one of those subjects which may be supposed, perhaps, to require all the talent of the Artist, yet in this, as in other works of this order, there is a felicitous ease and readiness of hand, which we seek for in vain in more elaborate productions.

A Steam Packet, on an improved construction, has been launched, intended to go daily from Stourport to Gloucester and back, a distance of 86 miles. The trip to Gloucester will be performed in 4 hours and a half, and the return will be done in little more than six hours. She set out from Stourport on the 17th inst. and accommodates 500 passengers. This is a prelude to a contemplated plan on a very extensive scale, not only for Steam Packets from Shrewsbury to Iron Bridge, Bridgnorth, Bewdley, Worcester, Gloucester, &c. &c., but also for barges to be towed by steam-boats from thence to London and back, which will give increased dispatch to the forwarding of merchandize, at a very reduced rate of carriage.

*Married.*] At Great Ness, Mr. T. Minton to Miss H. Humphreys—At Shrewsbury, T. Salt, esq. to Miss H. Monthie—Mr. H. Newton to

Miss C. Whittingham—Mr. J. Wynn to Miss Davies—Mr. R. Thomas to Miss A. Cheshire—At Wrockwardine, Mr. Roden to Miss Davies.

*Died.*] At Wooton, Mr. E. Hopkins—At Ludlow, Miss Jones—Mrs. Dyke—At Bromfield, Mr. Kinsey—At Bridgenorth, Mrs. Bailey—At Hawkestone, Rev. E. Hill—At Broseley, Mrs. M. Geary—At Gatacre, E. Gatacre, esq.—At Cruck Mede, J. Warter, esq.—At Wenlock, Rev. E. Acherley—At Bishop's Castle, Mr. W. Beddoes—At Market Drayton, Mrs. Armstrong—At Humpherton Hall, Mrs. Boulton.

## SOMERSETSHIRE.

The ecclesiastical antiquary will be gratified to learn, that the interesting and truly beautiful Cathedral of Wells has at length attracted the attention of a distinguished author, who, we have no doubt, will at once develope its history, and illustrate its architecture, in a manner to reflect honour on himself, and to afford satisfaction to the members of that ancient fabric.

A respectable body of landed proprietors, as a means of assisting their tenants, have agreed by subscription to support an establishment of light caravans, principally to supply the London market with fresh butter, &c. from the dairy farms situated near the roads leading from Exeter and Taunton to London. The plan is arranged to convey such goods into market as quickly as those from Buckingham and Cambridgeshire, which, from their freshness, command a superior price to those sent salted from Devon, Dorset, and Somerset, where the value is greatly reduced by the competition with Dutch and other salt butter.

*Births.*] At Wells, Mrs. Toyer, of a daughter—At Bath, Mrs. Payer, of a daughter—Mrs. Wingfield, of a son—Mrs. Coventry, of a son.—At Dunkerton Rectory, Mrs. Bamfylde, of a son.

*Married.*] At Lucham, H. Talbot, esq. to Miss S. H. Gould—At South Petherton, Mr. J. Vaux to Miss S. Ostler—At Swanswick, Mr. W. Maggs to Miss S. Hopkins—At Frome, H. Müller, esq. to Miss J. Boys—At Taunton, Mr. C. Matthews to Miss H. Lantrow—At Walcot Church, H. S. Gibb, esq. to Miss Cowper—Mr. Brine to Miss Lent—At Bath, S. Gibbon, esq. to Miss M. A. May—At Chard, Mr. R. Cuff to Miss A. Trenchard.

*Died.*] At Charlton Adam, C. Pitt, esq.—At Taunton, Mrs. Melhuish—Mr. J. Ball—Mr. R. White, 85—At Painswick, Mr. O. Roberts—At Illicombe and Dunster, Rev. G. H. Leigh, 72—At Bath, Mrs. Poole—J. Montell, esq.—Mrs. Lowder, 78—Mr. G. Brown—Mr. C. A. Graux—Mrs. C. Miles—Mrs. Bedeley—Rev. Geo. Jacques—At Bridgwater, Mrs. Pollard—At Innock Cottage, Mr. A. Crocker, 80.

## STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Births.*] At Rolleston, Lady Mosley, of a son.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Sparrow, of Wolverhampton to Miss S. Crowley.

## SUFFOLK.

With such celerity have the preparations for lighting Ipswich with gas proceeded, that, within the last eight or nine weeks, pipes have

been laid under the pavement of the streets, which, if extended in one length, would reach six miles. The works are nearly up, the tubes also are nearly all laid, and the original intention of getting this beautiful light into all the streets, is expected to be accomplished this month.

*Married.]* Mr. Biggs to Miss E. Goldworth, of Morningthorpe—Mr. F. Birt, of Wrekhammarket, to Miss E. Colman—Mr. Hayward, of Bury, to Miss H. Roberts—At Wickhambrook, Mr. W. Isaacson to Miss Frost—At Bury, Mr. Harrison to Miss M. Toppie—At Drinkstone, Mr. E. Crashe to Miss Cross—At Sudbury, Mr. W. Farron to Miss J. Norman—At Ipswich, Mr. J. S. Sweeting to Miss M. Miller—At Bredfield, Mr. E. Oxborrow to Miss A. Brereton—At Worlingworth, Mr. J. Chambers to Miss Ashford.

*Died.]* At Ipswich, Mrs. Hill—Mrs. Alabaster, 84—At Bury, Mrs. A. Fergus—At Lavenham, Mrs. F. H. Gibbons—At Clopton, Mrs. Skinner, 98—At Bures, Mrs. Powell—At Fritton Mrs. D'Oyley—At Beeches, Mrs. Kemp—At Bury, Mrs. Cooke—Mrs. Dobinson—Mrs. Burton—At Sudbury, J. Addison, esq. 83—Mr. Potter—At Beccles, Mr. J. Foulger, 88—At Nayland, Mrs. Box—At Botesdale, Mr. R. Stevens—At Stutton, Rev. C. Cole—At Cockfield, Mr. Stukely, 81—George Hubbard, gent. 72, one of the Burgesses of the Corporation of St. Edmund's Bury, after a lingering illness, which he bore with great fortitude and resignation. He had for fifty years practised as a surgeon and apothecary in that town with great reputation.—To his professional knowledge was added an accurate taste for the fine arts, and a considerable insight into the economy and natural history of bees, for which a prize was awarded him from the Society of Arts in 1791.

#### SUSSEX.

*Married.]* At Worth, H. Leggatt, esq. to Miss A. M. Bethune—Mr. J. W. Squire to Miss R. Flower, of Brookhurst.

*Died.]* S. Durrant, esq. of Malling House, Lewes.—At Brighton, C. H. Cazenove, esq.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

*Married.]* Mr. Wills, of Birmingham, to Miss S. Ridout—Mr. J. A. Gillett to Miss M. Gibbons, of Birmingham.

*Died.]* At Birmingham, Mr. Denning—At Wootton Wawen, Rev. J. Ellis, D. D. 86.

#### WESTMORELAND.

*Married.]* At Appleby, W. Tweedy, esq. to Miss Birbeck.

*Died.]* At Ambleside, Mr. J. Ward—At Kendal, Mr. R. Carter, 90—At Appleby, Mrs. Robertson.

#### WILTSHIRE.

The new London and Oxford Road, from Downend to Acton Turville, is nearly completed. By this fine line of road, the distance from Bristol to Oxford, through Malmesbury, Cricklade, and Farringdon, is shortened eleven miles, besides avoiding the hills from Bristol to London.

*Married.]* At Wotton Bassett, Mr. T. Smith to Miss E. Hawkins—Mr. J. Kellow, of Warminster, to Miss M. Leaver—At Trowbridge, Mr. W. Pulsford to Miss Forster—E. Z. J. Lewis, esq. to Miss E. D. Timbrell—Mr. G. Dennings to Miss Wadman—Mr. W. Handy to Miss M. Hadman—At Mere, Mr. C. Burfitt to Miss J. Burfitt—Mr. King to Miss D. Burfitt—At Salisbury, Mr. W. Lewis to Miss F. Atwood—Mr. F. Ball to Miss E. Humby—C. B. Roe, esq. to Miss E. S. Coates—At Melkham, Mr. A. Paradise to Miss L. Mitchell—At Charminster, Rev. J. Trowbridge to Miss Crocker—At Stockton, Mr. Davidge to Miss Ewens.

*Died.]* At Hornington, Mr. A. Harwood, sen.—At Salisbury, Mrs. M. Beale—Mr. E. Sutton—Miss A. Miel—At Keeley Farm, Mr. Haydon—At Porton, Mrs. Reeves—At Place Farm, Tisbury, Mrs. Turner—At Devizes, Miss M. A. Smith—At Wyke Regis, Mr. R. Judd.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.]* Rev. E. Whitehead, Rector of Eastham, to Miss Tongue—R. B. Waldron, esq. of Feckenham, to Miss L. Vernon.

*Died.]* At Dudley, Mrs. Hawkes, 71—Mrs. Bourne—At Malvern, J. Lea, esq.—Near Worcester, T. Wheeler, esq.

#### YORKSHIRE.

Some extensive and valuable purchases have been made by Dr. Hunter and Mr. George, for the Museum of the Philosophical and Literary Society of Leeds, at the sale of the late Mr. Hornsey's Collection of Minerals.

*Births.]* At Halifax, Mrs. Moulson—At Ripon, Mrs. Oxley, of a son.

*Married.]* At Milton, Viscount Kelburne to Miss H. M'Kenzie—At Barnard Castle, Mr. Linsey to Miss A. Sparrow—At Hull, Mr. G. North to Miss J. Ashlin—Mr. Green to Miss Taylor—At Brancepeth, Rev. P. Brownrigg to Miss M. A. Taylor—At Beverley, Mr. R. Wright to Miss Lyons—J. Ditmus, esq. to Miss Barnard—At York, Mr. Swale to Miss A. Sandwith—Rev. J. Kenrick to Miss L. Wellbeloved—At Wakefield, Mr. Millman to Miss Holiday—Mr. T. Taylor to Miss Lee—At Hunslet, Mr. J. Platts to Mrs. R. Lumb—At Huddersfield, Mr. R. Bentley to Miss E. Netherwood—Mr. J. Moore to Mrs. R. Ramsden—Mr. Sanderson to Miss Shillito, of Methley Bridge—At Croft, R. Sandwich, esq. to Miss Beechcroft—At Leeds, J. Connor, esq. to Miss Cooper—J. Gott, esq. to Miss M. A. Brooke—Mr. J. Williamson, of Cleckheaton, to Miss M. Eyre—At Harrogate, Mr. J. Spence to Miss J. Boddy—At Halifax, Rev. W. H. Vale to Mrs. M. Mitchell.

*Died.]* At East Harley, Mrs. A. Myles—At Hunslet, Mrs. Slater—At Bruntcliffe, Mrs. Miles, 75—At Harrogate, Miss M. Dalby—At York, Mr. J. Mellrose—At Halifax, Rev. W. Thompson—Mrs. Emmet—Mrs. Bland, 85—At York, Mrs. E. Atkinson—At Knaresborough, Mr. Lee, 80—Mrs. Renard—Near Bradford, Mr. J. Brear—At Wressick Hall, J. Widdrington, esq. 87—At Gledstone House, Rev. W. Roundell, 80.

## WALES.

The Carnarvonshire Agricultural Meeting was held at the Hotel, Carnarvon, on the 24th ult. T. Jones, esq. in the chair, in the absence of the president, W. Ormsby Gore, esq. A premium of 4 guineas was adjudged to Griffith Jones, for the best ploughing of half an acre, in 4 hours, with horses abreast; also 10 guineas to J. Thomas, of Llangybi, for improving 86 acres of rough land; 10 guineas to Mr. Evans, of Abereirch, for turnips; 10 guineas to W. Roberts, of Llanrwst, and R. Parry, of Anglesey, for agricultural stallions: 10 guineas to the Rev. G. Owen, for 200 rods of stone wall, near Penmorfa: twenty other premiums were adjudged for improved rams, and to meritorious cottagers and agricultural servants.

*Archery.*—The second meeting of the Society of Royal British Bowmen, took place last month at Llanvorda, the seat of H. W. Williams Wynn, esq. and was numerously attended. The prize, an elegant piece of jewellery, was obtained, after a most skilful contest, by Miss Harriet Fletcher.—The dinner was served up in the usual elegant style, and the dessert was enlivened by several vocal and poetical effusions: a song by the Poet Laureat was peculiarly admired.

*Birth.*] Mrs. Richards, of Penglais, near Aberystwith, of a son and heir.

*Married.*] At Llandisillio, Mr. R. Parry to Miss A. Williams—J. G. C. Jukes, esq. of Iretydon Hall, to Miss M. Swinfen—At Crickhowell, Rev. J. Irving to Miss M. Davies—Rev. J. Williams, of Lampater, Cardigan, to Miss M. Evans—Mr. W. Hogg, of Cardiff, to Miss C. Vaughan.—At Denbigh, Mr. J. W. Mason to Miss E. Foulkes—At Melidan, W. Jones, esq. to Miss Thomas—At Conway, Sir D. Erskine, bart. to Miss J. S. Williams.

*Died.*] At Beaumaris, Mrs. Roberts—At Aberystwith, Mrs. Hopkins—Mr. E. Richards—Mr. J. Cooke—At Nerquis Hall, Flint, Mr. J. Switsur—At Cheltenham, T. W. Yonde, esq.—Near Pontypool, Mr. J. Conway—At Trefdraeth Rectory, Mr. R. Foley—At Llanferres, Denbigh, Rev. E. Wynne—At Severn Side, Newtown, Mrs. Tesson—At Trowscoed Hall, T. Lloyd, esq.—Near Mylod, Montgomery, Mr. O. Cadwallader—At Dolgelly, in his 70th year, Edward Pryce, esq. late of Helygog—At Bangor, Carnarvonshire, Archibald MacLaurin, born at Calachan, Loch-eil, in the county of Argyle, who gained his livelihood by hawking small cutlery ware. In May last, he was bitten in his hand by a rabid animal, in Norfolk, and the part was immediately cauterized. The first symptoms of the disease occurred at Beaumaris, on the 14th of July, on attempting to drink some tea; he then came over the ferry to Bangor, in crossing which he was greatly agitated, and to an inquiry from the boatman, said, he was indeed

very ill. On the next morning he was seized with such horror, in attempting to shave himself, that he threw the razor from him. He afterwards went to bed, and about five o'clock got up and ran out, when, a current of air meeting him, he returned, nearly suffocated. Medical aid was then procured, but he died on the 16th, after enduring the most dreadful sufferings.

## SCOTLAND.

A severe frost commenced on Sunday the 26th of August, at Inverness, and continued several nights after, though in a slighter degree, and severely injured the potatoe crop; and the oats yet unfilled on the higher grounds—much of it, which was yet in a milky state, being whitened and destroyed. The state of forwardness of that grain in the low country has placed it out of danger. In Strathspey, and other high places, the frost was so intense, that it penetrated upwards of an inch into the ground.

*Births.*] At Comely Bank, Mrs. Laidlaw, of a daughter—At the Manse of Boham, Mrs. Forbes, of a daughter—At Durie, Mrs. Christie, of a son—At Longniddy House, Mrs. Drysdale, of a son—At Bermaduthy House, Mrs. M'Kenzie, of a son.

*Married.*] At Inchbravock cottage, Lieut.-col. A. Watson to Miss A. Scott—At Niddrie, Rev. D. Wauchope to Miss A. Wauchope—At Dundee, W. H. Kerr, esq. to Miss A. Ivory—At Inverness, Capt. Gair to Miss B. M'Iver—At Seton House, Dr. J. Fletcher to Miss A. Seton—At Glasgow, J. Peddie, esq. to Miss M. Dick.

*Died.*] At Biggar, J. Wyld, esq.—At Paisley, 17 months, James Weir, known by the name of the "Wonderful Gigantic Child." When 18 months old, and he continued to increase ever since, he weighed 5 stones; his girth round the neck was 14 inches, the breast 31 inches, the belly 89 inches, the thigh 20 inches and a half, and round the arm 11 inches and a half.

## IRELAND.

*Births.*] At Dublin, Mrs. Young, of a daughter—Mrs. Smith, of a daughter—Lady Brady, of a son—At Kilworth, Mrs. Morrough, of a son—At Arden Wood, Mrs. Homan, of a daughter—At Strabane, Mrs. Hamilton, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Dublin, Rev. T. Gilbert to Miss M. Figgis—J. W. Frazer, esq. to Miss E. M. A. Mooney—Mr. P. Laryan to Miss F. M. Saurin—Mr. P. Laryan to Miss Heavy—Mr. J. Higgins to Miss E. Kent—J. Major, esq. of Foyle View, co. Londonderry, to Miss Miller.

*Died.*] At Dundrum, Miss J. Cullen—At Mobarnane, co. Tipperary, Miss C. Jacob—At Dublin, G. Grierson, esq.—Mr. G. Johnston—Mr. J. Kelley—Mrs. Chambers—At Hillville, co. Kerry, G. Hickson, esq.—At Broomfield, Mrs. Henry.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

NOVEMBER 1, 1821.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE financial returns for the quarter ending on the 10th ult. have been published, and present a surplus revenue over the corresponding quarter of 1820 of nearly 840,000*l.* and upwards of 2,500,000*l.* over the corresponding quarter of 1819. To form a just idea of the years and quarters ending as above, the following abstract will serve as a guide :

	Yrs. ended 10th Oct.		Incr.	Decr.	Qrs. ended Oct. 10.		Incr.	Decr.
	1820.	1821.			1820.	1821.		
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
Customs - -	8,746,106	8,765,865	19,760		2,670,688	2,844,231	173,543	
Excise - -	26,498,508	26,471,368	-	17,145	7,552,021	8,149,226	597,205	
Stamps - -	6,115,482	6,146,986	31,504		1,581,204	1,625,220	44,016	
Post Office - -	1,446,000	1,831,000	-	115,000	875,000	842,000	-	33,000
Assessed Taxes - -	6,278,547	6,297,777	18,230		760,576	793,532	32,956	
Land Taxes - -	1,297,630	1,217,856	10,226		174,522	207,481	32,959	
Miscellaneous - -	860,568	297,964	-	62,584	71,642	61,222	-	10,420
	50,648,810	50,528,801	79,720	194,729	13,186,648	14,022,912	836,264	43,420
	Deduct Increase			79,720	Deduct Decrease			43,420
	Decrease on the Year			115,009	Increase on Quarter			837,264

It thus appears, that although the last quarter had an increase, the year is decreased 115,009*l.*

The Income of the Consolidated Fund for the quarter is 11,650,122*l.* the charge 10,000,000*l.* leaving a *surplus* of 1,650,122*l.* ; the accumulated deficiency of 9,848,655*l.* on that fund is reduced to 8,198,531*l.*

On the Irish revenue there is an increase in the year ended on the 10th October, 1821, of 216,325*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* ; in the quarter ended on the 10th October last, there is an excess of 147,000*l.* beyond the corresponding quarter last year : with the exception of the January quarter, there is an excess in every other quarter of the present year : in the April quarter an excess of above 116,000*l.* ; in the July quarter an excess of above 53,000*l.* ; and in the last quarter an excess of 147,000*l.*

In pursuance of the system of retrenchment which ministers have thought it necessary to adopt, an order was issued from the war-office, in August, for the reduction of each regiment of foot, as follows :—

Regiment of Foot, eight Companies	
1 Colonel	1 Serjeant Major
1 Lieut.-colonel	1 Quartermaster Serjeant
2 Majors	1 Paymaster Serjeant
8 Captains	1 Armourer Serjeant
10 Lieutenants	1 Schoolmaster Serjeant
6 Ensigns	8 Colour Serjeants
1 Paymaster	16 Serjeants
1 Adjutant	24 Corporals
1 Quartermaster	1 Drum Major
1 Surgeon	11 Drummers and Fifers
1 Assiat. Surg.	552 Privates.

The prices of Commissions in the army have also been increased as below :—

[The second column of figures denotes the difference in value between the several commissions in succession.]

Cornet .....	1,200 <i>l.</i>	....	—
Lieutenant .....	1,600	....	400
Captain .....	3,500	....	1,900
Major .....	5,350	....	1,850
Lieutenant-colonel .....	7,250	....	1,900

Life-Guards.

Cornet .....	1,260	....	—
Lieutenant .....	1,785	....	525
Captain .....	3,500	....	1,715
Major .....	5,350	....	1,850
Lieutenant-colonel .....	7,250	....	1,900

Dragoon-Guards and Dragoons.

Cornet .....	840	....	—
Lieutenant .....	1,190	....	350
Captain .....	3,225	....	2,036
Major .....	4,575	....	1,350
Lieutenant-colonel .....	6,175	....	1,600



*Foot Guards.*

Ensign .....	1,200	....	—
Lieutenant .....	2,050	....	850
Captain, with the rank of Lieut.-colonel .....	4,800	....	2,750
Major, with the rank of Colonel .....	8,300	....	3,500
Lieutenant colonel .....	9,000	....	700

*Fuzileers and Rifle Regiments.*

Second Lieutenant .....	500
First Lieutenant .....	700

*Marching Regiments of Foot.*

Ensign .....	450	....	—
Lieutenant ....	700	....	250
Captain .....	1,800	....	1,100
Major .....	3,200	....	1,400
Lieutenant colonel .....	4,500	....	1,300

*Difference in value between Full and Half-pay Commissions.*

	<i>Cavalry.</i>	<i>Infantry.</i>
Lieutenant-colonel ...	1,533l 0s 0d	1,815l
Major .....	1,352 0 0	949
Captain .....	1,034 3 4	511
Lieutenant .....	632 13 4	365

The following is the correspondence between Sir R. Wilson and His Royal Highness the Duke of York, on the subject of Sir Robert's dismissal from the army, mentioned in page 490.

*Horse-Guards, Sept. 15, 1821.*

Sir,—I have it in command from his Majesty to inform you, that his Majesty has no further occasion for your services. I am, Sir, yours,

FREDERICK, Command.-in-Chief.

To Sir R. Wilson, M.P.

*Answer.*

Sir,—The letter of your Royal Highness, dated the 15th of September, was delivered into my hands this morning by his Excellency Sir Charles Stuart. After the interview I had with Sir Herbert Taylor, your Royal Highness's Secretary, on the morning of the 21st of August, in which I stated my personal desire to meet and challenge inquiry into the calumnies and misrepresentations notoriously circulated, together with the motives of my forbearance, until officially called upon, from giving in my statement of the conduct I felt it my duty to pursue on the 14th ult. when attending the funeral procession of her late Majesty, I could not but be greatly astonished to find the newspaper statements of my dismissal from the service, without any inquiry or previous communication of alleged charges, thus officially confirmed. But I still appeal with confidence to his Majesty's sense of justice, that he will grant my application for the institution of some military court, before which I may have an opportunity to vindicate myself, and prove the falsehood of those accusations, whatever they may be, which have disposed his Majesty to remove me from an army in which I have served twenty-nine years, and in which I have purchased every commission with the exception of the junior one. I await at Paris your Royal Highness's answer; but shall be ready to appear before any Court of Inquiry, or Court-Martial, at the earliest notice. I have

the honour to be, your Royal Highness's obedient servant,

ROBERT WILSON.

Paris, Sept. 20, 1821.

*Horse-Guards, Sept. 25, 1821.*

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst.; and having laid it before his Majesty, I have it in command to acquaint you, that his Majesty does not judge it proper to comply with the wish expressed in it. I am, Sir, yours,

(Signed) FREDERICK, Command.-in-Chief.  
To Sir R. Wilson.

*Regent-street, Oct. 8, 1821.*

Sir—I have had the honour of receiving your Royal Highness's answer to my letter of the 20th ult., in which, after complaining that I had been removed from the army without a hearing, and without even the statement of any charge against me, I respectfully demanded an investigation of my conduct, either by a Court of Inquiry or Court Martial.

His Majesty's ministers have advised their Sovereign to refuse this request, and I thus find myself, after so many years of service, subjected to the severest punishment which can be inflicted upon a British officer, without being told of what I am accused.

To defend myself against charges which, if they exist at all in a tangible shape, are studiously concealed from me, is evidently impossible. I can neither conjecture their nature, nor by whom they are preferred, nor on whose statements, misrepresentations, or fancies they may rest, whilst this concealment gives a sanction to every latitude of surmise in which malice or folly may indulge.

It is true I have seen in the papers, and heard by rumours in society, a variety of things imputed to me, and suggested as the grounds of my dismissal; but I declare upon my honour, that every one of these allegations is utterly false, and that in every instance where the mention of names has enabled me to trace those statements to their supposed sources, their falsehood has either been at once exposed and acknowledged, or they have been disavowed by the parties said to have made them. Those who have proceeded to punish me without either trial, or hearing, or accusation, render it impossible to give a more precise contradiction, until they shall be pleased to inform me what I have done, or what has been whispered against me.

But I once more earnestly beseech your Royal Highness to institute, in whatever way shall be deemed the most searching, a rigorous investigation of every part of my conduct.

Your Royal Highness is well aware that before my dismissal I was beyond all doubt subject to martial law, and if it be now said that I am no longer in this predicament, I desire to waive all objections to the jurisdiction of a military tribunal, in order that no obstacle may be interposed to the inquiry which I court. It is with unfeigned reluctance that I again presume to remind your Royal Highness of those services which you were formerly pleased to acknowledge; but the strange situation in which I am

now so unaccountably placed compels me to refer your Royal Highness to your letter of the 24th January, 1815, and the documents to which it relates, in further support of my claims to justice on the present occasion. I have the honour to be, your Royal Highness's most obedient servant,  
R. WILSON.

*Horse Guards, Oct. 9, 1821.*

Sir—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, urging again an investigation into your conduct; to which I can only reply, that having laid your former application before his Majesty, and communicated to you his Majesty's sentiments upon it, I do not consider myself warranted in taking any further step. I am, Sir, yours,

FREDERICK,

To Sir Robert Wilson. Commander-in-Chief.

A copy of this correspondence was communicated by Sir R. Wilson to his constituents in Southwark; and meetings have been held there and in London, to promote a subscription, to make up for the loss of his professional immunities.

On the 24th of September the King left Carlton House for Ramsgate, escorted by lancers, where he dined with Sir W. Curtis; and about ten o'clock on the morning of the 25th, his Majesty walked to the shore, and embarked in the Royal George. Previous to embarking, his Majesty received an address from the inhabitants and visitors of Ramsgate. Of his Majesty's answer, read by himself, the following is the substance:—

“ I receive with great satisfaction the loyal and dutiful address of the Inhabitants and visitors of Ramsgate, as well as the general testimony of attachment and affection from all classes of my subjects. I am leaving my dominions for a short period only, and thank you for your cordial wishes for my return. This is not the first time I have been in this attractive place, and I trust it will not be the last.”

His Majesty disembarked safely at Calais, at half-past four o'clock on the same day.

We lament to learn, that the county of Limerick in Ireland is in a state of great disturbance. A magistrate, named Going, who had rendered himself obnoxious to the insurgents, was murdered in the open day, when proceeding to a friend's house to dine. The plan of the aggressors appears to be that of making attempts on the country-houses of gentlemen and far-

mers, who are supposed to have fire-arms in their possession. Lord Courtenay's property in Limerick, consisting of 42,000 acres, seems to be the principal seat of disorder, the agent being at variance with the numerous tenantry. The property fell out of lease in 1810 and 1813, and was re-leased at enormous war-prices. Abatements were made at the peace, which have been discontinued for three years past, and the original high rents are said to have been rigorously exacted. This seems to have been the first cause of a disturbance that will require vigorous measures to quell. Lord Courtenay is an exile, but his property is managed by trustees, who have proceeded to the district for the purpose of investigating the circumstances—the agent is reported to have resigned. In one instance, a detachment of dragoons had been fired upon by the disturbers.

A riot took place in the Isle of Man on the 5th ult. in consequence of the price of corn. One merchant's house was completely gutted. On the following market-day corn was sold at the old rate; and the governor prohibited the exportation of oats, barley, meal, or potatoes, before the 29th of November. These measures seemed to have pacified the malcontents.

Lord Sidmouth has addressed the following letter to the late Lord Mayor of Dublin, Sir A. B. King. It shews the wish entertained by ministers that the conciliation of parties produced by his Majesty's visit should be permanent. The letter is dated Richmond Park, Oct. 9, 1821.

My Dear Sir—I cannot forbear congratulating you upon the complete accomplishment of his Majesty's gracious intention to confer upon you the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom. It was a most fortunate circumstance, that, at the period of his Majesty's visit to Ireland, the high office of Lord Mayor of Dublin was held by a person of known prudence and discretion, who, by a happy union of moderation and firmness, was enabled, without the surrender or compromise of any principle, to conciliate the confidence and esteem of all parties. Allow me further to express the great pleasure which I have felt in noticing your active, and, at the late dinner of the Sheriffs, successful endeavour to promote that liberal forbearance and that true benevolence which you so constantly observed and practised while

in office. It is of the greatest importance to Ireland, and to the whole empire, that such an example should be implicitly followed. Accept my best wishes for your health and happiness; and believe me to be, with sincere esteem, my dear Sir,

Your faithful and obedient servant,  
SIDMOUTH.

The Gazette of the 9th ult. contains dispatches from Rear-admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Blackwood,

Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's ships in the East Indies, transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. by Captain Lumley, of his Majesty's ship *Topaze*, dated off Mocha, the 13th of December and 20th of January last. The contents relate to the capture of Mocha, the same in substance as those before given in page 403.

#### COLONIAL.

JOURNALS from the East Indies give the following letter from his Majesty to the Nuwab of the Carnatic, which has been presented in great form.

"George the Fourth, by the grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Christian Faith, King of Hanover, &c. &c. &c.

"To his Highness the Prince Auzum Jah, Omdut-ool-Omrah, Mokhtar-ool-Moolk, Roshun-ool-Dowlah, Mahommud Moonwur Khan Buhadoor, Buhadoor Jung, Nabob Subahdar of the Carnatic.

"It was with much concern that we received intelligence of the death of your Highness's father, the Nabob Azeem-ul-Dowlah, whose well-tried fidelity and excellent character were fully known to us, and had long secured to him our sincere respect and esteem.—Deeply suffering in mind under the recent privation of several of our nearest and dearest relatives, and more especially of a beloved and highly revered father, who but a few weeks ago was removed from this transitory state, to receive in a happier and ever-during life the reward of virtues which will endear his memory to the latest posterity, we are the better enabled to sympathize and condole with your Highness on the occasion of your own loss.—It is, however, vain to repine at the ordinances of the Almighty, who, in his infinite wisdom, has appointed a narrow limit to human life:—It rather behoves us to imitate the bright examples of our departed parents.—We congratulate your Highness on your peaceable and undisputed succession to the station and dignities of your illustrious ancestors.—Your Highness will doubtless be highly gratified at the appointment of our trusty and beloved Sir Thomas Munro, Knight Commander of our most honourable Military Order of the Bath, and a Major-General in our army, to the important office of Governor of Fort Saint George, for which he has been selected as well on account of his meritorious services in India, as under a firm persuasion, that, from his many excellent qualities, and chiefly the kind disposition which, in a more subordinate situation, he uniformly manifested towards our Indian subjects, no one was better calculated to insure their attachment to our rule and government.—We are convinced that in all his transactions with your Highness, it will be the constant en-

deavour of Sir Thomas Munro to promote your Highness's comfort; and we trust that your Highness will repose the utmost confidence in his wisdom and friendship, and ever conform to his advice, which your Highness may be assured will on no occasion have any other object than to preserve unimpaired the harmony which so happily subsisted between the British Government and your Highness's Father, the late Nabob of the Carnatic.—We heartily pray that your Highness, enjoying the inestimable blessing of health, may long continue to fill your present exalted station; and so we bid you farewell. We are your affectionate Friend,

(Signed) "GEORGE R.

"Given at our Palace of Carlton-House, the 20th day of May, 1820, in the First Year of our Reign.

(Signed) "GEORGE CANNING."

A fire broke out at Halifax, N. S., on the 17th of September, which consumed twenty-one houses and much valuable property.

The House of Assembly at Barbadoes has received Sir H. Ward, the new Governor, in a most flattering way, and presented him with a bill of settlement of 4000*l.* annually.

Papers from Newfoundland, of the 21st of August, contain a set of Resolutions agreed to at a public meeting of the inhabitants of Newfoundland, held on the 10th, in which they assert their claim to an independent legislature, equally with Nova Scotia, the Canadas, and the other Transatlantic colonies of Great Britain. It is to the want of this they attribute, in the words of the 4th Resolution, "the uncultivated state of the island, the depression of its trade, the instability of property, and the want of institutions for the instruction of youth."

Sierra Leone papers contain fresh intelligence of the horrible evils of the slave-trade. A vessel with 250 slaves on board had upset in a tornado, and all on board but 12 had perished!

Melancholy details of a destructive drought in the island of Jamaica have been received, dated September 1. Since the month of June 1820, no rainy day had occurred, and the

inhabitants dreaded the horrors of famine, without a speedy and heavy rain. Numbers of cattle perished from want of water and food.

#### FOREIGN.

THE King of Great Britain was received at Calais with all the honours the French authorities had it in their power to demonstrate. The next morning his Majesty set out for Lisle, and from thence to Brussels, where he dined with his Belgian Majesty on the 29th—visited the field of Waterloo, and proceeded on his journey through Namur, Liege, Aix la Chapelle, and Dusseldorf, to Hanover, where he arrived on the 8th ult. His Majesty was greeted with every mark of respect and attachment by the inhabitants, and took up his residence in the Castle of Herrenhausen, about two miles north of the city. The King made his public entry into Hanover on the 10th of October. At half-past one he mounted his horse at Herrenhausen, when the procession, consisting of nine state-carriages, each with six horses; guards of honour, horse and foot; the city guards; the citizens in state dresses; young ladies strewing flowers, &c. moved slowly on through a double file of artillery. The Duke of Cumberland rode before his Majesty, the Duke of Cambridge on his right, and the Archduke Ferdinand on his left. About four, his Majesty returned to Herrenhausen; and in the evening he again visited the city with his court, to witness the general illumination. On the 11th, the King held a drawing-room, which lasted three hours, the presentations being so numerous. In the evening, the ladies were presented singly to the King by the Countess of Münster.—The King's great grandfather, George the Second, was the last of its sovereigns who visited his Hanoverian dominions. His title was only Elector. His present Majesty will be the first who ever entered it with the rank and title of King.

The King of France has, by a royal ordinance, convoked the Chambers of Peers and Deputies for the

5th instant. The returns of Deputies to the Chamber by the new elections, are mostly, it is said, in favour of the old members who had vacated their seats.

On the 28th of September, the King of Spain opened the Session of the Extraordinary Cortes, and delivered the following speech:—

“Gentlemen,—Since I expressed to the Cortes my motives for believing it advisable to call an extraordinary meeting of the Cortes, nothing has so much engaged my attention as the desire to see them assembled. I now see them with the greatest satisfaction, and give myself wholly up to the pleasing and just hope which the country will derive from their labours. The subjects which I have prepared to lay before these Cortes for their consideration are mostly such, the regulation of which is necessary for the more speedy consolidation of the constitutional system; such as the division of the territory, and the best means of placing according to it the political government, the Cortes, the military ordinances, the plan of decree of the organization of the naval force, and the decree for the organization of the active militia. I particularly urge you to place every thing in consonance with the fundamental law of the state, leaving the administration free from all those serious embarrassments which it often meets with for want of this necessary harmony, and which the government cannot remove. I have also thought that some of the points ought to be determined which, though not so intimately connected with the constitution, have a great influence on the general prosperity, such as the measures to be adopted to restore the tranquillity and to promote the welfare of the Americas, the examination and reform of the duties of customs, the means necessary to prevent the serious loss which the nation sustains by the currency of false or defective foreign coin, and the project of a decree in the charitable institutions. Though all the subjects that are going to be discussed by the Cortes are of so much importance, the fact itself of their being assembled to discuss them is still more so. This new proof and guarantee of the union which prevails between all the chief powers (of the State), must convince all the enemies of our institution that their efforts to subvert them will be vain. I shall take advantage of the period in which the Cortes will continue assembled, to give orders to propose any measure or project which may appear to my government necessary and urgent, as well as to ask their co-operation when circumstances

may require. The field, Gentlemen, is most extensive which is open to your zeal and your talents, and these qualities which so greatly distinguish you, combined with the prudence and circumspection which have marked all your deliberations, ensure to the country the completion of those advantages which it always owes to you. I have the confidence that you will gain, in both respects, the admiration of the nation and of foreigners, entitling yourselves more and more to the particular esteem of your King, who will always consider the Cortes as the firmest support of his Constitutional Throne."

It appears that the sales of property in the provinces for the extinction of the national debt were 1092. The proceeds had amounted to more than double the estimated value.

The yellow fever still continues to rage in the Eastern provinces of Spain. The number of deaths at Barcelona, from the 25th of September to the 5th ult. was upwards of 350 a day.

The Portuguese Cortes, in their sitting of September, received from M. Ribeiro Tellerio the Report of the Committee of Finance, divided under three heads.

"1. That all the productions of the country which shall be conveyed from one port to another, or to different places in the kingdom, shall be favoured.—2. That such foreign productions as are similar to those produced in the kingdom shall be subjected to heavy duties, or wholly prohibited; and that foreign productions which supply the raw materials indispensable to the national manufactures shall be favoured.—3. With respect to colonial productions, they shall remain as they are, till all the Deputies from the colonies being arrived, general measures may be adopted to regulate the future commerce of the provinces, proposing to lessen the duties on the produce of the Portuguese dominions, and to augment them on the similar productions of foreign colonies."

The war appears to rage between the Greeks and the Turks with unabated activity. The latter are said to have commenced a massacre of the Greeks in Cyprus, and in their fury not to have spared Europeans of any nation. The Greeks still continue to obtain naval successes, and Ali Pacha holds out in Joannina against all the efforts of his enemies. Nothing seems to be correctly known respecting the negotiations of Russia with the Porte. The Viceroy of

Egypt has issued the following notice in favour of the Turkish government.

"His Highness the Viceroy, anxious always to prevent and defeat all connexion and succour which the enemies of the Ottoman Porte might attempt to derive from Greece in support of the rebels, hereby notifies to the free European merchants now resident in Egypt, and to all others whom it may concern, that if one or more vessels shall arrive laden with merchandize under an European flag, directed for Constantinople, Smyrna, &c. the coast of Barbary, the Ionian Islands, Malta, and other places, all further carriage will be immediately prohibited of such goods, under whatever flag, which must be looked upon with suspicion, and in consequence all mercantile intercourse is suspended till the present troubles and sedition in Greece are terminated. On behalf of His Serene Highness the Viceroy of Egypt,  
(Signed) BOGOSJUSSUFF.

The description of force which the Greeks bring against the Turks, resembles the guerillas of Spain. They are embodied in companies of 100 men under a chieftain, and carry on a desultory warfare, retreating to mountains and forests when likely to be overpowered. Not used to regular warfare, they still do not suffer their enemies to enjoy a moment's repose. Inured to fatigue, and fired by wrongs and the desire of vengeance, they need nothing but discipline and European officers to render them a match for their remorseless oppressors in regular warfare. Their friends flatter themselves that the Turks will not take the field during winter, and that the Greeks will employ that season in forming regular corps, and exercising themselves so as to meet their enemies in large bodies, and in the open field, on the approach of the ensuing summer. Their chiefs, called Kapetans, are very brave, and accustomed to a war of partizanship. One of them, at the age of 70, penetrated into the Turkish camp with only ninety-five men, and was not overcome till he had taken ample vengeance on his foes, which he paid for with his life. Many of these chiefs boast of their descent from the Byzantine Emperors. The Arnauts posted at Bucharest were subdued by the Turks on the 24th of August, after one thousand of the latter had fallen and only eighty-one Arnauts, the remainder effected their escape. The corps of Janissaries in Moldavia



and Wallachia have received orders to retire over the Danube.

A vast number of failures is represented as having taken place at St. Petersburg, and the commercial interest in that capital to be very much on the decline.

The King of Sardinia has issued the following Edict.

"Charles Felix, &c. Being willing to signalize our entry into our States by an act of clemency and of bounty, of which the King Victor Emanuel, our well-beloved brother, has left us such splendid examples, and to grant a general pardon, in the persuasion that the culpable in the less grave delinquencies, in passing from prison to the bosom of their families, or returning from abroad to their country, restored to their primitive condition, will expiate their faults by their obedience to the laws, and respect for legitimate authority, &c. we have ordered as follows :

"We grant full and entire pardon to all persons who are guilty of crimes committed before the date of the present decree. We remit all their penalties, corporeal and pecuniary, and confiscations which have not been levied; and we extend that grace to the condemned, and to those who, after having enjoyed a first amnesty, have become again culpable.

"From the present pardon are excluded all those guilty of Leze-Majesté, divine and human, coiners, parricides, fraticides, infanticides, murderers, incendiaries, &c.

[A Decree of his Majesty renews the prohibition of Unions or secret Associations of all kinds whatever.]

Students and persons holding civil or military employments are deprived of their degrees and employments, and are, in addition to this, rendered incapable of holding any place under the government.

Accounts from Naples express great alarm respecting the state of Sicily. An insurrection had broken out at Palermo, according to reports in that city. Austrian troops had been embarked for the Island with great precipitation, but a mystery enveloped every movement of the government, which rendered the actual state of things very difficult to ascertain.

The late victory of Bolivar has established the freedom of the inde-

pendents in the Caraccas, and the congress had determined on

"The perpetual union of Venezuela and Cundmamarca.

"The establishment of a republican constitution, on the fundamental principles of the sovereignty of the people and not of States, representation immediately proceeding from the general suffrage, responsibility of agents, and the freedom of opinion and the press.

"The erection of a monumental column on the plain of Carabobo; to commemorate the eminent services of the soldiers of the country, and their gallant Commander, and to hand down to their posterity the names of Cedemo, Placas, and the other brave men who fell in the last great battle, and in the period of republican triumph."

New York Papers to the 23d ult. teem with fresh and aggravated cases of piracy. It would seem, however, as if the enormous extent to which this buccaneering system is carried, had at length roused both the government and the mercantile body. Meetings of merchants had been convened to take into consideration the risks and losses to which the commerce of the country was exposed, while the Navy Department issued a notice on the 20th ult. announcing, that all vessels bound to the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico, that shall rendezvous by the 15th day of October next, in latitude 37 degrees north and ten leagues east of Cape Henry, off the Chesapeake Bay, may have the benefit of convoy by the United States' ship Hornet and brig Spark.

Accounts from Hayti bring intelligence, that Boyer has instituted a system of public instruction, and is on the point of organizing a Chamber of Commerce, so that in the room of blind ignorance and turbulent ferocity, we may, ere long, perhaps, behold the island of St. Domingo the seat of sober government and Christian morality.

Letters from Madeira state, that the new order of things there has not been adopted without opposition. Nothing would satisfy the inhabitants but a complete change in the persons composing the government, as well as in its measures. On the appointment of the new governor, an address was

presented to him; warning him against treading in the steps of his predecessor.

The official gazette of Peru gives an account of the defeat of the Spanish army defending Lima, under the command of General Riccafort. Lord Cochrane took Moyenda on the 18th of June. The following dispatches contain the particulars of these successes:—

“ By the arrival yesterday of the brig *Catalina*, the defeat of General Riccafort has been confirmed, as well as the other intelligence before communicated. The following is the substance of the information:—That the defeat of General Riccafort has been total, he having been completely beaten near Para by General Arenales, after a most obstinate contest, in which General Riccafort lost a leg, being struck by a spent cannon-ball, which killed his horse; that the whole of his division has been either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, excepting a few cavalry officers and soldiers who escaped to Lima. That his Excellency General San Martin concluded an armistice with the Viceroy of Lima, at the request of the latter, for twenty days, with the object of agreeing upon certain points proposed, the nature of which is not known; however, this is certain, that the invitation to treat was made by the Viceroy, in consequence of the loss of Riccafort's division.

“ I have the honour to transmit this to your Excellency for your information, and for that of the Supreme Director.

“ God preserve your Excellency many years.

LUIS DE LA CRUZ.

“ Valparaíso, July 2,

“ To the Minister of State.”

ARMISTICE CONCLUDED BETWEEN THE COMMISSIONERS OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES SENOR D. JOSE DE LACERNA AND SENOR D. JOSE DE SAN MARTIN.

*Extraordinary Gazette of the Government of Lima, May 24, 1821.*

(OFFICIAL ARTICLE.)

“ The Commissioners assembled in Panchanca, to treat concerning the mode of putting an end to the evils of the war in Peru—that is to say—On the part of his Excellency Senor D. Jose de Lacerna, President of the Junta of Pacification established in Lima: Mareschal de Camp D. Manuel de Llano y Najera; D. Jose Maria Galdiano, second Constitutional Alcalde of the city of Lima; and D. Ma-

nuel Abreu, Captain of a frigate;—and on the part of his Excellency Senor Captain General D. Jose de San Martin: Senors Colonel D. Thos. Guido, First Aide-de-Camp; D. Juan Garcia del Rio, Secretary of the Government and of Finance; and D. Jose Ignacio de la Rosa.—Convinced of the necessity of a temporary suspension of hostilities, for the purpose of fixing the basis of a negotiation, and of concluding an armistice, during which an attempt may be made to remove the existing differences between the Spanish Government and the Independents of this part of South America, after having interchanged and acknowledged their respective powers, the Commissioners have agreed upon the following articles:—1. Hostilities are suspended between the contracting parties during the term of twenty days, reckoning from that in which the present armistice shall be ratified. The divisions of both armies shall preserve the positions which they shall occupy at the time that the ratification of the armistice shall be notified to them, and their parties shall not advance beyond the lines to which they at present extend.—2. If the above-named term of twenty days shall not be found sufficient for the fulfilment of the proposed object, it may be extended as far as shall be necessary to that effect.—3. As soon as this armistice shall be ratified, their Excellencies Senor D. Jose de Lacerna, and Senor D. Jose de San Martin, accompanied by two of the Members of the Junta of Pacification, and other persons to be agreed on, shall hold an interview on some day and at some place to be named, in order that, the difficulties that exist with each of the contracting parties being overcome, both commissions may proceed immediately to arrange a definitive armistice.—4. If by any unforeseen fatality the two contracting parties shall be unable to arrive at a mutual good understanding, hostilities shall not be renewed by either of them without two days' notice that the present armistice is at an end.—5. Their Excellencies Senor Don Jose de Lacerna, and Senor D. Jose de San Martin, on making the ratification, shall respectively give orders that each of the foregoing articles shall be faithfully and scrupulously observed.—6. The present armistice shall be ratified by each of the contracting parties, within eight hours.—Given in Panchanca, at five in the evening of the 23d of May, 1821.

“ Signed by the Commissioners.”

## THE DRAMA.

## DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

THE *Coronation*, at the time when we write this article, continues to attract respectable, and sometimes overflowing houses. This, at a season when the town is so empty, appears at first sight mysterious; but a little observation of the audiences will shew that the difficulty is capable of a very agreeable solution. Those who look attentively at the throngs of delighted spectators will soon discover that they are not, for the most part, regular frequenters of the theatre, but persons who, long unaccustomed to share in its enjoyments, are excited to enter its magic circle by the novel and undramatic character of the pageant. This is a great public benefit. The care-worn trader, whose bosom has been incrustated by the habit of gain, feels himself again at home, and enjoys the long-forgotten sympathy. The stern religionist, who has regarded virtue as confined to a few, finds his heart enlarging to embrace all his kind, and half discovers "the soul of goodness in things evil." The old man wonders to feel young emotions steal back upon his heart, and imagines himself again a child; while the enchanted children, never else suffered to participate in the mysterious pleasure, gaze on the spectacle as on a bright vision, and believe fairy lore to be no fable. It is true, the entertainments which accompany the spectacle are not of the first order; but they have something of scenic interest, and give some dim hint of the vast world of dramatic creations, the region of majestic passion, suffering, and joy. What would we not give if some of those contemners or abhorers of the theatre, who indulge themselves and their families with a peep at the *Coronation*, could thus be cheated into witnessing the *Virginus of Knowles* acted by Macready!

A new farce, founded on the old joke of *Monsieur Tonson*, has been produced with great success, and has very agreeably diversified the else monotonous entertainments provided by the manager. The jest is not, indeed,

quite enough to fill up two acts, and the matter introduced to occupy the space is not very elegant or novel; but the comic vexation of the poor barber tells uncommonly well. This part is admirably acted by Gattie, who hits off the complaisant, fidgety, vivacious and enraged Frenchman to the life, though he does not retain many vestiges of the rank which the author represents him to have sustained under the paternal sway of the Bourbons. A Frenchwoman of the old school is very cleverly portrayed by Mrs. Bland, who sings a French air as charmingly as if she were sixteen. Cooper is so spirited and easy in the part of the gay rambler, as to make us feel sensibly the injustice done him by degrading him into an actor of all work; and Miss Smithson, the heroine, acts like a lady, and looks like an angel.

## COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

There are few things in life pleasanter than the opening of this splendid house, with all its wealth of scenery, music, and fair actresses. Large as it is, there is a cordial air about it which makes us always feel at home in its walls. Our sympathy is not attenuated by being diffused through its vast arena, but seems at once to expand and gather strength as we look around on its radiant circles. During the brief interval since its close, its colours have been refreshed, its gilding brightened, and its fine urn-like chandelier improved by a row of open lights of exquisite shape which burst out from its crystal. But the most important circumstance in its opening is the return of Mr. Young, after an absence of three seasons; because he is not only an unquestionable accession of great value to the tragic strength of the company, but the professor of a species of acting, not quite as unquestionable as his own personal merit,—which we shall briefly examine.

There is, no doubt, a great deal of quackery in the demand, often so vociferously made of late years, for pure nature on the stage. The coarser and

the minuter details of human action never can be exhibited in tragedy without destroying the very end and purpose of playing. Daily life has anguish as deep; fortune perpetually makes changes and coincidences as striking, as any which the stage can exhibit. It is not to multiply these sad realities that the dramatist "holds the mirror up to nature;" but to display the more majestic qualities of humanity in a clearer light; to shew the spirit elevated and refined by suffering; to give images of intellectual grandeur struggling with destiny; to make us feel that this world is not man's final home, but that while the mortal frame is overmastered by death and fortune, there is an essence which cannot perish, affections which can never be chilled, feelings "which have their answering chords in heaven," and faculties which can never fully be developed amidst the incumbrances of time and sense. The tragic poet does not take events and passions, as they appear in nature, melting one into the other; but draws them singly forth, and represents them in the boldest relief and the most rapid succession. He "takes the drags off the wheels of time," and gives in an hour an epitome of human action, suffering, and hope. His means are visibly proportioned to his ends; he does not, like Nature, deduce mighty events from trivial causes, but is great alike in the spring and the result of his actions. A hero may naturally be choked by a morsel of bread, or destroyed by the mortification of a seemingly trivial wound; but such a catastrophe, though most distressing, is not tragical. All that is merely harassing and vexatious—all baser needs and perplexities—ought to be rejected by the tragic muse. When Euripides represents Menelaus as a ragged mendicant, and Electra as stumbling, not only beneath the weight of sorrow but of a huge pitcher of water, he departs altogether from his art. Tragedy is a representation, not of feelings which have no existence in the human heart, but of its lofty, deep, and energetic emotions and powers assailed from mere locali-

ties and habits. It has concern with the essence of humanity, not with its accidents. It is a limited picture, in which the joy, sorrow, and magnanimity of a whole life are crowded, and in which there can be no room for the little circumstances of demeanour. Thus the tragic actor will miss his aim, if he seeks not to take us out of ourselves into the universal passions and desires of man, but to involve us in a low interest for one of ordinary mould; if he would come down to us, instead of raising us to him. If, for example, he is to represent a person dying of bodily sickness, he should not attempt accurately to give all the details of corporeal weakness and pain; but, while he does enough to make the situation intelligible to the spectators, should "craftily qualify" his delineation, so as to prevent it from becoming odious, and should make the mind of the sufferer predominate over his wasting frame. His business is not to furnish a case for a medical journal, but to shew the feelings of an immortal creature at the close of his earthly sojourn. When Miss O'Neil, after the loveliest bloom of her acting was destroyed, condescended to imitate the death-rattle and all the physical horrors of dissolution, she exchanged the tributes of sweet and silent tears for the violent applause of the groundlings. If it be proper to write tragedies in blank verse, it cannot be fitting to reduce them by recitation and manner to vulgar prose. There are, indeed, passages—and those the highest efforts of the poet, and the great trials of the performer—where the exactest representation of nature is all that can be attained or wished for. These are, when passion vindicates its own rights; bursts over all boundaries of manner and custom; eddies at once playfully and intensely; or like the sea, "knows no retiring ebb, but goes right on" in mighty current. Then the mighty sinews of humanity are laid bare, and nakedly achieve a Spartan victory. In these passages all great actors have been alike natural, however in the more level parts of their characters they have been mannerists. They have

never suffered the foldings of their rich drapery to hide the noblest swellings of the bosom. Mr. Kemble, in all his most magical points, was as truly natural as Mr. Kean; and Mr. Kean, in all but his highest and most passionate excellences, is as unlike absolute reality as that noblest of the Romans. Both only give exact resemblances of nature, where nature exhibits herself in the sublimest attitudes, or opens her deepest recesses. No man really descends from the tone of lofty declamation to a familiar whisper by a sudden jerk of voice, or taps his bosom three times and walks away with a knowing air in the middle of a conversation, any more than he habitually walks "as though some god had crept into his shape and given him graceful action." The greatest excellences of all great actors are of one kind, arise from the same source, and awaken the same universal sympathies. In his best parts Mr. Kean's acting is equal to any thing we can imagine; his own peculiar manner is as unlike nature as Mr. Kemble's, and utterly without beauty or grace. He is regarded as the most natural of tragedians, because all his real excellencies are in those parts where nature is triumphant by her own energy; and because in all the rest of his performances there is nothing. Mr. Kemble was often artificial; but all his art was employed on those passages where Kean is merely tricksome, while he was not at all less natural in those passages where the human heart is all in all. The whole exultation of some critics, on the restoration of a natural style at Mr. Kean's appearance, arose from their mistaking the absence of high art in him for the presence of nature, and from their referring the majesty of passion in its grandest bursts, and the solemnity and stateliness of deportment in the level passages, found in the acting of his rivals, to the same cold artifice, instead of distinguishing between the massive framework and the living and breathing picture. Yet Mr. Kean's appearance was a real source of exultation to every one whose heart was not incased in impenetrable folds of prejudice against the influences of intense and original genius!

Mr. Young's re-appearance, on the other hand, has given occasion to counter-triumph on the part of Mr. Kean's enemies, with fully as little justice. He is a mannerist, as well as Kean—a mannerist in a more graceful and polished style—and so far he has unquestionably the advantage. But the great question is—what is he besides this? In our judgment, there is not the least comparison in all that most touches, elevates, and subdues—in all those parts where manner is forgotten;—and "one touch of nature makes the whole world kin." Mr. Young's art, though far above Kean's, is as much below that of Kemble. It is not only less majestic, but has not the same poetical proportion and harmony. His mode of treading the stage is firm, intelligent, and decisive; but his action, noble in itself, is not only redundant, but out of keeping. He gives as a picturesque accompaniment to a mere meditation on what is calmly passing in his own mind, or to a description of a past event, the same sweep of arm, or violent clasping of hands, which he would use when in actual struggle with present and visible agencies. Thus, while in some degree he raises words into things, he also half melts down actions into words. He too often plays the orator in his soliloquies, and the philosopher in his passionate encounters. His voice is most musical in passages of continuous melancholy—most potent in energetic declamation—but has very little sweet gradation in its tones. It flows along in a full, deep, rapid stream; or winds plaintively on through all the course of philosophic thought; but it has no undercurrents, no eddies of playful tenderness. He is altogether most excellent where one single feeling is to be developed; where one point is to be perpetually insisted on; where one leading idea governs the whole character. In a part of mournful beauty he is perfectly delicious—the very personification of a melodious sigh. Again, in a proud, soldierly character, or an indignant patriot, where there is one firm purpose, he plays in a fiery spirit entirely his own. And in a piece where the declamation abounds in images of pomp and luxury, he



displays a rich Oriental manner which no one can rival.

Mr. Young made his first appearance in Hamlet, and was received with so great approbation that he has several times repeated the character. There are really superb things in the performance, but "for our own poor parts" we cannot admire it as a whole. Excepting a few real touches, it seems to us only a grand piece of elocution—a magnificent school-exercise. It seems to us to be played almost entirely in the style in which the directions to the players should be given. The general tone of the character—its soft melancholy, its fond dallying with the shadows of the mind, its spirit of deep thoughtfulness—seemed to us to be wanting. The performance gave intimation of little within "which passed show." It was finest in the declamatory passages;—thus the closet scene was a piece of brilliant invective; the soliloquy, where Hamlet reprobates his own tardiness of action, a fine specimen of passionate self-rebuke; and the speech on man a real piece of inspired eloquence worthy of the poet's thought. The play-scene was very well conceived, but we have seen it executed with more intensity. The scene with Ophelia was not marked by any original conception, and therefore necessarily indifferent, for we have never seen any actor who seemed to have made up his mind as to its meaning. A certain number of starts, abrupt changes of voice, stampings, exits, and entrances, are generally given; but we never observed any one notion, true or false, fairly developed on the stage. Whether it is the rudeness of an estranged suitor, or the real frenzy of a madman, or the dubious imposture of a prince who doubts whether he is addressing a devoted spirit or a spy, or the attempt of a man placed in a terrible situation to induce one whom he loves to depend on him no longer, could scarcely be gathered from the performance of any who have essayed the part within our memory. No one who has felt any thing of the sweet spirit of Shakspeare can believe it the first; all the context contradicts the second, because, both before and

after the ebullition, Hamlet is evidently sane; the third supposition degrades the scene to a mere trick of policy; and the last seems to us, though not without difficulty, the fairest conjecture. It appears to us that Hamlet, feeling the sad oppression of his destiny, with a mind in which there is no longer place for love, desires to wean Ophelia from him, yet half renounces his purpose when he approaches her—puts on a violent demeanor to conceal his real emotion—breaks into repeated expressions of tender concern—and, at last, bursts from his awkwardly counterfeited hate, and hurries away after reiterating his serious admonition to the object of his affection, to secure herself from the impending dangers of the time, and from the chances of a world which he has so lately learned to loathe. This idea may be erroneous; but its developement would, we think, have a better effect than the random playing which most performers adopt in this prominent scene.

Mr. Young made his second appearance in *Rolla*, a part, in our judgment, not suited to his powers. He is not a romantic actor. The barbaric dress does not suit his person, nor the sentiment his voice. There is nothing retrospective in his acting; and all the finest and truest effects in *Rolla*, are produced by the fond memory of his blighted love and the consciousness of his generous sacrifice. He gives the set speeches admirably—especially the well-known patriotic rant in the Temple,—but fails where a tremulous earnestness, or a lingering tenderness, or rapidity of transition, is requisite. It is not in wave-like beauty, but in a straight uniform course that he melts and impresses.

As we have given only qualified praise to Mr. Young's first two characters, we rejoice to be able to bestow on the third our unqualified eulogy. His *Stranger* is entirely excellent, and entirely his own. It is most melancholy and most musical; with all the pathos, and without the querulousness of Kemble, and with the flow of majestic elocution which Mr. Young is so peculiarly fitted to

sustain. In this play Mrs. Brudenell, who appeared with considerable success at the Haymarket in Belvidera; performed Mrs. Haller previous to her departure for Dublin. This part is much better fitted to her powers than that of the Venetian heroine, and displayed them accordingly to more advantage. Since Miss O'Neil left the stage, we have never seen it nearly so well acted. In the few more violent passages, and especially in the recognition at the end of the last act, she failed; but in all the tenderness, the delicate sensibility, and graceful sorrow with which the character is replete, she attained the most pure and undoubted success. While she keeps to sobs, tears, and words of a broken beauty, she is triumphant; but an hysteric tries her too sensibly; and when she screams she is undone. We hope she will go to a smaller theatre, where her voice may acquire strength, and her nerves flexibility and firmness; and that she will return the accomplished tragic actress, more than half which she is already.

The comic department of this theatre has received a considerable accession in Mr. Meadows, from Bath, where he has long been a favourite. His vein of humour, if not very deep, is original, and will supply him amply if he will only draw from its stores, and avoid imitating others. His line appears to be that of gaping clowns and cowardly servants, especially the last. He has played Peter in the Stranger, naturally—Scrub tolerably—and Simon in the Rendezvous, admirably. We never saw such a picture of a coward. This last farce, transplanted from the Lyceum, is one of the lightest and pleasantest on the stage, and is charmingly acted at this theatre. Besides a humorous brace of cowards, performed by Blanchard and Meadows, there are three lovers, and three ladies—Miss Love, Miss Beaumont, and Miss Foote—and a delightful equivoque, which is kept up just long enough, and unravelled to the full satisfaction of all parties. Farces, generally speaking, should be, like this, in one act;—a single jest

cannot be kept up longer—and a succession of misunderstandings perplexes and wearies too much for the occasion.

#### HAYMARKET THEATRE.

In spite of the encroachments of the greater theatres, this little summer-house of mirth has kept open, and has been filled with many spectators. A short, sprightly, and uncommonly well-compacted comedy, from the elegant pen of Mr. Kenney, has met with brilliant success. It is called "*Match-breaking, or the Prince's Present*," and depicts the ludicrous consequences of a visit made by a German Prince in the disguise of a Professor, to a family not the best affected to his government and person. He hears their patriotic invectives—witnesses the revolution in their sentiments on receiving a present in his name—half falls in love with the daughter, but at last, after trying the constancy of her attachment to one of his own officers, who is her affianced husband, he discovers himself, and makes all parties happy. A theatre is not a fit arena for political discussion—but here the subject is so good-humouredly handled, that no one can be offended—and pretty fair play is allowed to all parties, whatever may be the personal inclination of the author. There is a unity, coherence, and grace about this little comedy, which render it very charming; and if it is not so rich in wit and character as some of Mr. Kenney's more elaborate productions, it is quite equal to them in delightful tact, in natural succession of incidents, and in elegance of language. Terry performed the Prince with a sententious gravity; and Mrs. Chatterley, as the heroine, was by turns vivacious and pathetic.

*Rob Roy* has been produced on this stage; and though the establishment cannot compete with Covent Garden in scenic luxury, we were well pleased by this "picture in little." Terry performed the rude Mountain Chieftain; and, if we could forget one of the most delicious pieces of acting in the world, would receive a high eulogy. He gave a solemnity to the

part, not so true to nature as Macready's high buoyancy of spirit and breakings into pathos, but very impressive in its kind. He wept, however, a great deal too much in the scene in the cave—several times indeed before he ought to dash away the unwonted visitor, and exclaim, "I did not think that mortal man would again have seen a tear in Macgregor's eye"—which is so evidently wrong, that we are surprised an actor of Mr. Terry's excellent sense should commit the error. Tayleure was amusing in the Bailie, which he played in a style somewhat between the humour of Liston and the truth

of Mackay; Miss Carew and Mr. Lee sung sweetly; and Mrs. Johnson was wildly energetic as Rob's wife. We liked Russell's Dougal-creature least—it was a mere portrait of a low provincial knave—without the least trace of romantic life about it. This gentleman, who is, in general, a meritorious actor, should remember that a savage is not a vulgar being, but the farthest from it in the world; and that there is some difference between the cunning of a devoted Highlander, and of a horse-stealer, or a pickpocket. The choruses and the combats were well executed, and the success of the piece was complete.

## FINE ARTS.

### RECENT ENGRAVINGS, AND THE PRESENT SUPERIORITY OF OUR ENGRAVERS TO THOSE OF THE CONTINENT.

PREVIOUSLY to the late reign, the art of engraving in England, like that of painting, acknowledged no native professor of distinction\*; while France, Germany, and the Netherlands, had long been prolific in chalcographic talent; as had Italy before the 17th century, within which latter time also she had produced the celebrated architectural engraver PIRANESI. But, since about the middle of the last century, and up to the present day, England has more than vied with her continental rivals. They have had no landscape engravers to compete with POUNCEY and WOOLLETT, with MIDDIMAN, LANDSEER, and the Messrs. COOKE. The bold and few, but very characteristic lines of ROOKER, the more refined style of LOWRY, the elaborate, scientific, and fascinating performances of the Messrs. LE KEUX, and the well-digested principles and efficient practice of LANDSEER, COOKE, SANDS, &c. give our engravers the pre-eminence also in architecture. In the engraving of animals no foreign artist has made such valuable use of the burin as Mr. SCOTT. The number and excellence of our engravers of small prints for

books must be apparent to every one who is not altogether regardless of literary publications.

But those who justly appreciate the beauty and importance of the art of engraving are not a little concerned that the high capabilities of our artists are so limited in their application to historical engraving, in which noblest branch they are equal if not superior to foreigners, as may be shewn by comparing the soft and meek manner of the best Italian, RAFFAELLE MORGHEN, and the meretricious brilliancy of the present French engravers, with the more justly-sustained vigour and the chaster beauties of our SHARPE, BROMLEY, HOLLOWAY, RAIMBACH, &c. There are, we believe, but two of our artists now engaged in this most valuable employment of the graver; those are, Mr. HOLLOWAY, who is engraving the Cartoons of RAFFAELLE, and Mr. C. HEATH, who has nearly finished Mr. WEST's Miracles of Christ. When we consider that several thousand impressions can be taken from a single copper or steel plate that is carefully printed and retouched, and that the spreading abroad translations from the numerous and noble paintings, can, like the beauties of Creation itself, command the spontaneous admiration of mankind through suc-

\* DOBSON, who has been called the British Vandyke, is, perhaps, an exception.

cessive ages, we cannot but deplore the existence of the causes, whatever they may be, which doom to so much barrenness the finest portion of the chalcographic art.

With a degree of intense ardour and ability that demonstrates the competency of Mr. HOLLOWAY to so high an undertaking as the translation upon copper of the Cartoons of RAFFAELLE, that artist has completed four out of seven of those wonderful paintings. The last represents Elymas the sorcerer struck blind. They are as copious and complete, in the sentiment and other beauties of the original, as perhaps engraving is capable of being. We may confidently say of them what Mr. LANDSEER has affirmed of similar beauties in the Paul at Athens that, "if RAFFAELLE himself had gone over the outlines, as he has been reported to have done for MARK ANTONIO, we do not think they could have been more exceedingly like those of the original Cartoon." Mr. HOLLOWAY has, indeed, shewn himself every way worthy of representing with his graver these, and every one of the grand performances that have been brought nearer to a state of perfection in RAFFAELLE, than in the works of any other painter since the astonishing era of the Greeks.

Of the engravers of outlines from distinguished works, Mr. H. MOSES is confessedly the chief, as is plain from his West's Gallery, his Vases, Altars, Pateræ, &c. his Englefield Vases, &c. But more admired even than these are his *Series of Outlines to Goethe's Tragedy of Faustus, engraved from Retsch's Series*, upon which they are a considerable improvement. They come out with so much strength, yet with so refined a decision,—"truth is so conspicuous throughout under the forms of beauty, and fancy plays with such inventive variety, while correctness and propriety are preserved,"—that we do not wish for, or think of, the additional charm that fine outlines derive in connexion with the texture of the engraved surfaces of objects and the diverse and deep toning of the *chiaro scuro*. The subjects represent

gedy—a work which very pathetically enforces the direful results of appetite and passion when forsaken by conscience and reason; and the scenes are addressed with a potent effect to the fancy by the visible agency of a demon, witches, &c.—the allegorical personifications of vice and folly. Some of the scenes might be considered, perhaps, rather too luxuriant, but when attentively reflected upon in connexion with the moral reasonings, illustrations, and miseries detailed in the accompanying analysis of the tragedy, they cannot fail of enforcing the value and beauty of moral rectitude, and the necessity of controuling the senses.

One of the best portrait-engravings that has appeared in this, or perhaps in any other country, is Mr. GOLDING's Princess Charlotte. Its granular beauties, or the suitable modes of adapting the grain of lines, &c. to the respective objects, are such as could be produced only by an eye keenly perceptive of the demands, and the charms of the engraver's art. It is as close to the admired original, by Sir T. LAWRENCE, as a translation from one language of art to another can be rendered. The gentle bend of the head, the hand on the bosom, the ruminating countenance, and the dark dress, contain a sentiment and a sadness that revive, and pleasingly assort with, a tributary emotion of esteem for the merits of the departed princess, and an undying regret at her loss. Sir THOMAS's pictures ought always to be engraved by hands which, like those of Mr. GOLDING, have reached, or nearly reached, the very vertex of his art, because no other would be commensurate to that high practice in portraiture, which, while individuality of likeness is regarded, gives an air and an exaltation approximating to the beauty and dignity of historical painting, as was the noble system of VANDYKE, TITIAN, and the rest of the greatest portrait-painters.

Those who are not intimate with the engravings of the Messrs. W. B. and G. COOKE—if indeed it is possible that any admirer of the produc-

tions of the graver are not—would almost be inclined to suspect our impartiality, when we mention the several works that they have been for a considerable time engraving from the landscapes and sea-pieces of our best painters, so extraordinary, so enthusiastic an admiration do they create. Who, indeed, that in the presence of Nature—

“ Whether in vast majestic pomp array’d,  
Or dress’d for pleasing wonder, or serene  
In beauty’s rosy smile”—

can with heartless indifference view

“ All the fair variety of things !”

It is as impossible, then, not to feel at least a portion of this delight, when we see her reflected in the mirror of art faithfully and luminously. In the absence of the beloved reality the pictured imitation of his heart’s mistress thrills in a lover’s imagination. Such a mistress is Nature to every uncorrupted mind; and to those who bring her in such imitations before us, we cannot but express our obligations in terms of grateful esteem. We say then for the present, briefly, that these favourite engravers, in the Eleventh, as in their former Parts of the “ Picturesque Delineation of the Southern Coast of England,” in the last or sixth number of “ Views on the Thames,” and in the two views from some of the latest productions of Mr. CLENNEL, have gratified us in a degree not exceeded, and very rarely equalled, by any landscape prints by other masters. They shine especially in two beauties often neglected by many of the capital engravers we have been eulogizing. Their lights, while sparkling, are worked with distinctness and affluence of touch, and they never sacrifice the true look of an object to a delusive clearness and dexterity of tooling. They are the reformists of art. They assert the genuine principles of its constitution. They give it us in its integrity, not its semblance. They give us truth. They give us Nature.

*Cibber’s Statues.*—The two figures of “ Raving and Melancholy Madness,” sculptured by the celebrated CIBBER, in the reign of Charles the

Second, and for which the French King, Louis the Twelfth (Fourteenth 1675, when Bedlam was rebuilt?), offered 12,000 louis-d’ors, have been removed from Newman-street to St. George’s-fields. They have undergone a complete repair\* by the hand of Mr. Bacon, and are conspicuously placed in the great hall of that superb building; appropriate ornaments are placed round them, and elegant curtains to defend them from the weather and from accident; and these screens are only to be withdrawn on the day set apart for the meeting of the governors, or on other public occasions.—*Daily Journal.*

*Sir J. Banks.*—At a meeting lately held, under the patronage of his Majesty, it was resolved to erect a statue of the late Sir Joseph Banks, to be executed by Mr. Chantrey, and placed, by permission, in the hall of the British Museum. The presidents of the different literary institutions of England were appointed, with others, a committee for carrying the measure into effect; and the sum of 1200*l.* was immediately subscribed.

*Royal Irish Institution for promoting and encouraging the Fine Arts in Ireland.*—“ In order to commemorate his Majesty’s most gracious visit to Dublin, and to reward the exertion of such native talent as they trust will be displayed on this glorious and auspicious event, the Committee of Directors propose to pay the sum of 500*l.* for the best picture on the subject of his Majesty’s arrival and landing, which shall be painted in Ireland, by an Irish artist. The picture to be not less than twelve feet long, by nine feet high; to be executed previous to the 1st day of August,

\* We remember seeing these fine subjects at Mr. Bacon’s, two or three years ago, when just brought to be repaired—though mutilated, they were highly interesting objects, and we trust have not been chiseled over and patched, as the article above would lead us to suspect, for certainly they were not *fine* enough to be defended by a curtain at that time, having been 140 years exposed to the filthy atmosphere of Moor-fields.—We hate to hear of statues being repaired and beautified!



1822, and to become the property of the Institution. The Committee, however, reserve to themselves the right of declining to purchase, at the above price, any picture which shall be deemed by them not to possess sufficient merit; but they will pay premiums of 150*l.* for the best, 100*l.* for the second best, and 50*l.* for the

third best of the pictures, of the foregoing dimensions, which shall be submitted to them on the occasion. The first premium of 150*l.* to be included in the 500*l.* above-proposed for the best picture, in case it shall be thought worthy of being purchased by the Institution."

## VARIETIES.

*Cambridge, Oct. 5.*—A grace having passed the Senate to the following effect:—that those to whom the Sunday afternoon turns, and the turns for Christmas Day and Good Friday, are assigned, shall, from the beginning of October 1821, to the end of June 1822, provide no other substitute than such as should be appointed in conformity thereto:—the following persons have been elected, each for the month to which his name is affixed:—*Oct.* The Hulsean Lecturer;—*Nov.* Dr. Blomfield, Trin.;—*Dec.* Rev. S. Lee, Arabic Professor;—*Jan.* Mr. C. Musgrave, Trin.;—*Feb.* The Bishop of Peterborough, Lady Margaret's Professor;—*March,* Dr. Wordsworth, Master of Trinity;—*April, May,* The Hulsean Lecturer; *June,* Mr. Dicken, Pet.

*Organic Remains.*—The petrified remains of a very large marine animal have been found in a quarry on the top of a hill near Bromyard. They were unfortunately removed from the quarry by the workmen, broken to pieces, and carried upon the roads in the neighbourhood. Only a part of them have, in consequence, been preserved, yet sufficient to shew that the animal to which they once belonged must have been one of no common kind or size. It appears to have lain on the surface of a free-stone rock, and was covered by a thick stratum of yellowish-coloured marle. Never was the petrificative process more complete; the different pieces are literally masses of stone, only distinguishable as the parts of an animal by their exterior form.

*Royal College of Physicians.*—At the annual election of officers of the College, last month, Sir Henry Hallford, Bart. was re-elected President, Dr. Currey, Treasurer, and Dr. Hue, Registrar; Dr. Frampton, Dr. Hume, Dr. Badham, and Dr. Lloyd, were elected Censors; Sir Henry Hallford, Bart., Dr. Hervey, Dr. Gower, Dr. Hue, and Dr. Bright, Com-

missioners under the Mad-House Act; and Dr. Powell, Secretary to the Commissioners.

*Botany.*—There is at present to be seen in the garden of Mr. Miller, at the Abbey, Edinburgh, what is conceived to be a very great curiosity. In the bed of carnations there is one root, a stalk from which has produced one carnation half red and half a flesh-colour; another wholly a flesh-colour spotted with red; and the third a dark red.

*New Expedition to Africa.*—His Majesty expressed his desire a short time since, that an expedition should be formed to explore certain parts of Africa which border upon Egypt. The idea was suggested in consequence of the successful researches of M. Belzoni in the latter country; but the object of the present expedition is of a different character from the pursuits of that gentleman, inasmuch as it is the discovery, not of the ponderous monuments of Egyptian labour, but the remains of Greek and Roman edifices, which, it is conjectured, are scattered in different parts of Libya—a country which those celebrated nations visited, and in which they established colonies at several different periods, but which, it is supposed, no Europeans have since explored. The gentleman who has been chosen by Government, with the approbation of his Majesty, to superintend this expedition, is Mr. Beechey, many years secretary to Mr. Salt, the English Consul to Egypt, and the constant companion of M. Belzoni in his late indefatigable researches. The Lords of the Admiralty have also afforded every assistance in their power to advance the object of this expedition, by fitting out a small vessel with a complement of men, and entrusting the command to one of the Lieutenants who were engaged under Captain Parry in the last northern expedition. The vessel is intended to sail round the coast,

and to wait upon the expedition, which will only proceed so far into the interior as will be consistent with its safety, or allow an easy return to the coast. The expedition will start from Tripoli; to the Bey of which a communication has been dispatched from this Government to request assistance, which will, no doubt, be afforded, as it has formerly been by that Power upon similar occasions.—Libya, the country about to be explored by our adventurous countrymen, is that which in ancient times contained the two countries of Cyrenaica and Marmarica. The former was called Pentapolis, from the five great cities which it contained; one of which was Berenice, or Hesperis, now *Bernic*, the spot where the celebrated Gardens of the Hesperides are generally supposed to have existed. Not far distant was Barce, or Barca, and Ptolemais, now *Tolometa*. To the east of the extreme northern point of the coast, called Thycus Promontorium, now *Cape Rasat*, was Apollonin, now *Marza Susa*, or *Sosush*, formerly the port of Cyrene, that city being situated a little inland: it was founded by Battus, who led thither a Lacedæmonian colony from Thera, one of the Cyclades; and the kingdom was afterwards bequeathed to the Romans by the last of the Ptolemies, surnamed Apion, and was formed by that nation into a province with Crete. The expedition will explore the vestiges of it, which are supposed still to remain under the name of *Curin*; to the east of this stood the fifth city of ancient Cyrenaica, called Darnis, now *Derne*. South of Marmarica (before-mentioned), which our countrymen will visit, and in the midst of the sands of the Libyan Desert, was a small and beautiful spot, refreshed by streams, and luxuriant with verdure, in which stood the Temple (so celebrated in antiquity) of Jupiter Hammon, said to have been founded by Bacchus, in gratitude to his father Jupiter, who appeared to him, when perishing with thirst, in the form of a ram, and shewed him a fountain. Here was the Fons Solis, whose waters were cold at noon and hot at night. Here also the celebrated ancient Oracle, so difficult of access through the Libyan Deserts, and which was consulted by Alexander the Great after a memorable and dangerous journey, the token of which, transmitted to posterity, is the ram's horn upon the head of that conqueror on numerous medals.—The expedition will, in all

probability, be engaged three or four years.

*Improvement in Aerostation.*—It has been proposed by a gentleman of this city to keep a balloon constantly in a favourable current of air, by decreasing or diminishing its specific gravity, so as to cause it to sink or rise at pleasure. For this purpose a copper vessel and a condensing pump, which will serve, in a great measure as ballast, are attached to the car. When the balloon is rising too high, its volume is to be diminished by condensing the hydrogen gas in the copper vessel. On the contrary, when it sinks too much, by turning a cock, the hydrogen is to be allowed to inflate the balloon again. In case of a long voyage, it is recommended to have another similar vessel, with a quantity of hydrogen condensed in it, as a supply to replace any that might escape through the pores of the balloon.—*Cork Paper.*

*Natural History.*—A fine specimen of the sun-fish (the *tetradon mola* of Linnaeus), was caught lately in the nets of a herring-boat, off Peel, Isle of Man. From the nose to the extreme point of the tail it measured five feet three inches; from the tip of one fin to that of the other, six feet six inches; was about fourteen inches across the thickest part; and it weighed about 3½ cwt.

*Curious Facts in Natural History.*—It has been generally considered, on the authority of Mr. Pennant, that toads live on insects and worms; but it appears, from undoubted authority, that they also destroy mice. A gentleman residing at Keswick has published a letter in the "Sporting Magazine," in which he says, that one evening in the latter end of July last, he observed a rustling in a strawberry-bed in his garden, and found that a toad had just seized a field-mouse, which had got on the toad's back, scratching and biting to get released, but in vain. The toad kept his hold, and as the strength of the mouse failed, gradually drew the unfortunate little animal into his mouth, and gorged him.—Another correspondent in the same Magazine relates a wonderful instance of the voracity of stoats. Some workmen, on removing a pile of faggots near a coppice, where it had lain about five months, found 63 rabbit-skins and 25 hare-skins, all perfectly whole, besides fragments of skins; on removing a few more bundles they found six stoats, four of which they killed, the other two escaped. It is

generally thought that stoats merely suck the blood of these animals, but this fact proves that the opinion is erroneous.

*Antique Boats.*—About two months ago, two oak canoes, each 21 feet in length, and excavated from the tree, were found in Longhialand Ravey, near Castlewellan. The right side of the one, and the left side of the other, were convex in form, the opposite sides were perfectly straight, so that the two could have been joined together. Some curious implements of war were found in these canoes. The timber of the vessels was perfectly sound, and the whole in a high state of preservation.

*The Alabaster Sarcophagus.*—The celebrated Alabaster Sarcophagus, discovered by M. Belzoni, near Gornou, and which lately arrived from Alexandria, is deposited in the British Museum. It is, for the present, in one of the apartments not open to the public, where probably it will lie until a place is prepared for it in the Egyptian Gallery. This antique is certainly a very extraordinary and admirable specimen of the arts of Egypt. The sarcophagus is nine feet long, and about four feet high, apparently of a single piece, and that of a very fine alabaster. It is shaped like a modern coffin, and is more than large enough to have the mummy with all its envelopes, which is presumed to have been deposited within this costly repository. But its chief value is in the innumerable hieroglyphics which cover the sides, interior and exterior, from top to bottom. They are small; the human figures, of which there are long processions, in various circumstances and attitudes, erect—linked together, towing galleys,—bending as if in worship, &c. are from an inch to an inch and a half high. Between those are compartments of symbols, the eye, the ibis, the lotus, &c. The serpent occurs frequently, and in some instances of considerable size, and with much exactness of detail. This noble work is supposed to be the coffin of Psammis. Conjecture, however, has an extensive range in Egyptian antiquity, and some probabilities have been suggested in favour of its being no tomb, but a temple—a small shrine imitative of the original Cymba, or great Diluvian vessel, to which so many of the Indian emblems refer. The ark seems to have formed a vast source of Pagan allegoric sculpture. If the industry of our antiquaries should be at length turned from the frivolous and feeble pursuits

which have, for so long a time, rendered the name of English antiquarianism obscure, a noble opportunity is offered in this monument and the other Egyptian memorials, for retrieving our national reputation in learned and productive research. The court and hall of the British Museum are now covered with works of the purest and most remote antiquity, and doubtless of the highest value for the illustration of the early ages of the world. The attention of learned men abroad has been lately turned to this study, but on the Continent its materials are deficient. In England they are now abundant, and it will be little to our honour to leave the discovery of the secrets of science, the arts, mythology, and history, which those sculptures more than probably contain, to the more fortunate industry and intelligence of strangers.

*Cowper.*—The residence of Cowper the poet at Olney, in Buckinghamshire, has long been uninhabited, and is now in an advanced state of dilapidation. Some of the neighbours, however, on the day of the coronation, procured boughs and flowers from Cowper's favourite walk, at Weston-under-wood, and decorated the outside of the house with oak, laurel, and wreaths of flowers, to his memory.

*Education in England.*—The result of the "Returns of Education by endowment or subscription, in the several counties of England, made, under an Act of Parliament, by the clergy of the parishes," shews that there are 159,518 children receiving education by endowment, such endowments amounting to 275,387l.; and that 415,651 are being educated in charity day-schools, and 401,087 in Sunday-schools. Hence it appears, that out of public or charitable funds, no less than 976,321 children of both sexes receive education, being one-tenth of the population. In the endowed schools, the cost is about 36s per annum per pupil, and the others probably do not cost 10s. each.

*Schiller.*—Schiller, the German poet, had a patent of nobility conferred on him by the Emperor of Germany, which he never used. Turning over a heap of papers one day, in the presence of a friend, he came to this patent, and shewed it carelessly to his friend with this observation; "I suppose you did not know I was a noble;" and then buried it again in the mass of miscellaneous papers, in which it had long lain undisturbed. Schiller's friend might have answered at this action, "If I did not before know you were a noble, I know it now."

*New Expedition to Tombuctoo.*—Dr. Woodney, Lieutenant Clapperton of the Royal Navy, and Lieutenant Denman of the Army, have proceeded on their voyage for Africa, to determine the course and termination of the river Niger, and are under the protection and authority of Lord Bathurst. They proceed from Tripoli to Mourzouk, under the immediate auspices of the Bey of Tripoli, and thence will endeavour to reach Tombuctoo or Bornou. These gentlemen intend going much farther eastward than most of the other expeditions which have attempted to penetrate into Africa, and are full of ardour and high hopes that their enterprise will be successful.

*Chymistry. On the Action of the Mineral Acids in the Chlorurets of Gold.*—To have an exact idea of this subject, we must revert to the facts already generally known. In evaporating the solution of gold in nitro-muriatic acid, the compound, which has at first a gold colour, becomes of a deep red as soon as all the water is evaporated, and if now cooled, it congeals into a very deep red-brown mass, very fusible and soluble again in water, returning to its yellow red colour. But if instead of cooling the salt it is farther exposed to heat with precaution, chlorine is given out, and the residue becomes of a lemon-yellow, insoluble in water, but liable to be decomposed by it in a certain time, and then partly soluble in this fluid. The red-brown mass is a true chloruret of gold: the lemon-yellow residue is a sub-chloruret. If the latter is still farther heated, the whole of the chlorine escapes, and the gold alone remains. From these data one may easily conceive the action of the mineral acids on the chloruret of gold. If to its solution (containing no excess of muriatic acid), concentrated sulphuric acid is added in small quantity, no change takes place; if much is added, a red precipitate appears, which turns yellow, and re-dissolves on adding water. This precipitate is anhydrous chloruret of gold. If after having added sulphuric acid to the above solution the liquid is heated and evaporated, as soon as the acid is sufficiently concentrated to bring the temperature to about 290° Fahr. an abundance of chlorine escapes, (not muriatic acid,) and a yellow sub-chloruret of gold falls down; generally, however, mixed with metallic gold, the result of the long continued action of the sulphuric acid. It appears, therefore, that the

action of this acid upon the chloruret of gold is merely that of a medium for the transmission of heat. The phosphoric and arsenic acids, and generally all the mineral acids that are saturated with oxygen, and can be raised to a high temperature, have the same action as the sulphuric on the chloruret of gold. The nitric, and other acids saturated with oxygen, but volatile by heat, have no remarkable action on the chloruret of gold. When the acids saturated with oxygen are put in contact with the sub-chloruret of gold, another order of phenomena takes place, but apparently depending only on the water which these acids contain. The effect of water alone on the sub-chloruret is this: the metallic salt is decomposed, one portion of the gold which it contains (a third, according to Berzelius) is precipitated in abandoning its chlorine to the other portion, which now becomes soluble chloruret, and dissolves in the water. When, therefore, the sub-chloruret is put in contact with a mineral acid saturated with oxygen, if the acid is freed from water, as the vitreous phosphoric or boracic acids, no action is observed between the metallic salt and the acid; but if water is present, the salt changes to soluble chloruret, and metallic gold is precipitated. This takes place sooner, in proportion as the acid is more aqueous, and it is even speedier in a moist than a dry atmosphere, and is assisted by moderate heat. But in no case is there disengagement of chlorine or formation of free muriatic acid, unless evaporation be pushed to the extent described in a former paragraph, on the effects of sulphuric acid assisted by strong heat.—*Ann. de Chimie.*

*Physiological Phenomena.*—A few days ago a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, in preparing a frog for galvanic experiments, was surprised to find that after the heart and lungs were extracted, the animal lost none of its strength, but on being set down, leaped about with much ease and agility. He next extracted the stomach and all the remaining intestines. The frog was then placed upon the ground, but still continued to leap about with its usual power and cheerfulness. The crural nerves were then laid bare, and the animal put into a trough of water, where it shewed itself to be an expert swimmer, leaped to the ground, where it hopped about in a lively manner till it was taken up, and its back bone cut in two, when it instantly expired.

## FOREIGN VARIETIES.

## FRANCE.

THE Society of Sciences and Arts at Strasburgh, held a meeting lately under the presidency of M. Malouet. The president spoke of the high rank which Strasburgh held in the republic of letters. He mentioned Brunck, Schöpflin, Oberlin, Koch, and Schweighäuser, in the most honourable way. M. Hugot made a most interesting report on the labours of the society, and recalled the remembrance of several members who had died during the preceding year. M. Matter lectured on the state of Christianity under Constantine and Julian. M. Schweighäuser the younger rose, and having commenced by pronouncing the words "Greece and Liberty," he completely fixed the attention of his audience. He took a view of the services which Greece had rendered to civilization and the arts, which, after their importation from Egypt, developed themselves so rapidly; he noticed their religious ideas in their progress, and influence upon poesy; and he shewed that all which is really fine in the arts is due to the Greeks, not even excepting the lighter walks of poetry. "The flowers which were gathered by Anacreon," said M. S. "have not withered in the course of ages; our Chaulieu and Parny found them still fresh to entwine new garlands for the Loves and the Graces." Christianity owed more to Greece, by the universality of her language, in which her first maxims were written, than to all the power of the Roman empire. He closed by expressing his ardent desire that the free days of Marathon and Salamis might be renewed, and those fortunate days when Plato heard Socrates, when the songs of Homer and the choruses of Sophocles resounded near the tribune of Pericles, and the temples of Phidias. M. Golberry, counsellor of Colmar; John, Professor of Chemistry at Berlin; Haas of the Bas Rhin; Richard, Professor of Theology; Engelhardt, doctor of Sciences and Law; were named corresponding members.

Mr. E. Boetor, a native of Egypt, and Professor of Arabic at the college of the living Oriental languages in Paris, died last month in the flower of his age. He has left, in manuscript, his great Dictionary, an important work, the result of fifteen years' study and perseverance.

*Corneille.*—The remains of the great Corneille were deposited in the church of St. Roch, in Paris; but no monument

or inscription had adorned his tomb, until the Duke of Orleans, at his own expense, lately placed in the aisle of the church a tablet of white veined marble, on the upper part of which is a medallion, representing, in bas relief, the head of the poet. Beneath the medallion, which is enchased in the centre of a crown of gilt bronze, strewn with stars, is the following inscription:

PIERRE CORNEILLE,  
Né à Ronen  
Le 6 Juin, 1606,  
Mort à Paris, rue d'Argenteuil,  
Le 1<sup>er</sup> Octobre, 1684,  
Est inhumé dans cette église.

*Antiquities.*—The celebrated Zodiac of Dendera, or Tentyra, which, when first discovered by the French, during their expedition to Egypt, occasioned much discussion respecting the antiquity of the earth, has been lately brought to Marseilles, and is to be conveyed to Paris. The *Courier Français* states, that the English Consul in Egypt opposed its removal, on the ground that it was within the district in which he had purchased the right of digging for curiosities, and wished to claim it for his government. The dispute was referred to the Pacha, who determined in favour of the French explorers, M. Saulnier and another. An account of their journey is to be printed.

A religious society has been recently established at Paris, under Government sanction, entitled the "*Société de la Morale Chrétienne*"—its purpose is, to apply the precepts of Christianity to the relations of social life—both Catholics and Protestants are found among its supporters.

*Aërolite.*—The Paris papers mention, that the stone which fell from the clouds on the 23d of June, at Javinas, in the department of Ardèche, is now exhibiting to the public. Several amateurs have made proposals for purchasing this wonderful stone, which has excited great speculation among naturalists. An English mineralogist has, we understand, offered a considerable sum for it.

The castle of Falaise, in Normandy, in which William the Conqueror was born, is now converted into a college for education. The French Government lately expended a considerable sum in repairing it, and the round tower is said to be a perfect model of ancient architecture.

M. Witte the younger has lately made a journey into the interior of France and



England, during which he visited and examined most of the public libraries. He found in the Bodleian Library at Oxford the constitutions of the last book of the Theodosian Code, which were unknown till the present time, except by the collections of the synods. In the British Museum he met with three constitutions, making the sequel to the new ones of Justinian, and not comprised in the vulgate edition, or in the old manuscripts of the digest and code of that emperor.

The Prizes given by the *Royal Council of Public Instruction*, were lately delivered to the successful scholars of the Royal Colleges of Paris and Versailles. Several of the ministers were present, and also a number of distinguished personages. M. Gaillard, Professor of Rhetoric in the College of Henry IV. pronounced a Latin discourse according to the regular custom. The Abbé Nicolle then rose, and did justice to the conduct, labours, and opinions, of the scholars. M. Cuvier, who presided, replied in the name of the Royal Council in an eloquent speech. Mons. G. G. de Wailly obtained the prize for the best Latin speech, and Mon. G. Charlier for the best French. Other prizes were distributed.

M. Dejean, on the 15th of November 1819, made the experiment of preserving corn and flour, in cases or cylinders lined with sheet lead. On the 20th of November 1820, he opened one small case, which had been placed in a cellar; it contained an hectolitre of corn of the second quality harvested in 1819. The metal appeared as bright as when first made, and the grain was perfectly kept. It had, however, at first, a slight milky smell, which was attributed to the bad quality of the corn of 1819; and that it had not been completely sweated before it was cased up. After a few hours exposure to the air this odour disappeared entirely. The other cases opened were perfectly sweet and good. The cases containing flour were next opened; these had been closed up when the weevils had begun to breed numerously among the flour. These insects were nearly all found dead, and those that remained alive seemed feeble, and as if their depredations had been suspended from the time of their incarceration. It appears certain, therefore, that cases lined with sheet lead, filled with corn or flour, and hermetically closed (the exclusion from the air must be perfect) will keep good any length of time. In

1578, a vault filled with corn at Metz, was closed up by accident many years before, was found, with its contents, free from insects, sound, and good as ever, except at the exterior surface, where the moisture had united the grains, and completely excluded the air from all beneath.

The French clergy consists of three Cardinals, with appointments valued at 90,000 francs; 9 archbishops and 41 bishops, 912,198; Royal Chapter of St. Denis, 200,000; 109 vicars-general and 416 canons, 867,500; 2885 parish priests, 2,940,000; 26,152 inferior officiating ministers, 15,500,000; about 4000 vicars, with 3500 *binages*, i. e. where mass is said twice a day, 1,840,000; 1216 Diocesan Bourses (a sort of fellowship), and 2218 demi-bourses, 940,400; 183 pastors of Calvinists, and 174 ditto of Lutherans, 485,000; of these 18 bourses and 36 half bourses.

*French Physicians.*—More than 100 French Physicians have solicited from the government the honourable and dangerous mission to go to Barcelona, to study there the character of the contagion, and to propose measures for stopping the progress of the disease. Government has fixed its choice on those in the first instance who had an experience of the disease, which they acquired in the voyage to Cadiz about two years ago. Their names are MM. Pariset and Mazet.—Three other physicians have joined them from the Department of the Oise, and all five have set out for Catalonia.

*Cashmere Goats.*—The Cashmere goats, which were some months ago imported into France, consist of 180. The animals are inclosed in a large meadow, surrounded by trees, which afford them an agreeable shade. On two sides of the meadow there are reservoirs of fresh water, and penfolds constructed on the model of those of the *Jardin des Plantes*. The goats are permitted to go in and out of the penfolds freely, but they are constantly kept separate, so that the growth of these interesting animals, and the increase of their down, may be closely observed. The young ones resemble little dogs in form. They differ, in many respects, from our native race of goats; they have hanging ears, curled tails, and horns, for the most part, straight and crossed. They are not in general larger than our goats, but they have more body, and when compared with our present species of white goats, there appears to be a difference nearly

equal to that which exists between the Arabian and European horses. The milk of the Thibet goats is so nutritious and abundant, that the young ones, when three weeks' old, are as large and strong as the French goats at the age of three months. They are likewise remarkably tame, and easily kept in flocks. They are fed at as little expense as the French goats, for they eat every thing, even Indian chesnuts, potatoe-blossoms, weeds, withered flower branches, and leaves of all kinds. Consequently, without taking any thing from the pasture of cows, the Cashmere goats may be kept in any park or meadow, merely on the waste verdure.

## GERMANY.

*Haydn.*—The city of Saltzburgh, the native place of Haydn, has lately paid a just tribute of respect to the ashes of that celebrated composer. The mortal remains of the author of the *Creation* had reposed almost forgotten for fifteen years in the cemetery of St. Peter. The Rector, Werigaud, his friend, and the composer, Hacker, his scholar, opened a subscription to raise him a monument. On the 9th of August, the anniversary of his death, this monument, which had been placed in the church of St. Peter, was consecrated by a solemn requiem, the music of which was the last unfinished work of the illustrious dead, in whose honour it was now played. A multitude of his fellow-citizens and friends attended this ceremony, which acquired additional interest by the presence of his widow.

*Literature.*—A periodical work, called *Die Vorzeit*, lately established at Cassel, is rising into celebrity. M. Justi, author of some excellent poetry, has supplied several historical pieces, which are arranged in a manner that cannot fail to please. At Creutznach, there is a publication, entitled *Barstellungen aus dem preussischen Rhein und Mosel Lande*. M. Storck, the editor and translator of *Ausonius*, is the author of this new work, which he has commenced by the "Idyl of the Moselle," the oldest piece of writing relating to that fine district. This work contains curious details on the middle age. There is also a genealogy of the wine of the Rhine, not an uninteresting article for drinkers. There is much boldness and freedom in the manner in which the author states his opinions. He says, that clearly before the arrival of the French, the tithes, the corvée, the game laws, &c. &c. prevented the country from enjoying any thing

of real prosperity; but that when the country was annexed to France, an equality of rights was established; the goods of the church were sold as national, and went to augment the comforts of the middle classes of society. The conscription was sometimes rigorously felt, but the high price of providing substitutes carried large sums of money into poor families, and enabled them to buy small portions of land. M. Storck speaks decidedly in favour of the measures pursued by the French, and praises the fine roads which they formed in the country, and the prefects who governed them, as well as the system of public instruction and agriculture adopted under their rule. At Brunn, in Moravia, a new work has been established, called the *Fayer-Stunden*. It is edited by the Baron de Biedenfeld, author of many elegant productions, and by M. Koffner. Some of the most eminent men in Germany are contributors to it, as M.M. Lamotte-Fouqué, Fr. Laun, Fr. Kind, Muller, Brentano, Hammer, Hang, Theo. Hell, Kahn, Goethe, &c. A number of entertaining articles in prose and verse constantly appears in it. This work appears every two or three months.

*Statistics.*—Works are frequently appearing on the statistics and topography of Wirtemberg. One, that of M. Meminger, estimates its surface at 355 square German miles, having 1,397,564 inhabitants. The value of produce is, in corn, 32,000,000 of florins; in forage, 9,000,000; in wine, 3,000,000; in fruit, 1,500,000. The entire value of stock of every kind, houses and capital, is 1,000,662,800 florins, and the net revenue 19,570,000. Some geological observations fix the height of the neighbouring mountains, for example, that of Feldberg at 4610 feet above the sea, and that of Belcken at 4355. The antiquities and agriculture of the country are also examined and detailed.

M. Schneider of the University of Breslaw, has received the order of the Red Eagle in his 71st year. There are this year courses of 40 lectures on theology, 17 protestant and 23 catholic; 15 on law; 33 on medicine; 8 on philosophy; 2 on discipline; 9 on mathematics; 14 on natural history; 6 on political economy; 17 on history; and 18 on philology.

## HOLLAND.

*Dutch Literature.*—The state of Dutch literature is almost wholly unknown to the rest of Europe, though they have numerous living authors. The language

is not cultivated to any extent by other nations, which certainly has contributed to the total neglect of their literature. But though Dutch literature is of little value in the eyes of other nations, the natives of Holland are very far from viewing it in the same light, as they consider themselves as a people eminent in letters; nay, one of their best living writers does not scruple to place them at the head of every other nation in this respect. Speaking of the French, English, and Germans, he says, "Be assured by me, my countrymen, that you are greatly superior to all these nations; they are as far behind you in polite literature as they are in every thing else, and have much to do ere they become what you were two centuries ago."—Remarks would be thrown away upon this. Another "reverend" writer goes, if possible, still farther, in a dissertation upon the Dutch language, written about three years ago. This essay was composed when the controversy was hottest between the Belgians and the Dutch, whether the French or Dutch was to be the national language; the latter has since been established by the government, and all public writings and public business is now done in Dutch. This author says, "I do not object to our noble and elegant language being compared with the Greek and Latin, but I shall for ever set my face against any man who may attempt to bring it down to the level of the French, the English, the German, or any other modern dialect."

## NETHERLANDS.

*Brussels.*—The workmen digging under the Grand Place, at Tournay, to make a new drain, about three or four feet deep discovered a tombstone, three feet one inch and a half long, and one foot nine inches and a half high, and about two feet thick. The inscription, which is very well preserved, is as follows:—

D.M.  
MONIMENTVM  
INSTRVIT SI  
BIVIVS VLP  
IVISIVAR  
CHI GALLUS.

At some distance were bones, supposed to have been part of the remains buried in the tomb, which was covered with this stone. This discovery, owing to chance, has renewed the regret of antiquarians at the discontinuation of the excavations made at the time when the last drains were constructed, and the result of which promised so much success. They are

more than ever persuaded, that if the collection of medals, vases, and fragments already dug up, were augmented by means of new researches, numerous remains would be obtained; by which great light might be thrown on the history and geography of a country once inhabited by the Romans.

## PORTUGAL.

The Academy of Sciences at Lisbon held a sitting lately under the presidency of Don J. J. de Cunha de Azeredo Coutinho, honorary associate. At the opening, a Report was made by the Vice-secretary, F. V. Barboza, on the labours of the academy since the former sitting. Papers were presented on the best method of studying botany, by the Marquis de Ponte de Lima; on Navigation, by M. Valente do Couto; on the History of the Town of Ceo, by A. de Mendosa Falcão; on a new Machine to press Grapes, by A. L. de Barbosa F. T. Giraou; on the Commencement, Progress, and Decay of Greek Literature in Portugal, by M. J. Pirez; a Geognostic Description of the Mountain of Arrasociaba in the Province of St. Paul, with the History of the first Establishment of the Iron Manufactory in that place, read by J. V. de Barros. Several interesting works were also presented to the Academy.

## ITALY.

*Zoology.*—Dr. Paolo Savi, assistant to the professor of Botany in the University of Pisa, has discovered in different places in the Tuscan Apennines, a new species of salamander, remarkable for its figure and colours. He has named it *Salamandra perspicillata quinque palmis plantisque tetradactylis*. It has a spot on the top of the head in shape like a pair of spectacles, and also four toes on each foot, instead of three, like the common salamander.

*Optics.*—M. Amici, professor of mathematics in the University of Modena, has invented an optical apparatus, by which every kind of object, solid or liquid, transparent or opaque, may be viewed, without the necessity of dividing it into parts. This instrument has been called the *Microscope Catadioptrique*, and is formed of an horizontal tube like a telescope. The eye is directed in the same manner, and not downwards as in common microscopes. At one of the extremities of the tube is a combination of metallic mirrors, on which the reflection is made through a small opening contrived under the tube, and corresponding perpendicularly to the glass that carries the object which is moved

up and down by a screw, under which a mirror is also placed, as in all common microscopes. The different degrees of diminution or enlargement are obtained by changing the eye-glasses only, by which means an object is passed through every degree of enlargement very quickly, and still kept within the field of vision. With this microscope any thing plunged half an inch in a liquid may be viewed distinctly, a thing impossible in other microscopes. M. Amici has also contrived an apparatus attached to the instrument, by which all the objects seen may be accurately measured.

*Count Louis Emmanuel Corvetto* died lately at Genoa, at the age of 64, well known for his attainments in literature. *Filippo-Luigi Gili*, a canon of the church of the Vatican, died also at Rome. He possessed a valuable cabinet of natural history, which he gave before his death to the Lancisiana library. He printed several works and memoirs, which confer honour on his memory.

*Cicero*.—Professor Peyron, at Turin, has discovered, in the Convent of Bobbio, several manuscript fragments of Cicero's orations, by which those published by Professor Maio are rendered complete.

*Hydrophobia*.—At Pavia, new trials have been made which prove the efficacy of oxygenated muriatic acid in subduing the hydrophobia. Dr. Previsali had prescribed it with success where the symptoms were advanced, in a liquid form, from a drachm to a drachm and a half daily, in citron water or syrup of citron.

#### RUSSIA.

*Voyage of Discovery*.—Accounts from Captain Billingshausen, commander in the Russian voyage of discovery in the Antarctic seas, (as received at St. Petersburg from Botany Bay, his letter dated May 1820,) report that he had discovered three islands covered with snow and ice, on one of which was a volcano, lat. 56. S. He announces that there is no southern continent, or, should there be one, it must be inaccessible, from being covered with perpetual snows, &c.

#### SWEDEN.

*Literature*.—One of the most prolific and celebrated authors of Sweden is, unquestionably, the poet Ling, whose works deserve to be known abroad by good translations. His beautiful tragedy, "Agne," is considered to be the most successful of the productions of his poetical muse. He is a master of his language and style, and combines an inexhaustible profusion of ideas with

fancy and originality. All his works bear the stamp of correct national character, and it is this which makes him so dear to his country. His style is flowery and rich in images, but never overloaded, which is the fault of many poets when they descend to prose. He is at present engaged on an epic poem, "Die Asen," of which a part appeared in 1816, and entitles us to expect much from the remainder. On the loss of Finland, which is still felt and deeply lamented by every true Swede, Ling has composed an allegorical epic poem, entitled "Gylfe," which has, however, met with less approbation than his other works, as the language is less noble and exalted, nay, even rather unpolished, and the versification is deficient in correctness. On the other hand, his idyll "Love" is very beautiful, as well as his poems "The Diet of 1527" and "Eylif the Goth." Ling studies assiduously the history of his country, and generally takes his subjects from it. The following are the tragedies which he has hitherto published:—"Engelbrecht Engelbrechtson," "Saint Brigitta," "Hätebröderna," "Blot Swen," and "Ingjald Illräda;" he has, however, composed several others, the publication of which is eagerly expected. Ling has also attempted other branches of the drama, but he appears to be most successful in tragedy. Thus he has published "Olof Skötkonung," an historical drama; "Thorborg," an opera; and "Hjalmar," an erotic drama: we have also seen his poetical romance, "The Wonder." He is nearly fifty years of age, of a melancholy temperament, as he has met with many misfortunes in the course of his life, none of which affected him more painfully than the loss of a beloved wife. He is as perfect a master of the Danish language as of the Swedish, and has published in the former, during his stay in Copenhagen, several small poems, and also his "Neider," which were very well received.—A lady, too, has ventured on the slippery paths of Parnassus. This lady has never publicly laid aside her incognito. But the poetess Euphrosyne is, in fact, a Mrs. Asping, a very amiable and accomplished woman; the chief characteristic of whose writings is *naïveté*. Her compositions have hitherto been published in the "Poetical Calendar," which is edited by the ingenious poet Atterbom, at Upsal; among her poems, the "Lapland Girl" is distinguished by its excellence.—Mr. Afzelius, the court

chaplain, and Professor Geyer, of Upsal, have published together some beautiful Swedish ballads. Afzelius has contributed to a new edition of the "Edda," and has by this done more service to the literature of his country, than by the publication of a few small poems of his own. But his "Journal for Friends of Religion" met with so little encouragement, that it went no farther than the first number, though it contains several excellent psalms.

#### AMERICA.

*American Academy of Languages and Belles Lettres.*—At a quarterly-meeting, 4th June, 1821, at the City Hall, in the city of New York—*Resolved*, That a premium of two hundred dollars and a gold medal be given to the author, being an American citizen, who, within two years, shall produce, to the acceptance of the examining committee of this institution, a small volume of original reading lessons, for common schools, which shall best combine useful instruction and just principles with attractive elegance and purity of style, calculated for children from five to ten years old, and adapted to the faculties of the human mind at that age.

*New York.*—The new theatre is 80 feet in front towards the Park, 55 in height to the top of the cornice, and 165 feet deep. The green-room and dressing-

rooms are in a wing adjoining the rear of the building. The doors all open outwards. The lobbies and passages are represented as being wide and convenient: the chief lobby in particular is 147 wide, and capable of containing the whole audience, who have ready access to it by vomitories in case of alarm. Besides the saloon there is a noble punch-room, 50 feet long. The form of the interior is that of a lyre. It is lighted by patent lamps; and from the description, the four tier of boxes (in the Grecian style) appear to be handsomely contrived, and tastefully completed. The Journal boasts, that the architect, painters, masons, and carpenters, are all Americans, who have never been abroad, nor seen a foreign theatre, (the last being a necessary consequence of the first, and neither to the advantage of the design.) The roof is shingled, and covered with tin—fire-proof. The lamps, hangings, and glasses, are all of American manufactures: the house is estimated to hold 2,500 persons; the managers are Messrs. Price and Simpson. The opening play was "Wives as they were, and Maids as they are," with the entertainment of the "Orphan of Geneva," in which the only name we recognize is Maywood, as Carwin. The box price is one dollar, pit 75 cents, gallery 50 cents.—*Lit. Gazette.*

### RURAL ECONOMY.

*New Species of Clover.*—The Professor of Agriculture and Botany in the University of Modena strongly recommends a species of clover that has not hitherto been cultivated in this country, namely, the *Trifolium Incarnatum*, or *Crimson Clover*. He recommends this plant as the earliest of trefoils; as the most useful for increasing forage; as requiring only one ploughing and harrowing to cover the seed; as peculiarly calculated for dry soils, even gravels; and as preferring the mountain to the plain. It is so hardy that it may be sown even in autumn, and it stands well severe frost.—If sown in spring, it will yield a good crop that year. Some experiments have been tried with this plant in Berwickshire, which in a great measure justify what has been urged in its favour. It would be of very great importance if this species of clover would answer where the land will not produce the common red sort, from its having been so frequently repeated.

*Method of Preserving Apples and Pears.*—The best time for gathering fruit is when it drops off spontaneously; this is from the middle of September to the end of October. Ladders which will reach to the top of the trees must be provided; likewise baskets for the reception of the fruit. In plucking fruit, the best rule is to take what appears ripest in your hand, and raise it level with the foot-stalk; if it parts from the tree, lay it carefully into the basket; otherwise let it hang. The trees should therefore be examined every three or four days.—In the fruitery, the fruit is to be laid in heaps, and covered with clean cloths and mats above, or with good natural hay, in order to its sweating. This is generally effected in three or four days; but the fruit may be allowed to lie in the sweat for three or four days more. They are then to be wiped, one by one, with clean cloths.—Some glazed earthen jars must then be provided, with tops or covers; and also a quantity of pure pit-



sand, free of any mixture; this is to be thoroughly dried on a fire. Then put a layer of sand an inch thick on the bottom of the jar; above this a layer of fruit, a quarter of an inch free of each other. Cover the whole with sand to the depth of an inch; then lay a second stratum of fruit, covering again with an inch of sand, and proceed in this way till the whole be finished. An inch and a half of sand may be placed over the uppermost row of fruit. The jar is now to be closed and placed in a dry airy situation, as cool as possible, but entirely free from frost.—The usual time at which each kind of fruit ought to be fit for the table being known, the jars containing such fruit are to be examined, turning out the fruit and sand cautiously into a sieve. The ripe fruit may be laid on the shelves of the fruit-room for use, and the unripe is carefully to be replaced in the jars as before, but with fresh dried sand.—Some kinds of apples managed in this way will keep to July—pears will keep till April; the terling till June.—*Memoirs of Caledonian Horticult. Society.*

*Pine Apple.*—There was lately cut in the hot-house belonging to the Right hon. Thomas Wallace, of Carleton Hall, a pine-apple, weighing nine pounds four ounces and a half; supposed to be the largest ever produced in the north. It was brought to this high state of perfection by the skilful management of Mr. Thomas Todd, gardener.

*Horse-beans.*—A single Heligoland horse-bean, planted in the garden of Beaulieu poor-house, produced 126 pods, which contained 399 good beans fit for seed; and had the plant not been blown down by the wind in the midst of its bloom, there is reason to suppose it would have produced nearly double the quantity.

*On saving the Bark of young Trees from the Attacks of Hares and Rabbits during Winter.*—It is very simple, and consists warily in covering over the stems or trunks with cow-dung. The dung should be fresh from the cow-house, and rendered so liquid with the urine collected in the same place, that it may be of the consistence of paint, and be applied with a painter's large brush. It may be stated, that if the workman be not over-nice, the hand will be found the most expeditious mean of application; all that is necessary being to clasp the stem near the ground, and draw the hand upwards for two feet or more, dipping it occasionally in the mixture. A garden barrow-load of the stuff will be sufficient

for 100 trees, with stems of three or four inches in diameter; and if the hand be used, one man can go over 300 trees in a day. In this way, it will be observed, there is no occasion for disfiguring the trees with straw-bands, broom, or furze, or any thing else round the stem; and after a very few days the cow-house paint has neither an ugly appearance nor offensive smell. The virtue of the paint in disgusting hares and rabbits from injuring the bark remains for at least two years; in some cases for three years. In trees which have the bark very soon, the application, should, however, be repeated every season, at the approach of winter. The ash and laburnum, for example, have a rind polished like glass, and hares and rabbits seem particularly fond of the bark of these trees, and attack them more readily than even young fruit-trees. The stems of these should therefore be smeared every year. It may be observed also, that the trees seem to receive considerable benefit from the cow-house paint, their stems becoming quite clear, and their growth being more luxuriant. Those trees especially that have been barked by the hares and rabbits soon throw out a fresh rind under the paint, and then take on a new and vigorous growth. This simple method is attended with no expense, and has on trial proved very effectual. Forest-trees of all kinds will certainly be much improved by pruning, both as to growth and quality of their timber; but care should be taken not to over-prune them. They will always shew when that is the case by their breaking out into numerous unnatural branches; but it may not be so soon observed in the fir tribe, which however have generally a stunted appearance for some years afterwards, and sometimes it occasions their death. Few planters have as yet thought the annual pruning of trees an object worthy their attention. Perhaps the expense may with some be the only objection; and it is true that all trees in the course of their growth to perfection, will require a great many prunings, but the oftener they are pruned, the less they will need at one time, and their value will be always increasing.

*Corn lodgment.*—It is recommended, when an exuberant crop of oats, wheat, barley, &c. is totally beaten down, and its destruction anticipated from the lodgment of the ear on a moist and evaporating surface, that stakes, the thickness of hop-poles, of length proportioned to the height of the stalk,

be firmly fixed in the ground, in regular line, at intervals of fifteen or twenty yards, and that a strong rope, made of hay or straw, be firmly attached to the stakes throughout the whole line, so that that part of the corn adjacent to the rope may be thrown over it in as great quantity as the strength of the rope and other circumstances will admit of. This line being formed and corn arranged judiciously, a second line is to be similarly adjusted, at a regulated distance from the other, and the same rules in the manner of arrangement are to be observed. A trifling breeze acting on corn thus disposed will undoubtedly save from ruin what otherwise must perish from the continual wet and evaporation of a moistened surface.

*New Apple.*—W. Pleasance, gardener, of Barnwell, near Cambridge, has, after many years' trial, brought an entire new species of apple to very great perfection. It is a most excellent sauce-apple, and will keep perfectly well through the winter. For magnitude and weight it exceeds all that are known in this country, measuring 12 inches in circumference, and weighing 1 lb. 1 oz. avoirdupoise. The produce, also, is very abundant. The gardener has given the apple the name of the Cambridge Pippin.

*The Scour in Lambs.*—A correspondent in the Farmers' Journal states that nothing is so useful to preserve the health of lambs in autumn, or when light frosts

commence, as *bleeding*; to be performed by piercing the nostril with a penknife.

*Extraordinary Mushroom.*—A mushroom of the very best quality was lately gathered in the neighbourhood of Brigg; circumference, 3 feet 4 inches; girth of the stalk, 5½ inches; thickness 2 inches; weight, 29 ounces. Six others were gathered at the same time, near the above, averaging about 2 feet in circumference.

*Grapes.*—The Hon. F. G. Howard has this year grown in his garden, at his seat of Elford-hall, in Staffordshire, a bunch of white grapes, which were of the extraordinary weight of fifteen pounds!

*Milk.*—It is ascertained that morning's milk commonly yields some hundredths more cream than the evening's at the same temperature. That milked at noon furnishes the least. It would therefore be of advantage, in making butter and cheese, to employ the morning's milk, and to keep the evening's for domestic use. In milking cows this singular phenomenon is observed, that the milk obtained from one and the same milking differs considerably in quality; that, contrary to what might be expected, the first drawn is not the best, but that which is obtained last contains invariably the largest portion of cream. Every regular dairy-man knows that the last-drawn-milk called *strippings*, is by far the richest, and that there is a gradation of fulness, from the first milking to the last.

## USEFUL ARTS.

*Musical Kaleidoscope.*—A very curious invention has been made in the art of musical composition. Cards are prepared, on each of which a bar of an air is arranged according to a certain rhythm and key. Four packs of these cards marked A. B. C. and D. are mingled together; and as the cards are drawn and arranged before a performer in the order of that series, it will be found an original air is obtained. The cards hitherto made, are as waltzes, and succeed perfectly. The invention may be called Musical Permutation. It has received, however, improperly, that of the Musical Kaleidoscope.

*Leather.*—A tanner, near Portsmouth, has discovered a most important process, which has baffled all the attempts of chemists during so many centuries, whereby crop hides are tanned in *four months*, and made to *overweigh* the raw halves

(which is the present common standard) from five to ten pounds upon each hide. The leather thus tanned is turned out a very bright colour, and fetches the best prices in the market.

*Patent Fire Shield.*—Mr. Ralph Buckley, of New York, has invented and obtained a patent for a Fire Shield, of which the *National Advocate* gives the following account:—"It appears to us the most effectual protection of property from fire ever invented. This shield is intended to protect firemen whilst employed in extinguishing fires, but it is particularly designed to prevent fire from spreading. It is well known that, when a house is on fire, if it even can be saved after the time is lost in bringing up engines, it must necessarily be very much damaged. The evil to be apprehended is the spreading of this devouring element, which frequently lays whole blocks of

buildings, and sometimes whole cities, in ashes. This invention is intended to arrest the evil on the spot where it originates, by enabling firemen to approach so near the flames as to protect surrounding property. As this invention is of deep interest to our citizens, and particularly in the southern cities, so much afflicted by fires of late, we deem it necessary to be particular in our explanations. The fire-shield is made of a metallic substance; thin, light, and impervious to heat; it is of a length and breadth sufficient to cover the whole person, and it may be used in several different positions. For example: when used in the street, it is firmly fixed on a small platform, with wheels, and a short elevation from the ground. The fireman takes his stand on this platform, and behind the shield; he is dragged by ropes near the current of heat and flames, without being scorched or feeling any inconvenience, and with the hose-pipe, or leader, in his hand, he directs the water to the part where it is most required. In this way a line of shields may be formed in close order, in front of a powerful heat, behind which the firemen may stand with safety and play upon the houses with their water-pipes. The utility, therefore, of this invention may be seen at a glance; it enables firemen to brave the flames with impunity, whereas, in most instances of excessive heat, they are driven off, and the flames are permitted to spread. The shield is used in another and equally beneficial way. By varying the form, it is carried up stairs to the third story of houses not on fire, but the roof of which requires water, and by a simple machinery carried in hand, it is projected from a window like a painter's platform; the leader is then carried through the house, up stairs, and so out of the window, and is directed by the fireman behind the shield to that part of the adjoining houses which it may be necessary to protect. It is extremely useful in churches, and from steeples, and may be applied in a variety of ways. Firemen have been frequently injured in health and person by approaching too near the flames and giving full scope to that intrepidity of character and humanity for which they are distinguished. By this fire-shield they will be effectually protected, and it will be found, in narrow streets, to be peculiarly useful."

*Mechanism.*—Mr. T. Tepper, of Southmolton, has invented a machine, which answers respectively the purpose of a

pump, fire-engine, or water-closet. The pressure is so uniformly applied and powerful in its effect, that, until the water in the well be completely exhausted, it will emit a quantity equal, and at an elevation superior, to that of a regular fire-engine. The invention will doubtless be fully appreciated, particularly by those whose residence is remote from a town, as, in the event of a fire, immediate and ample assistance is procured: it will also be found less subject to injury than a common pump.

*Hydraulic Weighing-Machine.*—Mons. Henry, an engineer of the French Royal corps of roads and bridges, has presented to the Academy of Sciences a plan for a new Hydraulic Machine, the object of which is, to weigh loaded boats in the same manner as carriages are weighed, by means of loaded scales. The machine, it is said, will operate under water, without preventing the boats from continuing to float. This new invention may be usefully applied to the collection of customs on navigable canals.

*New Barometer.*—Mr. Barth, of Strasbourg, has published his discovery of a barometer, which will announce every change of the weather thirty hours before it happens. This instrument, which, in the time of Galileo, would perhaps have conducted the inventor into the prisons of the Inquisition, will, it is asserted, give notice of thunder-storms twelve hours before they occur.

*Method of playing Two Instruments.*—This is the invention of James Watson, a blind musician, of Dundee.—The following account of his improved mechanism is taken from the Third Number of *The Caledonian Quarterly Journal*. 'The stops by which he shortens the strings of his violoncello have been fitted with more elegance and precision; additional springs have been added, to assist and relieve his leg in the operation of bowing; and the bow has been fastened to his foot by new machinery, which insures more powerful and steady execution. Indeed, the whole of this machinery is now so constructed, that he can play both instruments for a very great length of time, without more fatigue than if he played only upon one.—Nor is this all: for, by the very nice and accurate application of mechanism, wholly invented by himself, he can perform upon two violoncellos at the same time; and the one upon which he plays the principal strain, is so contrived as to have the power and tone of two played by different performers; so that he may be said

to play three violoncellos—the principal strain upon two, and the bass upon a third. Nor is this compass limited; for the instrument upon which he plays the principal has a range of 64 semi-tones, and more could be added if necessary."

#### NEW PATENTS.

**F. M. VAN HEYTHUYSEN**, of Sidmouth-street, for a *Method of making portable Machines or Instruments to be placed upon a Desk or Table, and so contrived as to fold or not into a small compass, made of wood, brass, or other metal, to support a silken shade, for the purpose of protecting the Eyes from a strong light; added to which is a green, blue, or other coloured glass. in a frame, and in such a position, that, when placed opposite a window, lamp, or candle, it will take off the glare of white paper, by shedding a green or blue, or any other tinge dependent upon the colour of the glass reflector, upon the book or paper placed within the bounds of its shadow, so that print, however small, or writing, is rendered more plain and legible, by reason of the glare being thus taken off the white paper, and particularly by candle-light; by this means the eyes of the reader or writer will be relieved from injuriously dwelling on a white surface.*

This invention is intended to relieve the eyes from the pernicious glare of white paper, &c. when read or written upon. By the assistance of a blueish-green glass screen the yellow rays of light issuing from a lamp or candle intermix, and shed a beautiful and delicate tinge of green upon a book, paper, fine needle-work, &c. In the manufacture of the glass, nothing but transparent colours are made use of; so that no shade is cast, but simply a refreshing greenness, which effectually takes the glare off the white surface, softens the rays of light, and produces the most pleasing and comfortable sensation to that susceptible and valuable organ. This machine does not deprive the apartment of a ray of light, as is the case with reading-lamps formed of ground glass, or with opaque shades, nor, mischievously, concentrate the rays into a focus, pouring directly on a book or paper, consequently producing a most glaring and destructive resplendency.

**J. GOODMAN**, of Northampton, for an *Improved Stirrup-iron.*

This consists in the introduction of a cross-bar, bearing a spring within the open bottom of a stirrup-iron supporting a false bottom, which rises and falls according to the motion of the horse, and

affords relief to the rider; the horse is also relieved from any sudden pressure, and they prevent the breaking of the saddle-tree, the weight of the rider being uniformly carried upon an elastic instead of a solid bearing.

**J. RANSOME**, of Ipswich, for certain *improvements on Ploughs.*

This invention consists of an improved plough-share, and plough-ground head or bottom piece, which are to be affixed to each other. The common plough consists of the stock or body of the plough, its shaft, handles, breast-plate, and coulter, together with the ground, or bottom piece, with its slade, and the share, blade, wing, or point, as it is sometimes called. The present invention applies only to these two last parts; which may be called the ground and the share; all the other parts of the plough may be constructed in the customary manner. In the usual practice of making ploughs, it has been customary to attach or fix the share to the front end of the ground, or that which lies next to the horses in work, either by making a socket or mouth in the ground to receive the faug or shank of the share, or else by placing the socket or mouth upon the share while the point or nose of the ground is made with a shank or tapered end, to fix into it; and in either of these methods the share is fixed on by mere fitting, or tightened either with a wedge or by applying thin slips of wood or packings of paper, or other soft substance, if necessary, but can at any time be taken off to be renewed whenever it happens to be broken or worn out. The consequence of this construction is, that when the cast share is worn out, in some cases more than two-thirds of its original quantity in weight becomes useless, on account of the metal which is required to form the shank or socket, and which is of no other use, unless so formed as to receive a new cutting edge, which may be fastened by means of rivets, screws, or dove-tails, and the wrought iron share must be re-laid, new forged, or steeled, all which operations are attended with considerable expense and loss of time.

The present invention removes these inconveniences. The share is of such form and shape as to its cutting edge, and of such materials, as may best suit the nature of the soil in which it is to act, and does not, in these respects, differ from those which are already in use, but the back or thick part of the share is so made, either in a curved or straight

form, as to enter between two chaps, for the purpose of fixing it. These chaps consist of two pieces of metal, one passing above that part of the share intended to be held by them, and the other below it, in such manner, that when they are forcibly drawn together they may confine and hold the share in the manner of a vice. One of these chaps may either be a part of the plough-frame, or ground, and made with it, or made separate, and

fastened thereto, whilst the other is moveable; nor is it material whether the top or bottom chap is made to move, all that is necessary being, that they should answer the purpose of nipping or confining the share steadily, and that their form and dimensions should be such as not to impede the passage of the plough through the soil; but the particulars of such form cannot be farther well described by words.

#### PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

D. Gordon, of Edinburgh, esq. for certain improvements in the construction of wheeled carriages Aug. 14, 1821.

J. Frederico Marquis de Chabannes, of Russell-place, Fitzroy-square, for a new method and apparatus for attracting and catching of fish. Aug. 14, 1821.

J. Collinge, of Lambeth, for an improvement on cast-iron rollers for sugar-mills, by more permanently fixing them to their gudgeons. Aug. 14, 1821.

J. Nichol, of West-end, St. John's, Hampstead, for an improved capstan, windlass, and hawse-roller. Aug. 22, 1821.

W. Lane, of Birmingham, for certain improvements on horizontal roasting jacks, which improvements are applicable to other purposes. Aug. 23, 1821.

D. Gordon, of Edinburgh, esq. for improvements in the construction of harness for animals of draft and burthen. Sept. 8, 1821.

B. Gibbins, of Wrelin Crythen-works, Glamorganshire, and C. H. Wilkinson, of Bath, M. D., for an improved retort or vessel for mak-

ing coal and other gas; and for distillation, evaporation, and concentration of acids and other substances. Sept. 8, 1821.

D. P. Deurbroucq, of King-street, Soho, for an apparatus for the purpose of condensing the alcoholic steams arising from spirituous liquors, such as urine, brandy, beer, cyder, &c. during their fermentation. Communicated to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad. Sept. 11, 1821.

B. F. Hawkins, of Plumstead, for improvements in the construction of anchors. Sept. 11, 1821.

W. Webster, of George-court, Princes-street, Soho, for certain improvements in the mechanism of, and appertaining to, Forsyth's Roller Magazine, for the discharge of fowling-pieces and fire-arms in general, by means of percussion. Sept. 14, 1821.

W. Losh, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for improvements in the construction of iron rails for railways. Sept. 14, 1821.

J. Gladstone, of Liverpool, for a method of increasing the strength of timber. Sept. 20, 1821.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS,

### WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

#### EDUCATION.

Catechisms of Sacred History; Jewish Antiquities; Roman Antiquities; General Geography; and Astronomy. 1s. each.

We have already noticed many of Dr. Irving's ingenious catechisms; it is, therefore, unnecessary to say more, than that these are marked by the same conciseness, clearness, and judiciousness of information. The catechisms of "Sacred History," and of "Jewish Antiquities," in particular, will be found attractive and useful guides to young persons in the study of the Holy Scriptures, whilst those on "General Geography" and "Astronomy" may be equally acceptable, as occasional helps to the memory of adults.

The Elements of Astronomy; with Methods for determining the Longitudes, Aspects, &c. of the Planets for any future time; and an extensive Set of Geographical and Astronomical Problems on the Globes. By S. Treeby. 18mo. 3s. 6d.

The Pupil's Gazetteer, in which the Names and Situations of Places contained in Goldsmith's abridged Histories of England, Greece, and Rome, are to be found. 18mo. 1s.

Davis's Miscellaneous Lessons. 12mo. 6s. boards.

#### HISTORY.

The History of Scotland, from the Invasion of the Romans till the Union with England, with a Supplementary Sketch of the Rebellions in 1715 and 1745; together with Remarks illustrative of the National Institutions of the Scots, the Progress of Education and Literature, Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce. By Daniel Macintosh.

A good abridgment of the History of Scotland, fit to be placed in the hands of young persons as the ground-work for a more extended study of the subject, has long been wanted. This desideratum appears to be fully supplied by the work now presented to the public. The



editor of this new abridgment has selected his materials from the standard works on Scottish history, and has displayed much judgment and tact in his method of arranging them.

**The History of Christ's Hospital, from its foundation by King Edward the Sixth; to which are added, Memoirs of the eminent Men educated there, and a List of the Governors.** By J. I. Wilson. 8vo. with 4 plates. 15s.

**Wood's Enquiry into the Primitive Irish.** 8vo. 10s. 6d.

#### JURISPRUDENCE.

**A Letter to the Right Hon. John Earl of Eldon, Lord High Chancellor of England, on the subject of Forgeries and Bank Prosecutions, and on the proposed amelioration of the Criminal Law.**

We deeply regret to see year after year passing away, and every effort for the ameliorating of our sanguinary code of laws rendered abortive. New penal laws are enacting every session of Parliament, which are repugnant to the principles of good policy. The advanced state of knowledge, in the present times, has operated in other countries to soften down the rigour of enactments formed in days of barbarism, while with us the attempt at following their example is still unsuccessful. The right which society possesses of making laws for its own security is indisputable, but society has no lawful power, in effecting this end, to affix disproportionate punishments on its members, for the latter are as much outrages upon itself as the crimes are which they affect to punish, or rather to revenge. For what are we to call that spirit but revengeful, which destroys life for the stealing of a fourth part of the value of the hangman's fee, the clothes of the unhappy victim!—We hear of "even-handed justice," but can we so denominate the execution of the starving woman who, a few years ago, was executed for stealing a loaf of bread from a baker's shop, though her children were dying of hunger, and her husband had been torn from her side by a pressgang?—No judge at present on the Bench, we know, would now allow such a culprit to suffer. But the stale plea used in justification is the prevention of crime; and that too in the present day, when death is by thousands deemed preferable to countless situations of misery which the chances of life may lead to!—This letter, addressed to the Earl of Eldon, commences by regretting the failure of the late attempts to effect an alteration in our criminal law by the Committee of the House of Commons. It particularly lays stress upon the arguments of English lawyers—"that the laws of the land are founded on the divine law;" and reasons, that this cannot be the case, because the Mosaic law enjoins restitution where property is invaded, and only in cases of violence and murder, an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth, and blood for blood, are exacted; the punishments bearing a fair proportion to the crimes committed. The writer contends also, that the mild features of

the Christian religion are grafted on the Mosaic law, and principles of love and forgiveness inculcated. He inquires whether it is proper or just for us to avail ourselves of these arguments when an individual is to be brought to justice, and to neglect them in framing our laws. He very properly denies the right of society to inflict excessive punishments, and to rob its members of life or property. In other words, he denies the right of society to be unjust. He urges, that the very first principles of sound policy forbid the punishment of death in cases of forgery, and observes, that in the latter cases even the royal clemency is withheld—the gate of mercy closed. "No previous good character, no former services, no extenuating circumstances, can avail the culprit convicted of this crime; though the shades of offence of a similar nature, committed by different persons, must naturally vary, thus constituting a greater or less degree of criminality." "Murderers, highwaymen, and robbers of every description have been spared," but clemency is never extended to him who is guilty of forgery. The writer then makes some very correct observations on the Bank, a corporate body, interfering with the course of justice, and arrogating to itself the power whether persons offending against them "shall or shall not be allowed to plead to indictments;" and inquires what would be the consequence should the Crown, a royal duke, or a peer of the land, exercise the same power. We cordially recommend this pamphlet to the perusal of our readers.

#### MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

**Medicina Clerica; or Hints to the Clergy for the healthful and comfortable Discharge of their Ministerial Duties.** 12mo. 4s.

This is an age for making things easy. We have "Reading made Easy," and Chemistry made easy, and Political Economy made easy; and so on through the whole circle of the arts and sciences, to suit all degrees of capacity, from that of children six years of age, to that of children six feet high. Not, however, till this little volume came before our notice did we ever meet with *Praying made easy*; and for the benefit of all those whom it may concern, we shall accordingly lay a brief view of its contents before our readers; beginning with the motto, which is the exhortation of Paul to Timothy, "Drink no longer water, but use a little wine, for thy stomach's sake, and thine often infirmities." Not conceiving it particularly necessary to enforce on the attention of our modern clergy the duty of attending to this precept of their great predecessor, we shall proceed to the work itself, which opens with sundry directions, some of them very judicious ones, for making churches healthful and dry, and warm, and comfortable, which last word seems to have peculiar charms for the author. From the church we proceed to the churchman; and here we find special directions for making him comfortable also: for keeping the feet and legs, and thighs and body warm; for securing the hands

from numbness by gloves (the author does not advocate the use of muffs, though he has heard of their being worn in the pulpit), and the head from cold in case of out-door duty, by wigs, Welsh wigs, or coils made of silk, and lined with flannel, and in colour "black, brown, or grey," as may suit the complexion of the wearer. But we must leave these and many other comfortable hints relative to the outward man, to attend to matters of a somewhat more spiritual nature, though still intimately connected with the "ease and comfort" of the body. These are the *theory and philosophy of kneeling*, which, it seems, exceedingly puzzled the worthy author for three years. We cannot follow him through all his perplexities on this subject,—how sometimes he found his toes wanted support, and sometimes his knees, with many other difficulties which that pious and amiable philosopher Boyle either never discovered, or conquered by habit, as we are informed by one of his biographers, that he always read the Bible on his knees, and spent so many hours in the study of it, that at his death his knees had attained a kind of horny surface. Let it suffice, however, that the worthy divine at last accomplishes a kneeling-stool much to his mind, and which, we imagine, is somewhat of a different construction from that used by the late Madame Elizabeth of France, which to the beholder appeared of crimson velvet suitably stuffed with wool, but when she knelt on it, the top was reversed, and presented only hard and unequal knots. By dint of this stool at church, the carpet in his own room at family prayers, and his *gloves*, or the *bellows*, or a child's chair, or any other convenience a cottage can afford, at the baptisms of the poor, he seems to get through the kneeling part of the business very well; and we are next favoured with directions as to standing, or *seeming to stand*, in the pulpit, intermingled, however, with a strong recommendation of the use of that modern invention for resting the legs called "Ease and Comfort," between whiles, in the reading-desk, as also to stretch out the legs, and hold them up, how high the author does not state, between the Litany and the Communion Service. With regard to standing, it is recommended to use a stool, the object of which is "to unite, or in some measure to *allerviate*, the two postures of standing and sitting." "Against this the person *standing rests his bottom*, so that the posture is neither so fatiguing as standing, nor so great a support to the bottom as sitting;" and thus the good man settles the matter with his conscience, concluding the subject with advising the reader to sit steady, and keep a leg before him, or he may be apt to come down in sight of his congregation.—It would be endless to follow this pains-taking divine through all his precepts for the comfort of his brethren, such as to take a nosegay with him into the reading-desk and pulpit, particularly in an afternoon, to ward off the effluvia from labourers who have been dining on onions, and boys who have been oiling their shoes with bad oil—here, by the way, he might have put in a word for Warren's blacking;—to adopt the practice of

the Italian singers in taking honey and spirits of vitriol for the voice; to keep the mouth moistened with preserves, or sundry lozenges "of rather an agreeable taste," for which he favours us with receipts; to take eggs with cream and sugar in the tea, and oranges in the pulpit, if occasion require. "I have heard of a clergyman," says the author, "who being very zealous, but of a weak constitution, and going to take the care of a parish in Derbyshire, where the people were in a state of great ignorance and barbarism, and attracting congregations by his earnest manner, used to take wine with him into the pulpit, and said, that as he had got them together, he was unwilling to let them go again soon, and that refreshment was necessary to him." And what then, we would ask, is necessary for the congregation? We hope, as the author really seems a benevolent sort of a man, that his next performance will be dedicated to the "ease and comfort" of his parishioners, who may many of them feel, though from very different causes, as many symptoms of lassitude, and exhaustion, and weariness, which he classes under the general head of *feeling Mondayish*, as he or any of his clerical brethren can do the day after the performance of their weekly duties. After going through several other tonics and comforts, the author at last recollects that the most effective of all is a deep and penetrating sense of the importance of the sacred offices in which the clergyman is engaged; and as we suppose this was chiefly the cordial to which the primitive apostles and early Christians had recourse, in their pilgrimages, preachings, and meetings for worship, we shall dismiss the subject altogether, not however without doing the author the justice to say, that amidst many remarks which of necessity force a smile by the ludicrous minuteness and the egotistical indulgence that they display, there are others which shew a proper feeling of the clerical duties, and may be rendered highly subservient to the decency and solemnity with which they ought at all times to be discharged.

Jackson on Fever in Spain. 8vo. 2s.

Johnson on Tropical Climates. 8vo. 16s.

Wilson on the Urinary Organs. 8vo, 14s. boards.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Third Report of the Committee of the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline, and for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders.*

This report will be found as full of interesting matter as the preceding ones, and is drawn up in an elegance of style which gives additional attraction to the judicious and benevolent reflections with which it is interspersed. The utility of the stepping-mill is strongly insisted upon; and weaving is mentioned as deserving a preference over most other kinds of prison labour, as at once fixing the eye by the attention requisite for the work, and enchainning the tongue by the louder noise of the shuttle. The condition of the Irish gaols is detailed with suf-

icient minuteness to present such a picture of wretchedness and bad arrangement as might be expected in that neglected and ill-managed country. Some of them are in a state equally repulsive to decency and humanity; and all are more calculated to increase crime by a residence within their walls than to counteract the tendency to it. We must not, however, arrogate any great superiority over our sister-kingdom, when we find that in our own, in the very abodes consecrated to learning and piety, neither the temporal nor spiritual interests of those unhappy persons whose crimes or misfortunes separate them, for a time at least, from the rest of the community, are attended to as they ought to be. The Cambridge town gaol is distinguished only by its incommodiousness, want of employment, and absence of all religious instruction; and in the spinning-house in the same town, it was stated to be two years since any minister of religion had entered the prison! The same benevolent commiseration for the unfortunate, misguided, and friendless youth that infest our streets and crowd our prisons, which appeared in the preceding reports, is apparent also in this: their hereditary wrongs, and the disadvantages under which they labour, are set forth in the most impressive and affecting manner; and the account of the prisons on the Continent will be found as interesting to the philanthropist, as the improvements in our own must prove gratifying to the patriot.

Johnny Quæ Genus. No. III. 2s. 6d.

The Wit's Red Book, or Calendar of Gaiety for 1822. 18mo. 2s. 6d.

The Edinburgh Review. No. LXX.

The Quarterly Review. No. L.

The Edinburgh Philosophical Journal. No. X.

The Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal. No. LXIX.

Journal of Science and the Arts. No. XXIII.

Conversation, or Shades of Difference. 3 vols. 12mo.

Essays on the Formation of Opinions.

Power's Essay on Female Economy. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Table of the Seasons. 1822. 2s. 3d.

Raw's Ladies' Repository. 1822. 2s. 3d.

An Examination of the Primary Argument of the Iliad. By Granville Penn, Esq. 8vo.

The Gossip; a series of Original Essays and Letters, Literary, Historical, and Critical; Descriptive Sketches; Anecdotes, Poetry, &c. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

#### NATURAL HISTORY.

Donovan's British Quadrupeds. 3 vols. royal 8vo. 5l. 8s.

Wood's Illustrations of Insects. 2 vols. royal 18mo. 1l. 10s.

Selby's Ornithology. Number II. 1l. 11s. 6d.

#### NOVELS, ROMANCES, &c.

Minstrel-Love; from the German of the author of Undine. By George Soane, A.B. 2 vols. 12mo.

The translator of this work seems to have undertaken it purely in compassion to the public, and zeal for the Baron de la Motte Fouque, that his beautiful fictions might not any longer suffer by the villainous disguise under which his "Sintram" has been given to the English reader. Mr. Soane's indignation against the translator of this latter production, carries him through forty pages of introduction filled with faulty passages and imperfect conceptions of the original, which he adduces in support of his assertions. It is but doing him justice to say, that he has not laid himself open to a similar retort. His translation is free, easy, and not deficient in elegance; even the faults of his own style resemble those of his admired original so much, that they perhaps can scarcely be deemed disadvantages, rather heightening the resemblance to it, than robbing it of any of its graces. Mr. Soane writes bad poetry; so does the Baron. Mr. Soane objects to the frequent use of particular words; sometimes even of vulgar ones, such for example as *ordentlich*; and we object to Mr. Soane's repetition of words somewhat affected, as "stilly," and sometimes giving an idea less elegant or impressive than the author means. To apply the term of *scolding*, to the remonstrances of the lovely queen Soleyma, or to a gallant knight rebuking his horse, is not happy. But, in general, we repeat, that Mr. Soane's translation is quite elegant enough to please the mere English reader, and quite faithful enough to satisfy those who can compare it with the original. The story itself glows with German feeling and German mysticism. The pure romance of the Provencal Troubadour is finely set forth in the character of the hero, and every page is stamped with genius; of a kind, however, too abstracted to be relished, or even understood, by the common herd of novel-readers.

The Festival of Mora; an Historical Romance. By Louisa Sydney Stanhope. 4 vols. 12mo. 1l. 4s.

Prudence and Principle; a Tale. By the author of "Rachel." 8vo. 5s. 6d.

Retrospection; a Tale. By Mrs. Taylor, of Ongar. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

The noble and renowned History of Guy, Earl of Warwick; containing a full and true account of his many famous and valiant actions, remarkable and brave Exploits, and noble and renowned victories. 8vo.

Incidents of Childhood. 2s. 6d.

The History of George Desmond - founded on Facts that occurred in the East Indies, and now published as a useful Caution to Young Men going out to that Country. Post 8vo. 7s.

Theodore, or the Crusaders. By Mrs. Hoffland. 18mo. 5s.

## POETRY.

**The Fate of Adelaide; a Swiss Romantic Tale, and other Poems.** By Letitia Elizabeth Landon. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

In some touches the authoress of this poem reminds us of those works which have gained so much fame to the youthful bard who has chosen to stand forth as a candidate for it under the assumed name of Barry Cornwall. In point of exciting strong interest, however, she is not so fortunate: the story of her principal poem contains nothing that is new, and little that is striking; it draws the reader on solely by its descriptions and reflections, which would produce just as much effect if they were detached from the narrative altogether. In the minor pieces this fault is not so evident. A single sentiment, or a single image, clothed in harmonious numbers, and illustrated in the compass of a few lines, can only afford pleasure, and must excite admiration unmixed with any of that severity of criticism which the authoress deprecates with an interesting modesty, and which most assuredly will never be excited by a performance unassuming and elegant as the present.

**Fanny.** 8vo.

This is one of the numerous imitations of *Don Juan* with which the press has been lately overrun. "Fanny" might as well have any other name, for the story is a mere nothing. Some of the stanzas possess wit, but it is wire-drawn, and wants originality. As a transatlantic performance, however, we wish not to judge it fastidiously: and if we censured it at all, it would be on the ground of a suspicion, which the extreme poverty of the story inspires, that the poem is rather an ill-natured satire on a couple of individuals, than a mere effusion of the imagination, or, as the author modestly expresses it,

"A fairy vision

Of some gay creatures of the element!"

We are sorry that the Americans are so early beginning to indulge in a propensity for this kind of satire, of which we have unfortunately had too much of late in our own country. It is not the happiest vehicle in which the Muse is to be wooed, for the purpose of refining the taste, or amending the heart. An undue propensity to it has ever been the vice of polished nations, and therefore we should not yet look for it in America.

**The Village Minstrel, and other Poems.** By John Clare. 2 vols. 12mo. 12s.

The manner in which the first productions of this "Northamptonshire peasant," — the "Poems on Rural Life and Scenery," were received by the public, evinced a degree of feeling and benevolence which we were glad to find could rise above the cold and petty system of carping criticism and chilling ridicule, that act like a mildew upon the present age, wherein they are unhappily encouraged with an ungenerous avidity that threatens destruction to every nobler sentiment and more refined pursuit. We hope the "Village Minstrel" will not

be received with less favour than has already been shewn to its author; for its poetical merits are quite sufficient to enable it to give pleasure to the reader, and it is calculated to excite in him feelings of sympathy and compassion, which will at any rate make him rise from the perusal of it with his heart amended, whether his taste be gratified or not. And this is Clare's peculiar excellence. He does not bring before us individual pictures, in all their provincial peculiarities, as Bloomfield does; nor can he awaken in us that deep train of reflections on life which the vigorous mind of the better-educated Burns perpetually lays open to us; but he can teach us to feel for his poverty, and for the privations of that large class of society to which he belongs; he can teach us to rejoice in the pleasures and enjoyments, scanty as they may be, that fall to their lot; he can teach us to value their labours, and to extend our charities beyond the cold and calculating limits of parish dues. As a proof of his powers in this way, we would refer our readers to the poems in this collection entitled "An Effusion" — "Address to My Father" — "Sunday" — "The Woodman" — "Sunday Walks," and "The Cress Gatherer." Those who have read Beattie's *Minstrel* with the delight which it will ever inspire in the enthusiastic, the ingenuous, and the young, will be pleased also to trace, in the artless description of the "Village Minstrel's" feelings, the same causes producing the same effects, differing only in the modes of expression, which convey in each poem so faithful a picture of the situation and peculiar habits of the writer. It would be easy for us to interest our readers by extracts from these poems, illustrative of the various merits we feel inclined to assign to them; but, as this would carry us beyond the brief boundary to which we limit ourselves, we can only refer them to the work itself, which will be found well deserving the attention of all who take pleasure in rural imagery, in faithful delineations of nature, in the artless expression of pure and virtuous feelings, — and, above all, in the delightful contemplation of the heavenly gift of genius, yielding good and happiness to its possessor, even amid the pressure of poverty, hunger, anxiety, and almost every ill "that flesh is heir to." It is gratifying to reflect that most of these evils have been removed from the subject of this article by the benevolence of those to whom his merits and his privations became known by his first publication; and we trust his present performance will add alike to the modest fame and to the decent comforts which his earlier attempts were fortunate enough to procure for him.

## POLITICAL.

**Major M. H. Court's Exposition of the Relations of the British Government, with the Sultaun and State of Palembang.** 8vo. 8s. 6d. boards.

## THEOLOGY.

**Liefchild on the Christian Temper; or Lectures on the Beatitudes.** 8vo. 7s. 6d.

**A Sermon on the Death of Mrs. Catharine Cappe.** By the Rev. C. Wellbeloved. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

**Brief Rules for the Holy Communion, Short Prayers, and Meditations,** suitable to the Solemnity. 18mo. 2s.

**Gauntlett on the Revelations.** 8vo. 14s. royal 8vo, 1l. boards.

**Lawson on the Proverbs.** 2 vols. 12mo. 12s. boards.

**Sermons by Rev. J. P. Hewlett.** 8vo, 10s. 6d. boards.

#### TOPOGRAPHY.

**A History of the Brazil;** comprising its Geography, Commerce, Colonization, Aboriginal Inhabitants, &c. &c. By James Henderson. 4to. 3l. 13s. 6d.

This volume contains more information on the natural and political situation of the Brazil, than is to be found comprised within the compass of any single work on the same subject that has appeared since the country itself has become an object of so much interest in the eyes of Europeans. Rio Janeiro, though later in colonization than many other provinces in the Brazil, stands foremost among them all at present in importance. Its capital of St. Sebastian, better known by the name of the district of which it is the metropolis, is the most populous and commercial city in the Brazil. The picture, however, which our author draws of it as a residence, is by no means inviting. He speaks of it as centuries behind in the comforts and enjoyments of civilized life; and observes, that strangers are disgusted with a first ramble through the city, and would not voluntarily pay it a second visit. The mummeries of the Catholic religion in all its most superstitious practices, together with the ceremonies exacted by the government, and the tyranny exerted over the slaves, must render the place unpleasing to the best feelings of an Englishman; nor are these disagreeables counterbalanced by any amiable traits, or kind attentions, in the inhabitants themselves, who are seldom or ever known to pay any civility to strangers, even though they carry letters of introduction to them. A gentleman told Mr. Henderson that he had resided ten years in the Brazil, without ever witnessing any symptom of genuine hospitality, though he himself had acted with friendship to many; and that to one gentleman in particular he had rendered frequent services, but, although he had called frequently at his house, on various occasions, and sometimes casually at the dinner-hour, he was never invited to take any kind of refreshment. Upon the whole, living at Rio is stated to be as expensive, or more so than in London, with none of the comforts of the latter place. "A house two stories high, consisting of a store below, and accommodation for a moderate-sized family above, will let for 250l. or 300l. per annum; and houses in the vicinity of the city, with little comparative convenience, will rent at 70 or 80l. a year, while those more commodious are proportionably higher. There is a general

prohibition of books in the Brazil, nor is there a single medium through which its inhabitants can attain a knowledge of the existing state of the world, or what is passing in it. Throughout the whole of the Brazil there are only two gazettes published; one at Bahia, the other from the royal press, the most suspicious of all mediums at Rio de Janeiro: it affords not the slightest intelligence to the people of the state of their own country or that of others. "It is the size of a sheet of small letter-paper, and is filled with the arrivals and departures of vessels, and some advertisements, while occasionally two or three heads are extracted, with caution, from the English newspapers." It is almost unnecessary to add, that the Brazilians are lost in ignorance and pride, and addicted to all the vices attendant upon a total absence of all mental resources, or cultivation of moral feeling. Mr. Henderson's account of the commercial and political regulations of the Brazil is very valuable, and his description of the royal family and view of the character of the king will be found to coincide exactly with that given by Prince Maximilian in his interesting "Travels in the Brazils," a work well adapted, from the variety of its information, particularly in the department of natural history, and the candour of its statements, for a companion to the volume before us; together they certainly exhibit a greater mass of intelligence respecting the subjects on which they treat, than can be found in any other publications that we are acquainted with. We regret that the engravings which accompany the descriptions in Mr. Henderson's work, are on stone, as they convey very inadequate ideas of the objects they are meant to represent; particularly where the expression of the countenance, or individuality of features, is attempted to be delineated.

**Some Account of Kentish Town,** shewing its ancient Condition, progressive Improvement, and present State; in which is comprised a brief Review of the River Fleet, or River of the Wells; and the principal Events connected therewith. 2s. 6d.

#### TRANSLATIONS.

**Selections from Livy, with Notes** by Crevier. 12mo. 6s.

**A Translation of Faustus,** from the German of Goethe.

#### TRAVELS, VOYAGES, &c.

**Journal of an Expedition 1400 miles up the Orinoco, and 300 up the Arauca.** Illustrated by plates. 8vo. pp. 397.

This work, we are informed in a somewhat pompous advertisement by the editor, presents so vivid and so degrading a picture of the people and the government of Venezuela, that it was necessary to conceal the name of the author, in order to shield him from the resentment of the inhabitants of Southern America, which the freshness and force of his delineations were calculated to awaken. Passing over sundry other modest autographs on the work by the Editor, we must beg leave to remark that



as the Author is, according to his own statement, no more, we think the caution which still withholds the sanction of the Author's name from this posthumous publication is somewhat misplaced, and may give rise to an idea that the connexion between the editor and the author is one of a nature which it would puzzle the speculators on personal identity to explain. Be that as it may, we have only to examine into the value of the information conveyed in the work, and not into the source whence it is derived, excepting so far as entertaining a doubt as to any of its statements in the outset, may naturally prejudice our minds as to the truth of those which follow. Unhappily, however, the miseries of war, and the horrors of that in particular which has disgraced South America, can scarcely be exaggerated by any imagination, however fertile. We do not doubt that the writer of this narrative has witnessed all that he describes; his style is, however, vulgar, and his remarks often trifling. In his utter contempt and hatred of the Creoles, he seems to forget that they are his fellow-creatures; and in his zeal to consign the whole Indian population to hopeless and everlasting degradation, he, or at least the editor, gives us an appendix, wherein he endeavours to shew that man is the absolute creature of climate, and that consequently there is as little reason to expect that the South Americans will ever change their character of ignorance, sensuality, sloth, cruelty, and falsehood, as that their rivers will change their course, or their mountains their situation. This appendix is, however, the most interesting part of the volume, after all; and as the same mode of reasoning, with respect to the influence of climate and geographical situation, is adduced to prove that the inhabitants of the British isles are a "Heaven-favoured" race, whose advantages over other nations must always be the same, it would be somewhat ungrateful in us not to part on terms of courtesy with the author. There is certainly one sentence in the work which we can quote with unmixed approbation, and with which we will therefore conclude our observations: "As Britain is in a great measure commercial, as beneficial commerce can be carried on only with nations which are rich, and as despots and slaves are generally poor, while freemen alone are opulent, it becomes most obviously the interest of Britain that the Continental nations should be free."

Notes relating to the Manners and Customs of the Crim-Tartars; written during a four years residence among that people. With plates. By Mary Holderness. 12mo. 5s. 6d.

These notes dwell chiefly on the domestic life of the Tartars, and the situation and treatment of the women; circumstances which the author, from her sex and lengthened residence among the people whose habits she describes, was peculiarly likely to become acquainted with. There is no verbiage in this little work; every line in it is a line of information, as far as it goes, and we are inclined to give credit to all

that the author states, as she has evidently no wish to appear conversant with subjects which she had not the opportunity of personally examining into. Her account of the Tartar weddings is minute and entertaining. They include a number of ceremonies, all of the most lugubrious kind. Not only is the bride betrothed amidst tears and shrieks, and every sign of abhorrence, but the bridegroom himself puts on an air of the deepest dejection; dressed in his worst apparel, his hair and beard in disorder, and badly mounted, he rides where he is least conspicuous, whilst a friend leads another horse, richly caparisoned, for him to mount when he can listen to consolation. These bad beginnings, however, make in general good endings; as the Tartars, though the absolute masters in every respect of their wives, are seldom other than affectionate husbands, rarely availing themselves of their privilege of taking another wife, to the number of four if they please, according to the usual provident provision of Mahomet for his followers. From the description of the Tartar ladies, indeed, they are not very likely, as far as personal charms go, to make a man wish to increase the female part of his establishment to the utmost towards which the law may allow him. Chastity and sobriety are, however, the characteristic virtues of the nation. Their religious notions are more amiable than those of some Christians;—believing that none are so bad but that some good may be found in them, they admit only of such a degree of punishment after death as may correct the evil tendencies contracted in a mortal state; they likewise deny the doctrine that women have no souls; and Mrs. Holderness states herself, that though the forms of domestic life among the Tartar women do not allow of their joining in public worship, yet that she has seen them engaged in their devotions at home with a piety and fervour which could only arise from that hope which is grounded in faith in a future state. Mendicants are very rare among the Tartars; their simple modes of life render it easy for the young and active to maintain the old and infirm: hence the son willingly supports his parents, as they decline in life; and should a few individuals find themselves so insulated as to be obliged to throw themselves on the kindness of strangers, they never meet with a refusal at the door even of the humblest cottage where they may solicit assistance. The Tartars appear to be one of the most indolent of nations, except on horseback. They sit to dig and to do their smith's work. They break their horses in, simply by tying a halter tight round their necks, and pulling them about for a few minutes, apparently at the risk of strangling them: they then consider them subdued, mount them, and soon render them quite tractable. A variety of information, on the manner of keeping sheep, practising agriculture, and other topics of that kind, is to be found in this entertaining little volume, which concludes with an acknowledgment in favour of the kindnesses received by the author from the Tartars during her abode among them, and of the general mildness and inoffensiveness of their character.

## LITERARY REPORT.

MR. M. CAREY, of Philadelphia, U. S., intends to publish in the course of the ensuing spring, a new edition, revised, improved, and enlarged, of *Vindiciæ Hibernicæ*, or Ireland vindicated: an attempt to develope and expose a few of the multifarious Errors and Misrepresentations respecting Ireland, in the Histories of May, Temple, Whitelock, Borlase, Rushworth, Clarendon, Cox, Carte, Leland, Warner, Macauley, Hume, and others: particularly in the *Legendary Tales of the Conspiracy, and pretended Massacre of 1641*.

MR. JOSEPH LOWE has in the press an octavo volume on the Prospects of England, in regard to Agriculture, Trade, and Finance.

A new Poem, by the Author of "The Widow of Nam," &c. entitled "Irish and Adah, a Tale of the Flood:" to which will be added Lyrical Poems, principally sacred, including translations of several of the Psalms of David, will appear in January.

The Miscellaneous Works of the late ROBERT WILLAN, M.D., F.R.S., F.A.S.; comprising an Inquiry into the Antiquity of the Small-pox, Measles, and Scarlet Fever, are preparing for publication. Edited by ASHLEY SMITH, M.D.

The Rev. BASIL WOOD has in the press a new Metrical Version of the Psalms of David, with an Appendix of select Psalms and Hymns adapted to the Service of the United Church of England and Ireland, for every Sunday and Holiday in the Year.

The Rev. T. BROADHURST, of Bath, will shortly publish a third edition of his *Advice to Young Ladies on the Improvement of the Mind, and the Conduct of Life*; carefully revised, with additions.

MR. PARKES is preparing for publication an Answer to the Accusations contained in a Letter addressed to him by Mr. RICHARD PHILLIPS, and published in the twenty-second Number of "The Journal of Science, Literature, and the Arts."

MR. WILSON has in the press a new dramatic piece, entitled *A Masquerade Rehearsal*.

The following Courses of Lectures will be delivered in the ensuing season, at the SURREY INSTITUTION:—On Painting, by C. F. Pack, Esq.; to commence the 2d of November.—On the Elements of Chemical Science, by J. Murray, Esq., F.L.S., M.W.S., &c.; the 6th of November.—On Music, by W. Crotch, Mus. D., Professor of Music in the

University of Oxford; and on *Natural Philosophy*, by Mr. C. F. Partington, early in 1822.

MR. E. BALDWIN, the author of "Fables, Ancient and Modern," "The Pantheon," &c. &c. has in the press a compendious History of Greece, from the earliest Records of that Country, to the Period in which it was reduced into a Roman Province; to be adorned with Maps, and authentic Portraits of the most eminent Greeks.

A volume of Poems, by Mr. J. F. RATTENBURY, will shortly appear, consisting of a Tale founded on Fact; The Seminole Maid, an American Tale; A Paraphrase of the first Chapter of Genesis, &c. &c.

The Rev. EDMUND BUTCHER has a volume of Prayers in the press, intended for the Use of Families and Private Persons; including a Prayer adapted to each Discourse in the three volumes of Sermons of the same Author.

MISS MACAULEY has a new Work in the press, entitled *Tales of the Drama*, founded on the most popular acting plays.

MR. GEORGE MILLAR, of Dunbar, editor of "The Haddington Cheap Magazine," is re-publishing, in a cheap form, *The History of Tom Bragwell*, as an antidote to the *Memoirs of the notorious Haggart*, a pamphlet now circulating among the lower orders.

A new and improved edition of Mr. HENRY SIDDONS's Translation of ENGEL on Gesture and Action, is in the press, and will appear in the course of November.

MR. J. N. BREWER has in the press a Work calculated to supply a desideratum long felt in topographical literature, under the title of "The Beauties of Ireland." The charms of Irish scenery, and the very numerous, and, in many instances, peculiar antiquities of that country, have hitherto experienced a lamentable degree of neglect.—The Engravings are executed by Storer, after original drawings by Petrie, of Dublin.

A new edition will be shortly published of the Rev. D. WILLIAMS's Laws relating to the Clergy; including Instructions to Candidates for Holy Orders, with the requisite Papers and Documents respecting Ordination, Licenses, Institutions, Collations, &c. &c. &c. To this edition many new heads of Ecclesiastical Law will be added, which are not to be found in Dr. Burn's work on the same subject.

M. GOERRES, whose political works have created so strong a sensation, is

now at Arau, in Switzerland, occupied on a new publication, entitled "Europe and the Revolution."

It is announced, that M. DE CHATEAUBRIAND is preparing for publication the complete works of his celebrated friend the late M. DE FONTANEA. Among his inedited pieces, a Life of Louis XI., and a Course of Literature, are particularly mentioned.

Some inedited pieces of VOLTAIRE have recently been published at Paris from original manuscripts. The letters from him to THIRIOT, and to his niece, Mademoiselle DE FONTAINE, are said to furnish many curious anecdotes.

Dr. FRANCIS HAMILTON has in the press an Account of the Fishes found in the Ganges and its Branches, in a quarto volume, with a royal quarto volume of plates.

A new volume of Sermons, selected from the manuscripts of the late Dr. JAMES LINDSAY, is preparing for the press by his son-in-law, the Rev. Dr. BARCLAY.

Mrs. SCHIMMELPENNINCK, author of "Narrative of the Demolition of Port-Royal," &c. has in the press a Work entitled Biblical Fragments.

The Rev. H. COTES, Vicar of Bedlington, is about to publish The Resurrection of Lazarus, in a course of Sermons on the eleventh Chapter of St. John's Gospel; from the French of Beausobre.

The Synopsis of British Mollusca, by WILLIAM ELFORD LEACH, M.D. will very shortly appear.

*Nearly ready for Publication.*

Mr. SAMUEL FREDERICK GRAY's Natural Arrangement of British Plants.

A short Treatise on the Summation of Series by Increments. By the Rev. E. C. TYSON, M.A., Fellow of Catherine Hall, Cambridge.

A new edition of Lectures on the Acts

of the Apostles. By JOHN DICK, D.D. In 1 vol. 8vo.

Cicero de Officiis, de Amicitia, et de Senectute, 48mo. Printed with diamond type by Corrall.

The Conveyancer's Guide; a Burlesque Poem. The 2d edition, considerably enlarged, with numerous notes, adapted for the young student in law. By a Conveyancer of Gray's Inn. In one 8vo volume.

A Treatise on Cancer, in which will be detailed a mild constitutional Method of Treatment for the alleviation and Cure of this distressing Malady; together with Observations on the various Plans pursued by Practitioners and others, in the present day, for its Cure. By W. FARR, Author of "A Treatise on Scrofula," &c. &c.

Time's Telescope for 1822; containing an Explanation of Saints' Days and Holidays; with Illustrations of British History and Antiquities, Notices of Obsolete Rites and Customs, and Sketches of Comparative Chronology and Contemporary Biography, &c. &c. An Introduction to the Study of Conchology is prefixed, with an accurately coloured Plate of some of the most rare and beautiful Shells.

Original Tales of my Landlord's School; embellished with Engravings. By W. GARDINER.

The Piano Forte Companion, Vocal and Instrumental; being a Selection of the most admired British and Foreign Melodies, adapted to original Words by the most esteemed Poets, with suitable Accompaniments; which Melodies are also arranged as Rondos or as Airs, with Variations by the most eminent Composers of the present Day. Also a Series of the most popular French and English Quadrilles, Waltzes, Country Dances, &c. &c.

Mr. MILL's Elements of the Science of Political Economy.

## AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

It may appear somewhat ill-timed to be yet adverting to the harvest, which ought long ere this to have been forgotten: but it so happens that in some parts of England a portion of the crop (barley and oats more particularly) remained upon the land even within the last fortnight. Of course such grain is not only greatly discoloured, but sprouted, and so far saturated with moisture as to be totally unfit for market at pre-

sent, and consequently unsaleable at any price. The quantity of barley thus circumstanced is by no means inconsiderable; but the greater proportion is of that which is *stained* and partially sprouted, and which will, perhaps, be rejected by the maltsters, if it turns out that enough of the really fine should be offered for their acceptance. That this will prove the case we are very much disposed to doubt, as it is quite certain

that the breadth of land sowed with barley last season was much more limited than formerly, in consequence of the low price of that grain, and the prevalence of the Talaverian mania: this, added to the diminution of prime malting barleys, arising from circumstances before alluded to, will, we think, shorten the supply to an extent not at present, perhaps, generally anticipated.

With respect to the wheat crop, the reports of the markets are sufficiently explicit to prove the quality thereof marvelously inferior—but *all* does not meet the eye of the merchant, for the quantity of light grains which are taken out is beyond all precedent, and almost beyond belief—in many instances amounting to a fourth of the whole produce, and even then leaving a sample

far from handsome; nevertheless, taken in the aggregate, the bulk is sufficiently extensive to preclude the possibility of foreign grain finding a place in our market for at least one year more.

Beans, peas, and oats are each heavy crops; the latter suffered very materially from the wet weather, and fine samples will be much in request towards the spring of the year.

Turnips are unusually promising, and the rowens afford plenty of feed; the consequence of which is, that such prices are demanded and obtained for store-cattle as will swallow up the entire profits of the grazer—indeed, the prices of fat and lean beasts are so nearly on a par, that a bullock fit for the shambles will scarcely purchase an ox fit for the stall of equal weight.

### COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the quarter, save where otherwise named.—Scotch Markets for the week preceding the dates.

	September 19th to 22d		26th to 29th		Oct. 3d to 6th		10th to 13th		17th to 20th	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Uxbridge, by the load	18l 0s	23l 10s	0l 0s	0l 0s	8l 0s	22l 0s	8l 0s	22l 10s	8l 0s	23l 0s
Aylesbury, by the load	0l 0s	0l 0s	0l 0s	0l 0s	0l 0s	0l 0s	0l 0s	0l 0s	0l 0s	0l 0s
Newbury . . . .	52 0	95 0	43 0	88 0	30 0	90 0	35 0	90 0	38 0	88 0
Reading . . . .	40 0	96 0	32 0	93 0	32 0	89 0	38 0	90 0	36 0	88 0
Henley . . . .	60 0	92 0	60 0	92 0	60 0	92 0	36 0	90 0	36 0	90 0
Banbury . . . .	60 0	92 0	56 0	96 0	48 0	92 0	40 0	92 0	0 0	0 0
Devizes . . . .	56 0	92 0	44 0	88 0	44 0	92 0	42 0	89 0	40 0	92 0
Warminster . . .	48 0	88 0	48 0	88 0	46 0	86 0	46 0	84 0	46 0	84 0
Basingstoke . . .	60 0	88 0	60 0	88 0	60 0	84 0	56 0	84 0	54 0	80 0
Sherborne . . . .	60 0	88 0	19l 0s	22l 0s	0l 0s	0l 0s	16l 0s	21l 0s	15l 0s	21l 0s
Dorchester, by the ld.	20l 0s	22l 0s	6 0	9 6	0 0	0 0	6 0	9 6	6 0	9 6
Exeter, by the bushel	0 0	0 0	56 0	81 0	44 0	72 0	52 0	76 0	54 0	62 0
Lewes . . . .	56 0	78 0	18l 0s	22l 5s	10l 0s	22l 0s	9l 0s	22l 0s	10l 0s	22l 0s
Guildford, by the load	14l 0s	22l 10s	80 0	84 0	80 0	84 0	80 0	83 0	80 0	83 0
Winchester . . . .	80 0	84 0	56 0	82 0	52 0	88 0	54 0	82 0	48 0	80 0
Chelmsford, by the ld.	10l 0s	19l 10s	8l 0s	17l 0s	8l 0s	17l 0s	8l 0s	17l 10s	7l 0s	17l 10s
Yarmouth . . . .	54 0	80 0	0 0	0 0	40 0	80 0	36 0	72 0	0 0	0 0
Bury, by the coomb	28 0	38 0	20 0	36 0	20 0	39 0	20 0	40 0	21 0	38 0
Lynn . . . .	60 0	72 0	0 0	0 0	40 0	68 0	38 0	66 0	34 0	62 0
Horncastle . . . .	56 0	76 0	50 0	70 0	40 0	68 0	36 0	68 0	30 0	76 0
Stamford . . . .	0 0	0 0	35 0	80 0	42 0	78 0	42 0	77 0	35 0	68 0
Northampton . .	72 0	92 0	78 0	86 0	54 0	84 0	52 0	82 0	48 0	55 0
Truro, 24 gals. to bush.	25 9	0 0	25 9	0 0	24 0	0 0	23 9	0 0	22 2	0 0
Swansea . . . .	74 8	0 0	66 8	0 0	60 8	0 0	54 8	0 0	56 0	0 0
Nottingham . . .	0 0	0 0	70 0	0 0	70 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	67 0	0 0
Derby, 34 qts. to bush.	50 0	88 0	56 0	84 0	56 0	84 0	50 0	83 0	40 0	80 0
Newcastle . . . .	44 0	72 0	38 0	65 0	49 0	68 0	50 0	70 0	52 0	70 0
Dalkeith, by the boll*	28 0	36 0	28 0	40 0	28 0	36 0	27 0	37 0	26 0	37 0
Haddington, ditto*	30 0	37 6	28 0	37 0	27 0	37 0	29 0	37 0	28 0	37 0

\* The Scotch boll for Wheat, Rye, Pease, and Beans, is 3 per cent. more than 4 bushels. The boll of Barley and Oats is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English quarter.

Aggregate Average, Sept. 15th, 61s. 6d.—22d, 68s. 10d—29th, 70s. 7d—Oct. 6th, 64s. 7d—13th, 66s.

POTATOES.—Spitalfields		MEAT, by Carcase per Stone of		COAL MARKET.	
Market.—Per Cwt.		8lb. at Newgate Market.		Oct. 24.	
Ware	2s 0d to 3s 0d	Beef	2s 0d to 3s 0d	Newcastle, from	35s 6d to 45s 0d
Middlings	1 0 to 1 5	Mutton	2 0 to 3 0	Sunderland, from	41 0 to 47 0d
Chats	0 0 to 0 0	Veal	2 8 to 4 8	Price of Quartern Loaf in the	
Apples	0 0 to 0 0	Pork	2 8 to 4 8	Metropolis.—Best Wheaten, 12d.	
Onions	0 0 to 0 0	Lamb	0 0 to 0 0		

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.				QUARTERS OF ENGLISH GRAIN, &c.			
SMITHFIELD.— Hay, 3l 0s to 4l 4s Aver. 3l 12s 0d				arrived Coastwise, from Oct. 15 to 20.			
Straw, 1 8 to 1 16 — 1 12 0				Wheat 17,699	Pease 2,563	Malt 6,299	
Clover, 4 0 to 5 0 — 4 10 0				Barley 10,699	Tares 417	Beans 3,983	
ST. JAMES'S.— Hay, 3 3 to 4 4 — 3 13 6				Oats 28,228	Rape 133	Linseed —	
Straw, 1 10 to 2 6 — 1 18 0				Rye 103	Brank —	Mustard 76	
Clover, 3 5 to 4 10 — 3 17 6				Various Seeds, 258 qrs.—Flour, 13,567 sacks.			
WHITECHAPEL. Hay, 3 10 to 4 4 — 3 17 0				Ireland.—Wheat, 6,650; and Barley, 1,585			
Straw, 1 14 to 1 18 — 1 16 0				qrs. — Foreign. — Wheat 6,650; Barley			
Clover, 4 0 to 5 0 — 4 10 0				1,265; Oats, 13,210; Tares 90; Linseed, 4,063;			
				Brank 550; Mustard, 27; and Hemp 302 qrs.			

PRICE OF HOPS, per Cwt. in the Borough.							
New Bags.				New Pockets.			
Kent 2l 0s to 4l 0s	Sussex 2l 0s to 2l 10s	Kent 2l 5s to 4l 0s	Sussex 2l 0s to 3l 2s				
Essex 0 0 to 0 0	Yearling Bags, 0s to 0s	Essex 2 10 to 3 5	Farnham 8 0 to 9 0				

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from Sept. 1, to Sept. 30, 1821.  
Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1821		Thermometer.		Barometer.		1821.		Thermometer.		Barometer.	
		From	To	From	To			From	To	From	To
Sept.	1	56	80	29,90	29,83	Sept.	16	58	72	30,20	30,17
	2	54	70	30,00	30,03		17	57	73	30,12	30,07
	3	55	75	29,93	29,83		18	59	73	29,95	29,89
	4	52	73	29,82	29,74		19	41	67	29,83	29,94
	5	50	73	29,81	29,89		20	45	62	29,91	29,78
	6	66	73	30,04			21	41	66	29,72	29,70
	7	67	69	29,72			22	56	65	29,72	29,73
	8	60	66	29,72			23	51	64	29,70	29,62
	9	60	68	29,76			24	47	63	29,68	29,84
	10	58	66	29,77			25	45	63	29,98	29,95
	11	55	66	30,08			26	41	71	29,97	29,94
	12	58	69	29,68			27	51	62	29,83	29,95
	13	43	67	29,89	29,95		28	45	66	29,86	29,60
	14	42	60	29,94	30,06		29	51	60	29,42	29,61
	15	41	67	30,19	30,20		30	40	59	29,75	29,87

Oct. 20.—Jupiter and Saturn, the most beautiful planets of our system, rise nearly due east, in the evening. The coloured belts of Jupiter, with his four little moons, and the luminous ring which surrounds the equatorial regions of Saturn, and presents one of the finest telescopic objects in the heavens, may be seen with a very good night-glass. The approach of these planets till December will be very striking; they are at present little more than three degrees from each other, by a quadrant. Jupiter may at once be distinguished from any of the stars by his unrivalled splendour; Saturn is situated at a little distance, in a southerly direction, from Jupiter. Saturn will be in opposition to the sun on the 16th, and Jupiter on the 18th instant; consequently, on these days respectively, the earth will be in that point of its orbit where it approaches nearest to and passes these bodies, and their magnitudes, as seen from our planet, will ap-

pear greatest. Saturn will be in conjunction with the sun on the 20th of April next year; on the 4th of May, Jupiter will be similarly situated, and these planets, for a time, will be lost in the solar rays. The earth now approaches them, and, on the 30th of October, will pass the line, which joins the sun and Saturn, when this planet will again be in opposition; but Jupiter, travelling quicker in its orbit than Saturn, will not be overtaken by the earth till the 24th of November, on which day he will be in opposition. Jupiter's four satellites will be interestingly situated on the 31st. They will be all to the right, but in this order—third, first, second, fourth. The beautiful planet Venus, which has passed her superior conjunction, and is about thirty degrees to the south of the sun, in the sign Scorpio, may be seen with the naked eye soon after sunset, a few degrees above the horizon, about west-south-west.



## COMMERCIAL REPORT.

*Lloyd's Coffee-House, Oct. 20, 1821.*

THE most striking feature of the month has been the progressive and *sustained* rise of the PUBLIC FUNDS. For this various causes have been assigned as real, and many more as supposable. Nor can it be completely accounted for without taking into consideration as well the state of foreign affairs as of domestic concerns.

If the British Funds only had improved, we should naturally look exclusively to circumstances connected with the revenue and interests of Britain; but, when it appears that the public securities of all the States of Europe have, more or less, participated in this advantage, it must be evident that the cause is of a general nature, and is attached to considerations of great importance to every state, particularly, and to the whole, contemplated as one body. That there is a reluctance throughout Europe to engage in war, is evident. There have been moments when the present irritating causes would have produced skirmishes and conflicts between powers situated as Russia and Turkey are at this time; not omitting the Germanic interests; but, vexatious as those incidents have been, with which the public is well acquainted, the preponderance of pacific councils is apparent hitherto, and the persuasion of their ultimate prevalence is justified by the mass of intelligence from abroad.

The Financial concerns of Britain have certainly improved; whether to the full extent asserted by some, will always admit of argument and observation. No estimate ever was formed, or ever can be formed, against which interested ingenuity may not find out several objections; and whatever may be thought of the principles of objectors, their ingenuity is beyond all doubt. Nay more, from every actual receipt, interesting ingenuity can point out various deductions, which *ought to be made*.

In the meanwhile, Commerce must be expected to feel the temporary withdrawal of so much capital from its free demands, to employment elsewhere; the amount is unusually great; the speculation is, unquestionably, tempting: nor is it, in our humble opinion, yet arrived at its termination. However, a revulsion will come, and when the gain is matured, the whole will revert to commerce, once more, and with renovated vigour.

If the price of BULLION may be taken as the measure of payments made to this country, we are receiving more than we pay; for, though the Bank, with perfect policy, keeps the price of gold to the standard of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* *per oz.* yet the price of silver, new dollars at 4*s.* 9*d.* and standard at 4*s.* 11*d.* shews, clearly enough, that circumstances are greatly changed from what they were some years ago.

Insurance, always at this season of the year, is taking its winter course; and, happily, has no other dangers against which to calculate, than those which belong to the sea and the seasons. Privateers and confiscations are no more.

The principal articles of the British Market afford but few observations this month; the quantity of CORN brought to market is large, in fact, abundant; but the quality is, to say the least, very dubious; the greater part damp and inferior.

The imports of COTTON have been considerable; but the demand has been, on the whole, steady; East India descriptions have been sought after with some diligence, and for several days; but, the enquiry having been satisfied, of course the vivacity of it has ceased. That this, with others, has been caused chiefly by home-consumption, will be thought not unpleasing; it indicates the means of prosperity in many various departments of trade, commerce, and polity.

Home consumption has, also, been the chief cause of a certain continued demand for grocery: especially for SUGAR. The prices have been firm, not to say fixed; and very little variation could be obtained either by buyer or seller; on the whole, however, the advantage, if any, was on the side of the seller; and good qualities commanded favourable terms.

COFFEE is heavy; and those who ~~must~~ sell must expect to give the advantage to the buyer; in fact, there is a scarcity of buyers; and though the holders resist to their utmost all depression of price, yet the prevailing opinion is, that they must submit to circumstances. The middling and inferior qualities are certainly giving way.

The demand for good Hops continues; and the price will, we hope, be found fully remunerating to the grower. The duty is taken at 160,000*l.*

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 25th Sept. to 25th Oct. 1821.

Days. 1821.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct Reduced	3 per Ct Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	5 per Ct. Navy.	Long Annuities.	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India. Stock.	South Sea Stock.	4 p Ct. Ind. Bnd.	Ex. Bills, 2d. pr. Day.
Sept. 25			76		100½			234		64 pm.	par 2 pm.
26			76		100½		75½				par 2 pm.
27			75½	04	100½			233½		64 pm.	1 pm. 1 dis.
28			76		100½		76½	234½		63 pm.	par 1 dis.
29											
Oct. 1			76½		100½					62 pm.	1 pm. 1 dis.
2			76½		100½				84½	64 pm.	par 2 pm.
3			76½	7½	110		76½			64 pm.	1 2 pm.
4			76½	7½	110			235		66 pm.	2 3 pm.
5			77½		110½		77½			69 pm.	2 4 pm.
6			77½		110½					68 pm.	1 4 pm.
8			77½		110½					65 pm.	3 1 pm.
9			77½		110			235½	84½	66 pm.	3 1 pm.
10			77½		110½		77½	236		64 pm.	3 1 pm.
11			77½		110					67 pm.	3 5 pm.
12			77½	78	110½		77½	236½		68 pm.	4 5 pm.
13			77½		110½				86½	69 pm.	4 5 pm.
15			78	78	110½			238		72 pm.	5 4 pm.
16			78½	8	111					71 pm.	4 5 pm.
17			78½	7½	111			239		73 pm.	5 pm.
18											
19			77½	8½	111½		78	238½		74 pm.	5 4 pm.
20			78½		111½					74 pm.	5 6 pm.
22			78½		111½				87	73 pm.	6 4 pm.
23			78½		111½			241		74 pm.	4 6 pm.
24			77½		111½			240		73 pm.	4 6 pm.
25											

All Exchequer Bills dated prior to October 1820, have been advertised to be paid off.

## BANKRUPTS,

FROM SEPTEMBER 18 TO OCTOBER 13, 1821, INCLUSIVE.

*N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.*

*The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.*

ARNOLD, J. H. Llanbathlan, cattle-jobber. (Jennings and Belton, Temple)	Hamelin, P. Belmont-place, plasterer. (Denton and Barker, Gray's Inn)
Barnby, J. New Malton, dealer. (Smithson)	Hancock, E. Judd-street, hardwareman. (Pringle, Queen-street)
Barton, J. Blackburn, upholsterer. (Bigg, Southampton-buildings)	Hole, W. M. King'swell, tanner. (Bartlett and Farley, Newton Abbot)
Batley, J. Great Yarmouth, grocer. (Rogers and Ben)	Jackson, W. Cudham, farmer. (Taylor, Furnival's Inn)
Beylay, C. Abingdon, linen-draper. (Graham)	Jones, T. St. John-street, stationer. (Sweet and Co. Basinghall-street)
Beeton, J. Drayton in Hale, mercer. (Stanley)	Knowles, J. and Walker, H. Selford, machine-makers. (Healey, Blanchester)
Belcher, J. Enfield, stonemason. (Harmer, Hatton-garden)	Lavender, J. Leominster, mercer. (Gillam, Worcester)
Bower, J. Tottill-street, grocer. (Tottis, Richardson, and Grant, Poultry)	Llewellyn, J. and Belchier, N. Old Jewry, ship-brokers. (Lester, New-court)
Bursey, J. Goodge-street, bookseller. (Warrand, Mark-lane)	Leard, W. Blooms-street, linen-draper. (Deben, Chancery-lane)
Barrows, J. Gloucester, mercer. (Chadburn)	Mead, T. Sandwich, victualler. (Noakes)
Clayton, J. Bury, undertaker. (Parker)	Mercer, H. Liverpool, merchant. (Lodge)
Collyer, W. Middle-row, St. Giles's, shoemaker. (Jones, New Inn)	Moody, S. Frome-Selwood, baker. (Miller)
Dabole, J. and E. Copthall-court, merchants. (Gregson and Fennereau, Throgmorton-street)	Reid, A. Pimlico, carpenter. (Topping, Grenville-street)
Dandridge, N. Holbeck, clothier. (Ward, Leeds)	Richardson, J. Manchester, dealer in cotton twist. (Whitlow)
Evans, T. B. Strand, wine-merchant. (Stevens and Wood, Little St. Thomas Apostle)	Relfe, W. Teignmouth, builder. (Gidley, Exeter)
Gibson, T. jun. Liverpool, bread-baker. (Hinds)	Ross, R. N. Holborn, book-dealer. (Edwards and Co. Castle-street)
Gilbert, R. T. Stockbridge, coal-merchant. (Taylor, Portico)	Roubottom, W. Oldham, machine-maker. (Milne and Parry, Temple)
Gird, H. Park-lane, saddler. (Simcox, Blomdigham)	Rowley, M. Bear-street, dealer. (Fisher and Munday, Furnival's Inn)
Green, T. Alfreton, grocer. (Richards)	
Hallstone, W. Mildenhall, grocer. (Gregson and Fennereau, Angel-court)	



and the apartments in that palace hitherto occupied by ladies of the late Queen Charlotte's establishment, are to be fitted up for reception-rooms, and other places of accommodation on public days, as it is his Majesty's intention there to hold his court. Of Carlton Palace the foundation has been considered for some time defective, in consequence of having been laid on a soft and sandy soil; and upon a recent survey, the roof has also been pronounced unsafe. Some means will therefore be adopted to strengthen and secure the former; a new roof will be substituted for the present, and the edifice, it is said, will be raised another story. These alterations being upon an extensive scale, and requiring considerable time for their completion, the King, on his return, will make Buckingham Palace, in St. James's Park, his town residence.

*Saint Paul's Ball and Cross.*—The new Ball and Cross are nearly completed in the construction: the outline and dimensions of the old have been strictly adhered to, but improvement has been made in the interior, to prevent a recurrence of failure; the iron-bands, plates, &c. which were much decayed by rust, have been replaced with copper and gun-metal. The ball is made of two pieces, the old one consisted of fourteen—a fair demonstration of the improved state of this science; it is six feet diameter, and weighed half a ton before it received its ornaments. The whole height of the copper-work is twenty-seven feet, and weighs above four tons. The iron spindle in centre, and standards to strengthen the copper work, weigh about three tons, forming together a weight of above seven tons.

*Ancient Custom of the City of London.*—The wealthy citizens of London for many ages have been renowned for their benevolent consideration for the poor; but many salutary customs that did honour to our metropolitan forefathers, all tending to lessen the calamities of their distressed neighbours, have been long discontinued, and almost forgotten, although their revival would work the same benefit as heretofore. Before the fire of London, that the needy might be constantly supplied with coals in the inclement season of scarcity, when the petty dealer makes his market of the necessities of the poor, and to defeat the combination of speculators in that indispensable article, the greater part of the city companies providently purchased

and laid in store annually, between Lady-day and Michaelmas, considerable quantities, in proportion to their funds; which, in dear times, were vended to the poor retail, at the wholesale cost!—By the same wise and munificent act of the City, which regulated this measure, all retail dealers in coals were prohibited from meeting the vessels, or by their agents contracting for coals, before the ships arrived in the port of London, on the penalty of five shillings for every chaldron so forestalled or bought by pre-contract. The destruction of so many of the public buildings, by the great conflagration of 1666, may account for the suspension of this custom, as the funds of many of the Companies were wanted for the re-building of their halls.

*Bank of England.*—A great reduction has been made in the establishment of the Bank of England. The number of clerks discharged is stated at 125, of which 40 are from the hall side or cashiers office, and the remainder from the various accountant offices for the different classifications of stock, with the one and two pound Bank-note office. In the mode of carrying it into effect, the Bank have acted with a degree of liberality which merits praise.

*Alarming Occurrences.*—On the afternoon of the 4th ult. the vicinity of Oxford market was thrown into considerable alarm by the falling-in of three houses in Castle-street. The shock was so sudden and tremendous, that the inhabitants residing in houses near the spot, fled from their dwellings to ascertain the cause. On arriving at the spot, considerable anxiety was manifested, as several persons were reported to be buried in the ruins. A number of individuals instantly employed themselves in removing the rubbish to release the unfortunate sufferers. In a short time they succeeded in rescuing two women and a man from their perilous situation. They had sustained considerable injury, and were much bruised; they were carried to Middlesex Hospital. One of the females, an elderly woman, near 90 years of age, died of her bruises; no other person received any material injury.—Three houses pulling down in St. James's Street, also fell-in last month, and buried 11 persons in the ruins, of which number 2 were killed and 9 severely maimed.

On the 25th of September, three unhappy men were executed at the Old Bailey, one for cutting and maiming,



named Patmore, and two for robberies, named Thompson and Lee. Just before the bodies were cut down, another proof was given that popular superstition and stupidity are not yet lost. Four females ascended the platform, and rubbed their faces and necks with the hands of the unfortunate Patmore and Lee. This nauseous ceremony, it is said, is a cure for wens.

On the morning of the 4th ult. about four o'clock, an alarming fire broke out in one of those retreats of poverty and wretchedness, situated in Church-lane, St. Giles's. The house being a receptacle for the accommodation of persons of the very lowest description, who there take up their nightly lodgings, was much crowded. On the alarm of fire being given, a scene took place which baffles all description. Men, women, and children, were seen running in all directions, in a state of half-nudity, to escape from the devouring element, the poverty-stricken appearance of whom presented a most finished picture of human misery. By the active exertions of the watchmen and others, the fire was fortunately subdued, without extending its ravages beyond the house in which it began.

*Election of Lord Mayor.*—On the 30th of September, pursuant to annual custom, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Corporation, assembled in the Guildhall, to choose the new Lord Mayor for the year ensuing. The names of the following candidates were proclaimed with the customary form, viz. Aldermen Magnay, Cox, Heygate, and Waithman, and the election was declared to have fallen, by the show of hands, on Aldermen Magnay and Waithman. Mr. Alderman Heygate's friends did not demand a poll. The Aldermen then withdrew, to consider which of the Aldermen should fill the Civic Chair; and at a quarter past two returned to the Hall, stating, that the choice of the Court had fallen on Alderman Magnay.

*New Sheriffs.*—On the 28th of September the new Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, Aldermen Garratt and Venables, were sworn into office at Guildhall, with the usual forms. On being afterwards invested with the insignia of office, some surprise was occasioned at the novel variation from the old costume of wearing gold chains with the plain link, instead of which the new Sheriffs were invested with gold ornaments, consisting each of three coils of gold rope or cord chain, but attached to a superb ornament affixed to the breast

of the waistcoat. The new Sheriffs proceeded to the Court of Common Pleas, to receive the custody of the persons in Newgate and Whitecross-street.—Mr. Brown, the keeper of Newgate, in giving-in the list of the prisoners in his custody, observed, that he had examined the prison-accounts, and that there never had been so small a number of prisoners transferred to the Sheriffs on such an occasion, since the prison had been built. He took the opportunity of congratulating the Sheriffs on the circumstance.

*Common Council.*—On the 18th ult. a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, to receive the Report of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs Elect, relative to the invitation given to his Majesty to dine at Guildhall on Lord Mayor's day. The Report stated, that his Majesty's answer, communicated by Lord Sidmouth, was, that as his Majesty would be on the continent at the period when the dinner took place, it would not be possible for him to honour the festival with his presence. Mr. Oldham then read two resolutions, the purport of which was, that his Majesty should be requested to name some day in the ensuing year, either Lord Mayor's day, or any other, when he would be graciously pleased to honour them by his presence.—These resolutions were unanimously agreed to.—The Court agreed with a Report from the Gaol-expenses Committee for making some allowances to Mr. Beckwith, Messrs. Brander and Potts, &c. for their losses in the riots in 1816.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Henry De Foe Baker, M.A. to the Vicarage of Greetham, Rutland—Rev. Henry W. Whinfield, to the Rectory of Battlesdon-cum-Potsgrove, co. Northampton—Rev. James Robson, to the Vicarage of Ainderberry Steeple, near Northallerton—Rev. Charles Mackie, Clerk, A.M. to the Rectory and Parish Church of Quarley—Rev. G. Harker, to the new Church at Chatham—Rev. G. P. Lowther, M.A. to the Rectory of Barton, Derbyshire—Rev. J. Blackburn, M.A. Vicar of Gainford, Durham, to hold the adjoining Rectory of Romaldkirk, Yorkshire, bequeathed to him by the late Earl of Strathmore—Rev. Charles James Burton, to the Vicarage of Lydd, Kent—Rev. H. Wiles, M.A. to the Vicarage of Hitchin, Herts—Rev. J. Hodgson, A.M. to the Vicarage of Kennington, near Ashford—Rev. J. Royle, to the Vicarage of Islington, Norfolk—Rev. Mr. Winter, late Curate of Milton, Chaplain to the



**Kent County Prisons**—Rev. Henry Law, to the Vicarage of Childwall, Lancashire—Rev. Richard Cruttwell, LL. B. to the Rectory of Sprekshall, Suffolk.

**NEW MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.**

*Borough of Shaftesbury*—Ralph Leicester, jun. Esq. *vice* Hon. Edward Harbord, now a Peer.

*Births.*—At his house, St. Saviour's, Southwark, the Lady of the Rev. J. Wilkinson, M. A. a daughter—Mrs. Wright, of Wood-green, Tottenham, a son—The Lady of the Rev. J. L. Young, a son—In Keppel-street, Mrs. R. Ware, a son—The Lady of Joseph Vanzeller, Esq. of York-place, Portman-square, a son—At Highbury-hill, the Lady of the late Rev. H. G. Sperling, a son—At St. John's Lodge, Regent's Park, the Lady of C. A. Tulk, Esq. M. P. a son—Mrs. W. May, of Artillery-place, Finsbury-square, a son—In Saville-row, the Lady of B. C. Brodie, Esq. a son—In Percy-street, Bedford-square, the Lady of W. Bode, Esq. a son—At Collier's Wood, Surrey, the Lady of J. Tyrrell, Esq. a daughter—The Lady of H. Brougham, Esq. M. P. a daughter—In Guildford-street, Mrs. P. Martineau, a son—In Burton-crescent, Mrs. John Cazenove, a son—In New Millman-street, Mrs. S. Babington, a daughter—Mrs. Wm. Harper, of Cowper's-court, Cornhill, a son—The wife of Francis Janvrin, Esq. a son, who died a few hours after—Mrs. W. B. Lees, of Stamford-street, a son.

*Married.*—At Mary-le-Bone New Church, George J. Waters, Esq. to Catherine Mary, youngest daughter of James Moss, Esq.—At Streatham, Lieut.-Col. Darling, to Mrs. O'Rourke—At Eling, Wm. Stewart, Esq. to Mary, only daughter of Richard Bendyshe, Esq.—At St. James's Westminster, Mr. G. Gottlieb Schneider, of London, to Sylvia, second daughter of Thos. Lamb, M. D. F. L. S.—At St. James's Church, H. Charles, second son of H. H. Hoare, of Barn Elms, to Mrs. Prince—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Thomas Hunt, Esq. to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Dr. John M. Lettsom—At Lambeth Church. Mr. A. F. Smith, of Hammersmith, to Caroline, only daughter of Richard Hall, Esq.—At St. Pancras, Mr. W. Cursham, Solicitor, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late W. Lambert, Esq.—At St. Stephen's, Coleman-street, Mr. J. C. Hose, of Little Friday-street, to Sarah, only daughter of Mr. Jasper Judge—At St. James's Church, Westminster, Major James Hac-

kett, to the eldest daughter of the late Colonel Gledsdale—At Camberwell, W. Downes, Esq. of Colchester, to Ann, second daughter of Peter Davey, Esq.—At Croydon, Mr. Walter, of Kingston-upon-Thames, Solicitor, to Frances, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Turner—Wm. Henry Cotterill, Esq. of Throgmorton-street, to Harriet Rebecca, youngest daughter of the late R. H. Lister, Esq.—At Mary-le-bone Church, New-road, B. R. Haydon, Esq. historical painter, to Mrs. Hyman, of Stone-house, Devonshire—At Mary-le-bone church, J. H. Markland, esq. to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Francis Freeling, esq.—At St. George's Bloomsbury, J. Bishop, esq. to Emily, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Berkeley—Charles Lean, esq. of Fenchurch-street, to E. C. Proctor, of Walthamstow—At Camberwell, J. Harman, solicitor, to Miss M. M. Wright.

*Died.*—At Stoke Newington, Mrs. Kinder—Henry, son of R. Edmonds, esq. of New-cross—Maria Matilda, wife of S. F. T. Wilde, esq. barrister-at-law—At Camberwell, Mrs. A. Donne, aged 80—Anne Letitia, wife of Francis Janvrin, esq. of Clarges-street—In Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, Charles Monro, esq.—The Rev. Millington Buckley, of Nottingham-place, Mary-le-bone—At Richmond, Mrs. K. Leslie—At Upper Clapton, N. Chater, esq. of St. Dunstan's-hill—At her house, Wandsworth, Mrs. C. Howard—At the house of her brother, Camberwell, Mrs. Hatch—At Highbury-park, in his 71st year, B. Hopkinson, esq.—At his mother's house in Wigmore-street, General A. Cowell—At Doctors' Commons, Mrs. E. Hope, of Luxted, in Kent, 73—T. K. Blyth, esq. second son of the Rev. T. Blyth, of Knowle Lodge, Warwick—At the house of her brother, Viscount Clifden, at Roehampton, the Hon. Emily Anne Agar—At Peckham, the Rev. G. Gibson, A. M. of Lambeth—At St. James's Palace, H. F. Grabecker, esq.—At Notting-hill, H. Robins, esq. of the Great Piazza, Covent Garden—In Portland Place, M. Atkinson, esq. aged 58—D. Blachford, esq. of Tooting—At Reigate, Surrey, Mrs. Jean Paterson—Caroline, the wife of Mr. George Shephard, of Twickenham Common—At Hammersmith, Mr. Evelyn Fozard—At Hayes, Mr. R. Heel—Harriet, the wife of T. Fleming, esq. of Dulwich—Mr. H. Batley, of Wallington, Surrey—At his house at Pentonville, J. Cutting, esq.

## BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

G. H. STRUTT, ESQ.

ON the 1st ult. at Plymouth, G. H. Strutt, Esq. of Milford, Derbyshire, eldest son of G. B. Strutt, Esq. of Belper, in the same county. The death of this amiable man, in the very prime of life, and amidst every promise of extensive usefulness, may be regarded as a loss to society at large, as well as to the family circle of which he was the delight and the ornament. Gentle and modest in his deportment, affable and courteous in his manners, kind and benevolent in his disposition, he won the regard of all who enjoyed his acquaintance. Possessing a mind alive to the beauties of nature and to the attractions of the fine arts, his conversation was easy, interesting, and improving. His scientific acquirements, particularly on subjects connected with mechanical philosophy, were considerable; and his improvements in the arrangements of the extensive works at Milford and Belper bear testimony to his skill and genius. In agricultural employments he took a lively interest, and conducted an establishment of this nature on a plan which rendered his farm a just object of admiration, and a model for his neighbourhood. His acquaintance with subjects of political economy was practical; and the benevolence of his character led him to apply his information so as to promote the interests of the numerous work-people under his influence. His plans for their welfare were not of a visionary and impracticable nature, but tended at once to inculcate a spirit of industry, order, cleanliness, sobriety, and thus to secure the real independence of the poor. Institutions for the diffusion of knowledge among them had his zealous support and active services; and, indeed, nothing which concerned this important portion of his fellow-creatures was regarded by him with indifference. Judicious as were the arrangements already carried into practice under his superintendence, he entertained yet more enlarged views for the amelioration of their condition. But his early death has broken off these virtuous purposes of his mind, and bequeathed to his survivors the duty of giving effect to his benevolent intentions. He bore a protracted illness with manly and Christian fortitude. For months before his decease, he wished for life only as it might be the means of

lengthened usefulness; and even when he deemed his recovery hopeless, and was perfectly resigned to the dispensations of Providence, he still thought it an act of duty to his family to neglect no means of restoration, which the tenderness of friendship suggested might be effectual. Assured he could not survive the ensuing winter in England, he prepared to avail himself of the milder climate in the south of Europe, and had reached Plymouth on his way to Falmouth, with the view of embarking from that port.

J. DOUGLAS STRUTT, ESQ.

Accounts have reached England of the decease of Mr. J. Douglas Strutt, at Constantinople, on the 26th day of August, aged 27, only son of Joseph Strutt, Esq. This young man left his native country fourteen months ago, on his travels for the gratification of his taste, and in pursuit of intellectual improvement. He traversed France, Switzerland, and Italy, visited Sicily and Malta, and from thence such of the Greek islands as the lately troubled state of the times and the prevalence of the plague rendered accessible. In the course of his interesting tour, he collected many excellent specimens of natural productions, and was successful in obtaining some valuable relics of classical antiquity. Several packages, containing beautiful works in sculpture and painting, had been already sent by him to England; and he is understood to have possessed, at the time of his decease, other proofs of the delighted attention which he was paying to the study of the fine arts. He was at Naples immediately before, and at the time of the Austrians entering that city; and there, and subsequently at Messina, narrowly escaped with life from the violence of an ungoverned soldiery. In his course from Malta to Corfu, the vessel in which he sailed was in imminent hazard of shipwreck. His ultimate project was to reach Egypt, that land of early science and remote antiquity; but on his voyage from Smyrna to Constantinople, he was seized with a malignant fever. He was considered dangerously ill on his landing at Constantinople, where he died, notwithstanding the judicious and unceasing attentions of three eminent physicians, aided by the anxious care of his personal friends and those of his family.

**JOHN RENNIE, ESQ.**

ON the 4th ult. at his house in Stamford-street, John Rennie, Esq. civil engineer. His loss cannot be adequately supplied by any living artist; for, though we have many able engineers, we know of none who so eminently possess solidity of judgment with profound knowledge, and the happy tact of applying to every situation, where he was called upon to exert his faculties, the precise form of remedy that was wanting to the existing evil. Whether it was to stem the torrent and violence of the most boisterous sea—to make new harbours, or to render those safe which were before dangerous or inaccessible—to redeem districts of fruitful land from encroachment by the ocean, or to deliver them from the pestilence of stagnant marsh—to level hills, or to tie them together by aqueducts or arches, or by embankment to raise the valley between them—to make bridges that for beauty surpass all others, and for strength seem destined to endure to the latest posterity, Mr. Rennie had no rival. Every part of the united kingdom possesses monuments to his glory, and they are as stupendous as they are useful. They will present to our children's children objects of admiration for their grandeur, and of gratitude to the author for their utility. Compare the works of Mr. Rennie with the most boasted exploits of the French engineers. He cultivated his art with the most enthusiastic ardour, and instead of being merely a theorist, he prepared himself for practical efficiency by visiting, and minutely inspecting every work of magnitude in every country that bears similitude with those which he might be called on to construct; and his library abounds in the richest collection of scientific writings of that of any individual. The loss of such a man is irreparable. Cut off in the full vigour of his mind, his death seems to suspend for a time the march of national improvements, until the just fame of his merit shall animate our rising artists to imitate his great example, and to prepare themselves by study and observation to overcome, as he did, the most formidable impediments to the progress of human enterprise, of industry, and of increased facility in all the arts of life. The integrity of Mr. Rennie in the fulfilment of his labours, was equal to his genius in the contrivance of his plans and machinery. He would suffer none of the modern subterfuges for real strength to

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be resorted to by the contractors employed to execute what he had undertaken. Every thing he did was for futurity, as well as present advantage. An engineer is not like an architect—he has no commission on the amount of his expenditure; if he had, Mr. Rennie would have been one of the most opulent men in England, for many millions have been expended under his eye. But his glory was in the justice of his proceeding, and his enjoyment in the success of his labours. It was only as a millwright that he engaged himself to execute the work he planned; and in this department society is indebted to him for economizing the power of water, so as to give an increase of energy, by its specific gravity, to the natural fall of streams, and to make his mills equal to four-fold the produce of those which, before his time, depended solely on the impetus of the current. His mills of the greatest size work as smoothly as clock-work, and by the alternate contact of wood and iron, are less liable to the hazard of fire by friction. His mills, indeed, are models of perfection.

Mr. Rennie was born in Scotland, and from his earliest years devoted himself to the art of a civil engineer. He was the intimate friend and companion of his excellent countryman the late Mr. Watt; their habits and pursuits were similar. They worked together, and to their joint efforts are we chiefly indebted for the gigantic power of the steam-engine in all our manufactories. He married, early in life, Miss Mackintosh, a beautiful young woman, whom he had the misfortune to lose some years ago, but who left him an interesting and accomplished family. They have now to lament the loss of the best of parents, who, though possessed of a constitution and frame so robust as to give the promise of a very long life, sunk under an attack at the age of 64.—He was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral on the 16th ult. His funeral was most honourably attended and the streets through which the procession passed were crowded with spectators, so that at the entrance of the building the crush was fearful in the extreme. His epitaph should be like that of Sir Christopher Wren, "*si monumentum requiris—circumspice*;" but the reader must be able to view from one spot all the useful and stupendous labors of this modest man of genius, before he could feel the true value and force of the inscription.

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**THOMAS CUSAC, ESQ.**

Died lately at his house in Lower Thornhaugh-street, Bedford-square, after a lingering illness, from anasarca, Thomas Cusac, Esq. This gentleman eminently united in himself the patriot, the friend, the scholar, and the gentleman. He devoted much of his time to researches into the most abstruse branches of science, and formed several ingenious theories, the result of deep study, which will probably be one day presented to the world. Among these was one on the nature of comets; and his ideas on this subject are said not only to be entirely new, but to exhibit the greatest share of probability of any yet proposed to the scientific. He has also left some interesting tracts relative to the history of Great Britain and Ireland, at the earliest and most remote periods. He has endeavoured to discover whether a federal union of the three nations then existed, or if one was considered to have paramount sovereignty over the others; and his examination of the writings which convey any accounts of the darker days of British history, was minute and laborious; even the Icelandic and Norwegian annals he scrutinized with the most rigid attention. He also left behind him a poem, which is shortly expected to appear in print, of the subject of which we are not informed, and several dramatic pieces, chiefly founded on events in our earliest and most remote annals, which are very highly spoken of. Mr. Cusac first imagined comets to be globes of water, which, on their returns to the perihelion, the sun's rays enter, converging to the centre, and after decussation, are thrown forward diverging, and form the comet's tail. He conjectured that these bodies were formed by nature to give a due temperature to the system. Even should his hypothesis be erroneous, it evinces considerable genius, and may lead scientific persons to a reconsideration of this long-disputed subject.

**FRANCIS HARGRAVE, ESQ.**

Lately, in his 81st year, Francis Hargrave, Esq. one of his Majesty's counsel, and recorder of Liverpool. This learned gentleman, who was one of the senior members of the profession, long held a distinguished name among the law-writers of the present day. He was the author or editor of the following works: "The Case of James Somerset, a no-

gro, determined by the Court of King's Bench," 1772, 8vo.; 3d edit. 1783, 4to.—"Argument in Defence of Literary Property," 1774, 8vo.—"Collection of State-Trials," 1781, 11 vols. folio.—"Collection of Tracts relative to the Laws of England, from MSS." 1787, 4to.—"The Jurisdiction of the Lords' House of Parliament, considered by Lord Chief Justice Hale, with a Preface, including a Narrative of the same Jurisdiction from the Accession of James I." 1796, 4to.; new edit. 1810.—"Juridical Arguments and Collections," 1797-9, 2 vols. 4to.—"Address to the Grand Jury at the Liverpool Sessions, Oct. 11, on the present Crisis of Public Affairs," 1804, 8vo.—"Jurisconsult Exercitationes," 1811-3, vol. 1-3. In 1813, owing to ill-health and other circumstances, he was anxious to dispose of his library; when on his petitioning Parliament for that purpose, upon the motion of Mr. Whitbread, 8000*l.* was unanimously voted for the purchase of his law-books, enriched with valuable notes, and for 300 MSS.; to be deposited in the Library of Lincoln's Inn, for the public use.

**DR. BANCROFT.**

Lately at Margate, 76, Dr. Edward Bartholomew Bancroft. This gentleman was bred to physic, and being admitted to his degrees, was, when young, physician to the army. In this capacity he resided for some time in the West Indies, and was afterwards a fellow of the College of Physicians. He was the author of several useful works, among which is "An Essay on the Natural History of Guiana, in South America," 8vo. 1769. He did not confine himself to books on his own profession; but in 1770, he published "The History of Charles Wentworth," a novel, 3 vols. In 1794, "Experimental Researches concerning the Philosophy of Permanent Colours, and the best way of producing them by Dyeing, Calico-printing," &c. of which an enlarged edition was published in 1813, and it is a work held in high estimation by manufacturers and experimental philosophers; also "An Essay on the Yellow Fever." Dr. B. entered into the dispute respecting the military inquiry, and published a letter to the commissioners on their fifth report, and a refutation of various misrepresentations, published by Drs. Macgregor and Jackson.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

### IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

#### BEDFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] J. Parker, esq. to Miss English, of Woburn—Mr. J. Hall, of Potton, to Miss Aicken.

*Died.*] At Odell Castle, Isabella Countess of Egmont, 84—At Woburn Park, Mr. R. Salmon.

#### BERKSHIRE.

*Births.*] At Oakfield Lodge, Mrs. Rich, of a son—Mrs. Poulten, of White Place, Cookham, of a daughter.

*Married.*] Captain G. Digby, R.N. to Miss E. Walsh, of Warfield—At White Waltham, Mr. S. Piggot, to Miss Windsor—Mr. F. Blay, of Reading, to Miss M. Fancy—At Milton, the Rev. W. Robinson, to Miss S. Robinson.

*Died.*] At Whitchurch, Mrs. Powys—At Henley on Thames, Mr. C. Slater—At Crookham House, Mrs. Tull—At Chieveley, Miss A. Stephens—At Elms, Maidenhead, N. Hall, esq.—J. E. Liebenrood, esq. of Prospect Hill, Reading—At Wadley, W. G. Mills, esq. a magistrate for the county.

#### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Winkfield, Mr. W. Harris, to Miss Smith—At Great Marlow, Mr. J. Allum, to Miss A. Collins.

*Died.*] At Aylesbury, T. Dell, esq.

#### CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

*Married.*] At March, Mr. C. Merton, to Miss H. Johnson—At Upwell, Mr. J. Hurst, to Miss A. Egar—At Cambridge, Mr. P. Challice, to Miss E. Reynolds.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, Mrs. Wagstaff—Mr. E. Mitchel—Mrs. Wilson—Mrs. Oliver, of Kennet—At Upwell, Mr. R. Palmer—Mrs. Peed—At Mildenhall, Mr. T. Wing—At Wisbeach, Mrs. Veall—At March, Mr. T. Vawser, 74.

#### CHESHIRE.

*Births.*] At Chester, Mrs. Pickering, of a son—Mrs. Ducker, of Higher Dintwich, of a daughter—At Alington Hall, Mrs. Crewe, of a son.

*Married.*] J. Daintry, jun. esq. of Foden Bank, near Macclesfield, to Miss E. Hext—At Chester, Mr. Royle, to Miss M. Barnes—Mr. Fletcher, of Overbrow, to Miss Broadhurst—Mr. R. Atherton, Winsford House, to Miss A. Dickinson—At Acton, Mr. W. Arrowsmith, to Miss H. Morris—At Eccles, Mr. J. C. Williamson, to Miss E. Birch—R. J. Grantham, esq. of Altrincham, to Miss J. Denison.

*Died.*] At Over, Mr. W. Smith—At Nantwich, Mr. J. Hassel, 78—At Macclesfield, Mrs. Loney—At Middlewich, J. Hewson, esq. M.D.—At Hawarden, Mrs. Thomas—At the Green Looms, Mr. S. Bennet—At Tarporley, Mrs. Newton—At Ruthin, Mrs. J. Davies, of Wrexham, 81—At Ogden, G. Plant, esq.—At Chester, Miss White—Miss Taylor—Mr. J. Corbin

—At Stockport, Mrs. Sims—At Newbridge, Mr. J. Robinson, 78—At Gresford Parsonage, Mrs. Jones.

#### CORNWALL.

It is intended to apply for a bill, in the next session of parliament, for improving Falmouth harbour, widening the entrance into the town of Falmouth from Penryn, and altering the road from Truro to the latter town, so as to diminish the distance, and avoid some of the hills that are crossed by the present road between those places.

A new line of canal has been surveyed by Mr. Edgcumbe, engineer, of Liskeard, from the canal at Lower St. Columb to near the silver mine in Newlyn; and a branch to near the Blue Anchor at St. Ender. This undertaking is likely to be of much benefit.

*Married.*] At St. Austel, W. Kingdon, esq. to Miss C. Lee—At Liskeard, Mr. Knight, to Mrs. Butler—At Anthony, Mr. J. Hopper, to Mrs. Hamilton—At Kenwyn, R. Taunton, M.D. to Miss A. Whitaker—At St. Columb, Mr. W. Kent, to Miss Lovering.

*Died.*] At Hariyn, H. Peter, esq. 69, a magistrate for the county—At Redruth, Mrs. Edwards—At Truro, at his father's, Thomas Vivian, esq. 22—At Povey, Mrs. Truebody—At Penzance, Mrs. Drew—Mrs. Brown—At St. Michael's Mount, Mrs. Hill—Mrs. W. Dasting—At Launceston, Mr. E. Harvey—At Falmouth, James Bull, esq. 88—At Newlyn, the Rev. H. Pooley—At Truro, Mr. Harpur Fisher—Mr. W. Cocker.

#### CUMBERLAND.

*Births.*] At Peteril Green, Mrs. Parker, of a daughter—At Botcherby, Mrs. Reeves, of a son.

*Married.*] At Carlisle, Mr. J. Slack, to Miss B. Boyd—Mr. J. Davidson, to Miss E. Coulthard—Mr. T. Smith, to Miss A. Maxwell—Mr. J. Jones, to Miss E. Hunter—Mr. W. Orwen, to Miss L. Milburn—Mr. W. Graham, to Miss L. M'Vety—At Whitehaven, Mr. J. M'Cartney, to Miss S. Gibson—Mr. Spittall, to Miss Johnson—Mr. H. M. Grayson, to Miss Martin—Mr. R. Robinson, to Miss M. Harris—At Crosby, Mr. R. Carruthers, to Miss M. James—At Gilcruz, Mr. C. Freron, to Miss F. Hall—At Penrith, Mr. J. Dixon, to Miss S. Stewardson—Mr. W. Scott, to Miss E. Major.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, Mrs. D. Fulton—Mrs. Burtholme—Mr. J. Nixon—Mr. J. Holliday—Mrs. M. Bell—Mrs. C. Lundy—At Newtown, Mr. J. Irving, 76—At Irthington, Mrs. R. Graham—At Icalesceugh, John Robinson, esq. 78—At Penrith, Mr. J. Graham—Mrs. Hutchinson, 77—At Whitehaven, Mrs. Inman—Mrs. Brown, 82—At Workington, Mr. W. Maxwell—At Bargh by Sands, Mrs. T. Irwin, 100—At Wigton, Mrs. Winter—Mrs. Watson—Near Keswick, Mrs. Jackson.



## DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Melbourne, the Rev. T. S. Bowstead, to Miss C. Fisher—Mr. J. Davison, of Sandiacre, to Miss S. Jackson—At Derby, Captain Batty, to Miss J. M. Barrow—At Alfreton, Mr. T. Cook, to Miss A. Pilkington—Mr. J. Warner, of Derby, to Miss Walker.

*Died.*] Mr. T. Slater, of Shottle, 88.

## DEVONSHIRE.

A pier is erecting at Plymouth for the purpose of watering the ships of war, without taking out their casks. Brought alongside the pier, the vessels will receive their water by means of leather pipes, from a fine spring a short distance from this useful work.

The Proprietors of the Plymouth Subscription Classical School have fixed on a beautiful site for building their school-house, at the south-west end of Boon's-field, fronting the lane leading from Barrack-street; to New Town.

*Births.*] At Killerton, Lady Ackland, of a daughter—At Okehampton, Mrs. Saville, of a son.

*Married.*] At Plympton St. Mary, G. Strode, esq. to Miss D. Symms—At Stonehouse, Lieut. Cooke, R.N. to Miss F. Strode—At Morchard Bishop, Mr. J. Rowe, to Miss J. Bennet—At Plymouth, Mr. H. Hyne, to Miss J. Barnes—At Honiton, Mr. H. Blake, to Mrs. Clarke—The Rev. J. E. Good, to Miss M. Murch—G. Farley, esq. to Miss H. Trenow—At Plymstock, Lieut. Congdon, R. N. to Miss E. Crews.

*Died.*] At Honiton, Mrs. Webber—At Budleigh Salterton, the Rev. S. Pidsley—At Plymtree, Miss Blake—At Plymouth, Miss Perryman—Mr. T. Gray, R.N.—Mr. J. Saunders, solicitor—At Membury, Mrs. Wakly, 71—At Wellhayne, Mr. W. Spiller—At Exeter, Mr. J. Norrish—Mr. W. Walton—Mr. E. Hitchcock—Mr. R. Jordan—At Dawlish, Miss S. Prothero—At Tiverton, Mr. W. Dunsford, 79—At Ilfracombe, Mr. S. May.

## DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Yeovill, Mr. G. Duffett, to Miss E. Collins—At Bradpole, Mr. Joy, to Mrs. Jefford—At Bridport, J. Hodder, esq. to Miss A. Lewis.

*Died.*] At Sherborne, the Rev. C. Toogood, 76—At Corfe Castle, the Rev. J. Shackell—At Bridport, Mr. J. Loveridge—At Evercreech, Mrs. Coles—At Osborne, Mr. G. Moore—At Dorchester, Miss M. Henning—At Shaftesbury, Mrs. Shipley.

## DURHAM.

The elegant painted window recently put up at Brancepeth Castle, containing Mr. Stothard's design of the battle of Neville's Cross, executed by Mr. Muss, received some damage, we are sorry to say, from the high wind last month.

*Married.*] At Barnard Castle, Mr. J. Myers, to Miss M. Milner—Mr. J. Hodgson, to Miss H. Ewbank—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. J. White, to Miss F. Robinson—Mr. W. Knight, to Miss M. A. Weatherburne—At Redmarshall, Mr. R. Smart, to Miss Stevens—At Darlington,

Mr. W. Rawlin, to Miss Adams—At Northallerton, Mr. C. Jeffries, to Miss Dobson.

*Died.*] At Gateshead, Mr. T. Melville—Mrs. Bell—Mr. L. Robson, 76—Mr. W. Steel, 91—Mr. T. Easton, 72—At Thornhill Cottage, near Sunderland, Mr. J. Telfor—At Haydon Bridge, Mr. T. Stokoe—At Durham, Mrs. Chipchase—Mrs. Spearman, 96—The Rev. D. Hazlewood—At Sunderland, Mr. G. Palmer—Mrs. Morday, 80—At South Shields, Mr. J. Bell—Mrs. Lone—C. Shotton, 97—At Thimbleby, Mr. J. Bradley, 81—At Barnard Castle, Mrs. M. Stewart, 85—Mrs. J. Stephenson, 84—At Hett, Mr. R. Elliot, 88—At Eggleston, Mr. C. Harrison, 100—At Chester-le-street, Mrs. Pollock—At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. M. Graham—Mr. W. Bell.

## ESSEX.

*Birth.*] At Dedham Vicarage, Mrs. Miller, of a son.

*Married.*] At Chelmsford, Mr. T. Smith, to Miss P. Marriage—At Dovercourt, Captain W. Knocker, to Miss A. A. Bridge.

*Died.*] At Thorpe-le-Soken, Mrs. Hewett—At Chelmsford, Lady C. Tankerville, 78—At Saffron Walden, Mr. J. Parke, 79—At New Sarnford, the Rev. Dr. Lee—At Walthamstow, Mrs. Bredell—At Thaxted, Mr. J. Brand—At Harwich, Mrs. Gray.

## GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A number of gentlemen, landholders, and others, are now endeavouring to form an Agricultural Society, in order to unite the district of the Forest of Dean with that of Chepstow; having for its object the combination of the science with the practice of agriculture; and also to promote industry and morality amongst the labouring classes of husbandry, by a due distribution of rewards and premiums.

*Births.*] At Clifton, Mrs. H. Castle, of a daughter—At Tockington, Mrs. Aynsley, of a son.

*Married.*] At Clifton, J. Middleton, esq. to Miss H. J. Venour—R. Salmon, esq. to Miss C. Ormerod—At Cheltenham, E. Laying, esq. to Miss J. McLeod—Mr. J. Andrews, to Miss Clark—Mr. G. A. Williams, to Miss Fowler—Mr. G. L. Whatley, to Miss C. Brazel—Mr. A. Eves, to Miss Bird—At Gloucester, Mr. Brown, to Miss E. Villiers—Mr. W. Evans, to Miss M. Wood—At Westbury on Severn, Mr. Jackson, to Miss P. Binning—At Tewkesbury, Mr. Pearce, to Miss Causon—At Bristol, Mr. W. Laurence, to Miss H. Mullens—At Ripple, Mrs. Field, to Mr. P. Martin—At Cirencester, Mr. J. Hayward, to Miss S. Scott.

*Died.*] At the Hotwells, Mrs. E. Reed—Mrs. A. J. Clarke—At Minchinhampton, Mrs. Cosbourn—The Rev. M. Deere—At Gloucester, Miss North—Mr. T. Martin—Mrs. Millard—At Cheltenham, Mr. W. Townsend—Captain H. Rochfort—Mr. V. Hendy—Mr. Moseley—Mrs. Whately—At Bristol, Miss Green—Mrs. C. Ball—At Brookthorp, Mrs. H. Niblett, 86—At Hillsley, Mr. E. Hill—At Woodside, Miss D. Fowler—At Tewkesbury, Miss K. Andrews.

## HAMPSHIRE.

A few days since a public meeting of the inhabitants of Jersey was held for the purpose of

considering the advantages to be derived from the establishment of a steam-boat to ply between that island and the mother-country, when resolutions were passed for carrying it into effect by means of 10*l.* shares. In case of the co-operation of Guernsey, it was proposed to have two boats, to go alternately to Southampton and Portsmouth; so that the island might have a daily arrival of the mail.

*Births.*] At Millbrook, near Southampton, Mrs. Jellico, of a daughter—At Winchester, Mrs. Wardle, of a daughter—At Newport, I. W. Mrs. Pearce, of twins—At Southampton, Mrs. Evatt, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Romsey, Lieut. Fymore, R.M. to Miss Bradby—At Winchester, Mr. J. Dawson, to Miss A. Feivouz—At Heasley, Mr. B. Hearne, to Miss Roach—At Chippingham, I. W. Lieut.-col. Hall, to Miss S. M. Lambert—At Alton, Mr. H. Trew, to Miss E. Thomas.

*Died.*] At Romsey, Mrs. Kemp—At Millbrook, Mr. Tickell—At Southwick Park, Mrs. Thistlewayte—At Winchester, Mrs. Wheble—At Southampton, Mr. J. Sweetingham—At Portsmouth, Lieut. J. Jenkins, R.N.—At St. Austin's, C. Mawhood, esq.—At Winnell, Mrs. Maugin.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Ledbury, the Rev. G. Cope, D.D. canon residentiary of Hereford cathedral—At Aston Ingham, Mr. T. Perkins—At Hereford, Mr. J. Griffiths—Miss A. Pipe, 72.

#### HERTFORDSHIRE.

Several powerful chalybeate springs have been discovered at Hemel Hempstead. The iron appears to be suspended in a mineral acid; it is therefore more valuable, as it can be removed without losing its virtue.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Gilbertson, of Hertford, to Miss A. Stacy—At Bengoe, Mr. C. M. Wilson, to Miss F. M. Elliston.

*Died.*] At White House Farm, Mr. D. Smith—At Royston, Mrs. Stallybrass—At Albury Parsonage, Mr. W. Rust, 74—Mrs. L. Giblin, of Hemsted.

#### HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. L. J. Ranby, to Miss A. Sutton, of Stanground—At Huntingdon, Mr. C. Green, to Miss Ashwin—Mr. Hyland, to Miss Gimber.

*Died.*] At Baldock, Mrs. A. Cotton—Mrs. Selby—Near Huntingdon, Captain St. Aubin, in consequence of swallowing sugar of lead instead of salts.

#### KENT.

Chalybeate springs have been lately discovered at Sandgate, which are found to possess properties similar to those at Tonbridge Wells.

*Births.*] At Canterbury, Mrs. Hodges, of a daughter—Mrs. M'Andrew, of a son.

*Married.*] At Reculver, Mr. J. Collard, to Miss S. Sayer—At New Romney, Mr. J. Gibbs, to Miss M. Coleman—At Tenterden, Mr. J. Jell, to Miss J. Burton—At Queenborough, Mr. T. Kent, to Miss Green—At Canterbury, Mr. J. Clay, to Miss E. Baker—Mr. G. Heard, to Miss O. Horton—Mr. H. Davison, to Miss S. Crowter—Mr. W. Cock, to Miss A. Guildford.

*Died.*] At Deal, Mrs. Vile—Mr. G. Fearn—Mr. G. Lee—At Gad's Hill, P. Boghurst, esq.—At Canterbury, Mrs. E. Clarke—Mr. G. D. Tritton—Mr. T. Hart—Mrs. Forbes, of Hartlip—At Boxley House, the Hon. Mrs. F. Marsham—At Rochester, Mrs. M. Bartram, 81—At Shottenden, Mrs. Read—At Maidstone, Mrs. Holmes, 88.

#### LANCASHIRE.

A summary has been published of the population of the whole county, from which it appears, that the aggregate amount of its inhabitants is 1,065,193; and that the increase, since the returns made in 1811, exceeds 200,000 persons! From an official account of the population, published by order of the House of Commons, the total number of persons in the county of Lancaster in 1700, was estimated at 166,200; in 1750, 297,400; and in 1801, when the first actual enumeration was made, under the authority of Parliament, it was 695,100.

*Married.*] At Liverpool, Mr. T. Mawdsley, to Miss C. Clements—Mr. J. Green, to Miss J. Oates—Mr. J. Wood, of Manchester, to Miss J. Lloyd—At Lancaster, J. Connell, esq. to Miss A. Sherson—At Manchester, Mr. J. C. Williams, to Miss E. Birch—R. Formby, M.D. of Liverpool, to Miss C. G. Peel—Mr. W. H. Fishwick, to Miss M. Jephson—J. F. Butter, esq. to Miss J. Rush—Mr. J. Pigot, to Miss E. Bumford—Mr. T. Curtis, to Miss M. L. Markland.

*Died.*] At Liverpool, Mr. E. Davies—Mr. Martindale—At Green Mount, near Manchester, Mrs. Andrew—Mr. T. Hulme, of Messrs. Otho, Hulme, and Co.'s house, Manchester—At Kirkham, Mr. Miligan—At Wigan, R. Bolton, esq.—At Harwood Lee, Mr. P. Crook, 79—Mr. J. Johnson, of Manchester.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Hawley, of Melton Mowbray, to Miss M. Streeton.

*Died.*] At Melton Mowbray, Miss Johnson.

#### LINCOLNSHIRE.

The navigation between Yaxley and Peterborough is at length about to be restored: an act of parliament was passed for that purpose many years ago, but has to the present moment been suffered to remain a dead letter.

*Births.*] At Kenwick House, Mrs. Allenby, of a son—At Bulwick Rectory, Mrs. Tryon, of a son—At Barkby Hall, Mrs. Pochin, of a son.

*Married.*] At Lincoln, Mr. Davison, to Miss Jackson—Mr. Mumby, to Miss Tindall—Mr. J. Akrl, to Miss M. Haigh—At Ollerton, Mr. T. Brownlow, to Mrs. Flower—At Stamford, Mr. G. Franklin, to Miss Linney.

*Died.*] At Skillington, Mrs. Christian—At Grantham, Mr. J. Armes, 83—Mrs. A. Elston, 89—At Long Sutton, Mrs. Bedford—At Boston, Mrs. Mountain—At Hackthorn, J. Cracroft, esq. 73; on the preceding Saturday, his lady, 58.

#### MONMOUTHSHIRE.

*Birth.*] At St. Arvana, Mrs. Gabb, of a son.

*Married.*] At Ross, Mr. T. Rudge, to Miss L. Ricketts.

*Died.*] At Monmouth, Mrs. Webb.

## NORFOLK.

An experiment for saving lives from shipwreck, on Mr. Tregrouse's principle, which promises to be of great utility, was tried last month with success, in Yarmouth Roads, by Rear-admiral Spranger. It consisted in flinging, by a rocket, a line from a ship to the shore, and when the communication is once established, binding to that a deep-sea line, or any of the running rigging, and when these reach the shore, a larger rope sufficiently strong to bear four men in a chair, which is pulled on shore by means of the small rope, and returned empty to the ship for a fresh cargo. The chair was on shore in five minutes after firing the rocket.

*Births.*] At Stratton Strawless, Mrs. Marsham, of a son—At Hobland Hall, Mrs. Penrice, of a daughter—At Beeston next Mitcham, Mrs. Nelson, of a son.

*Married.*] At Norwich, Mr. W. Hughan to Miss H. Barnes—Mr. W. Hansell to Miss M. A. Wright—Mr. W. Hindsby to Miss S. Thwaites—Mr. J. Gilby to Miss Oylett—Mr. J. Delahay to Mrs. A. Davis—Mr. Parkinson to Miss C. Watson—At Yarmouth, Mr. J. Sothern to Miss S. Seddon—At Swaffham, William Davison, esq. to Miss S. Waring—At Aylsham, Mr. Elden to Miss Foxhall.

*Died.*] At Lynn, Mr. Rose—At Norwich, Mr. J. B. Beever—Mr. J. Culley, 84—Mr. J. Bullen—Mrs. A. Roberts, 77—At Weasenham, Mr. T. Dewing—At Yarmouth, Mr. J. Parsons, 85—Mrs. M. Jenkinson, 76—Mrs. M. Wright, 79—Mrs. J. Shreene, 74—Mrs. Luiham, 72—Mrs. Barret, 72—Mr. G. Oates, 84—Mrs. M. Chapmen—At Ormesby, Mrs. Norton, 80—At Yelverton, Mr. J. Elmer—At Beccles, Mr. J. Aldred, 108—At Cromer, C. H. Lloyd, esq.—At Lowestoft, Mrs. Norman.

## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Birth.*] At Harpole, the Hon. Mrs. Dundas, of a son.

*Married.*] At Creaton, Mr. R. Tarry to Miss A. Bailey—G. F. Wills, esq. of Upper Boddington, to Miss Christian—At Weedon, Mr. T. Warr to Miss Butlin—At Northampton, Mr. T. Campion to Miss J. Lenton.

*Died.*] At Wellingborough, Miss J. M. Hawkins—At Northampton, Mr. T. Merry, 65—At Draughton, Mrs. M. Balsam, 77—At Oundle, Mr. S. Anthony, 81—At Walgrave, Mr. J. Woolston—At Yardly Gobion, Mr. J. Gibbs, 64.

## NORTHUMBERLAND.

J. Coates, esq. (a native of Newcastle) has presented the Literary and Philosophical Society there, with an Egyptian mummy, in the very highest state of preservation. Mr. C. procured the rarity as he returned through Egypt recently, on his way to England from India.

*Birth.*] At Tynemouth, Mrs. Haggerston, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Hexham, Mr. G. Maddison to Mrs. E. Armstrong—Mr. J. Fairlamb to Miss Pigg—At North Shields, Mr. G. Arkless to Miss J. Watson—At Newcastle, R. Brewster, esq. of Whitby, to Miss Dale—Mr. R. Grainger to Miss Arundale.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, Mr. J. Moreland—Mr. J. Simpson, 86—Mrs. Mather, 73—Mrs. A. Routledge, 78—Barbara Humble, 100 and 8 months—At Hexham, Mrs. Parker—Mr. J. Teasdale, 90—Mrs. E. Dawson, 80—At North Shields, Mrs. Charlton—Mr. W. Harle—Mrs. A. Thompson, 74—Mr. J. Butter, 75—At Berwick, Miss J. Wishart—Mrs. Porteus—Mr. R. Dixon, 77—At Alnwick, Mr. A. Abercromby, 99.

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The late Rev. Francis Gisborne, who has bequeathed the residue of his property, after paying some legacies, to the public hospitals of Sheffield, Derby, and Nottingham, which are estimated at 5000*l.* each, it is now discovered, was the anonymous donor of three sums of 10,000*l.* 8 per cent. Consols, to each of the above institutions, about 15 years ago.

*Married.*] At Nottingham, Mr. C. Dexter to Miss A. Dutton—Mr. J. Wright to Miss S. Booker—Mr. J. White to Miss M. A. Illingworth—At Newark, Mr. Boler to Miss E. Cawkwell—Mr. W. Lansdale to Miss S. Clarke—At Long Benington, Mr. W. Wilson to Miss E. Campaon—At Flintham, Mr. Langstaff to Mrs. Robinson—At Stapleford, Mr. G. Attenborrow to Miss A. Tomlinson.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, Mr. J. Young—Mr. C. Thompson, 84—Miss E. Roberts—Mr. Rogers—Mr. J. Cooke—Mr. J. Ashling—Mrs. Berry—Mr. J. Dance—Mrs. B. Bates, 70—Mrs. Whitehead—Mrs. Flewitt—Mrs. Christian—At Arnold, Mrs. A. Dennison, 82—At Gonalston, Mrs. Oldacre—At Farndon, near Newark, Mr. T. Hind—At Basford, J. Sanders, esq. 77—At Newark, Mr. R. Prew—Mr. J. Barnsdale—Rev. J. Brownell—At Cropwell Butler, Mr. W. Flower, 88—At Mansfield, Miss Birch—At East Retford, D. Frith, esq. 78—Mr. Bullivant—At Basingham, Mr. J. Pacey.

## OXFORDSHIRE.

*Births.*] At Oxford, Mrs. Ogle, of twin daughters.

*Married.*] At Banbury, Mr. J. Gulliver to Miss Chirm—At Oxford, Mr. R. Preston to Miss E. Smith—At Swadcliffe, Mr. J. Legg to Miss S. Grimmet—At Halton, H. W. Sober, esq. to Miss E. King.

*Died.*] At Oxford, Mr. T. Couldry, 76—Mrs. Lyne—Mr. J. Boswell—Mrs. E. Steel—J. Harpur, esq. D. C. L.—At Baldon, Mr. R. Low, 72—At Stanton Harcourt, Mr. E. Howse—At Woodstock, Mr. J. Bellenger—Mr. D. W. Norris—At Banbury, Mrs. Arne.

## RUTLANDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Oakham, Mr. Peak to Miss M. Adcock.

*Died.*] At Oakham, Mr. J. Almond, 73—Mr. A. Hillam—At Wing, Mr. J. Grammar—At Ketton, Mrs. E. Turner.

## SHROPSHIRE.

*Birth.*] At Bitterley, Mrs. Price, of a son.

*Married.*] At Ludlow, H. Smyth, esq. to Miss A. Wellings—At Wellington, Rev. B. Luckcock to Miss Boxall—At Bridgnorth, Mr. F. Downes to Miss M. Bagley—At Ludlow, Mr. G. Hodges to Miss M. Humphias.

*Died.]* At Kuckin, Rev. G. Hancox — At Nun Savage, T. Hill, esq., 77—At Snailbeach, E. Philpot, 102—At Wheathill, Mr. J. Ditcher — At the Grove, near Pulverbatch, Mr. J. Tandler, 78—At Clee Downton, Mrs. Wall—At Oswestry, Mrs. Martin—At Newport, Mr. Fielding—At Foxhall, near Oswestry, Mr. J. Daniley, 88—At Astbury, Mrs. Stringer—At Norton, Mr. R. Pearce—At Earl's Hill, Mrs. Mitton—At Shrewsbury, C. Wollaston, esq. 70.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

*Births.]* At Bath, Mrs. Goddard, of a son—At Chaple Cleave, Mrs. Haliday, of a son—Mrs. Lysart, of a daughter.

*Married.]* At Frome, Mr. D. Rawlins to Miss F. Dudden—At Taunton, Mr. J. B. Cox to Miss H. Newbury—At Keynsham, J. Drewe, esq. to Miss S. Swinburne—At Chewstoke, W. Griffen, esq. to Miss Ford—At Bath, Mr. W. Griffith to Miss E. Bailey—W. F. Tayler, esq. R. M. to Miss M. A. Ryves — A. Male, esq. to Miss C. More—Mr. R. Loosemore to Miss Rendell—Mr. H. Hayman to Miss S. Stocker—At Wincanton, J. Brown, esq. to Miss Baker—At Langport, Mr. Broadmead to Miss Hutchings—At Dunster, Mr. O. Thrush to Miss N. Waters.

*Died.]* At Bath, Sig. Cherubini, 71 — Mr. W. R. Gould—Mr. H. Milsom—Mrs. Bush—Mrs. Scrace—Miss L. C. Jones—At West Camel, W. C. Palmer, esq.—At Bridgwater, Miss S. Mines — At Crewkerne, A. Proctor, M. D.—At Foscote, Mrs. Day—At Dulcote, J. Teek, esq.—At Taunton, Mr. J. Perratt, 71—At Wiveliscombe, Miss P. B. Jenkins — At Swall Farm, Langport, Miss E. Bown—At Wells, Mr. C. Brake—At Temple Combe, Mrs. Jones.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Birth.]* At Lichfield, Lady C. Seymour, of a son and heir.

*Married.]* Mr. E. Bingham, of Leek, to Miss Staniland — At Mayfield, R. V. W. Williams, esq. to Miss M. Aked.

*Died.]* At Stafford, Mrs. Lea, 76.

#### SUFFOLK.

*Births.]* At Woodbridge, Mrs. Freeman, of a son—At Stutton Parsonage, Mrs. Mills, of a son—At Bury, Mrs. Oakes, of a son.

*Married.]* At Barton Mills, G. Hall, esq. to Miss H. Archer—At Barham, Mr. R. Stanes to Miss J. A. Keymer—At Sudbury, Mr. R. Blandon to Miss M. A. Callum—At Ipswich, F. F. Seecamp, esq. to Miss Flowerdew.

*Died.]* At Hadleigh, Mrs. S. Dunningham, 82—At Bury, Mr. Cross, 88—Mr. T. Kichener, 81—At Ipswich, Mr. G. Hall—Mr. Goodchild—Mrs. Dobson—At Kennett, Mrs. Godfrey.

#### SUSSEX.

By a statement from the Board of Excise, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed in May last, it appears that the increase of hop plantations, in the several parishes or districts of Sussex, for the last fourteen years, has been from about 5400 to 9600 acres.

*Married.]* A. Roberts, esq. of Lewes, to Mrs. Woolley—At Broadwater, Sir T. Hesketh, bart. to Miss L. Allemand—Thomas Sanctuary, esq. of the Nunnery, to Miss E. Bowker.

*Died.]* At Lewes, Lieut. Commissary John Dicker, R. A.—Mr. J. M. Baxter—At Stovington, Colonel H. Bishopp, 76.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

A number of individuals of Birmingham, Shrewsbury, &c. are about to engage in an undertaking, to be called *The Thames and Severn Steam-boat Company*, for the purpose of facilitating the conveyance of goods by water-carriage from London to Shrewsbury, and all the intermediate places on or near the line of the Thames and Severn Canal, and the latter river from hence upwards. It is proposed to effect this object by barges peculiarly constructed, to be towed by steam boats, both on the canal and two rivers; and thus it is expected, that goods from London may be delivered at Cirencester and Stroud on the second day, at Gloucester and Worcester on the third day, at Stourport on the fourth, and at Shrewsbury on the fifth, at a reduced price per cwt.

*Married.]* At Handsworth, Mr. Basbrook to Mrs. Wood—At Newbold Pacey, Mr. Barnacle to Miss S. Hambidge.

*Died.]* At Rugby, T. Benn, esq.

#### WESTMORELAND.

*Married.]* At Appleby, Mr. J. Taylor to Miss C. Carruthers—At Kendal, Mr. R. Read to Miss M. Smithson,

*Died.]* At Kendal, Mr. J. Atkinson—At Dufton, near Appleby, Mr. Graham.

#### WILTSHIRE.

*Married.]* At Trowbridge, Mr. J. Harding to Miss Bodman — W. Strange, esq. to Miss A. Stevenson—Mr. J. Long to Miss Lawson—At Mere, Mr. Toogood to Miss Long — At Donhead St. Mary, Rev. T. Walsh to Miss A. Jackson—At Fordington, Mr. C. Galpin to Miss Legg—At Wilton, Mr. Musselwhite to Mrs. Jukes.

*Died.]* At Downton, Miss S. Whitmarsh—Near Salisbury, Miss F. Kendall—Mrs. Rowden—At Maddington, Mrs. S. Trusler—At Trowbridge, Mr. R. Heritage—Mr. P. Anstie—At Market Lavington, Mrs. Guy—At Honington, Mr. J. Harwood — At Mere, Mr. J. Jukes—At Salisbury, Mrs. Green—Mr. J. Davis—At Beckington, Mr. P. Cuzner, 67—At Charlton, Mrs. N. Lewis.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

The handsome new tower of St. Helen's church, Worcester, is now finally completed; and the musical peal of eight bells belonging to that venerable structure, which have been for so many years mute on account of the dilapidated state of the tower, have been re-hung.

*Married.]* At Kidderminster, C. M. Adams, esq. to Miss C. M. Turner.

*Died.]* At great Malvern, Capt. S. Mansfield—At Abberley Lodge, Mrs. Bromley—At Worcester, Mr. Oldbadeston—Mr. W. Maule, 84—Mrs. Walker—At Hampton, Mrs. Izod, 76.

#### YORKSHIRE.

The newly opened road between Sheffield and Glossop, forms a level of 28 miles in length, cut through the rocks and hills, and ravines filled up, which before intersected this Alpine part of England.

*Births.]* At Walton, Mrs. Leatham, of a daughter—At Bedale, Lady Beresford, of a son—At Leeds, Mrs. Blayds, of a son.

*Married.]* At Halifax, Mr. R. Walsh to Mrs. Scolefield — Mr. Muggison to Miss F.

Wright—At Knaresborough, Lieut.-col. Dawkins to Miss E. Duncombe—At Leeds, Mr. R. Wright to Miss A. Emsley—Mr. F. Smith to Miss Croft—Mr. J. Nelson to Miss M. Noble—Lieut. H. Walker to Miss M. A. Hirst—Mr. J. Jackson to Miss E. Hawkins—At Hull, Mr. Northen to Miss Gibson—Mr. S. Johnson to Miss H. Gardam—At Barnsley, Mr. R. Raywood to Miss Lyndley—At Almondbury, Mr. C. Brook to Miss A. Brook—At Rothwell, Mr. Smith to Miss S. Morrit—At Sheffield, Mr. W. Stacey to Miss E. Flower—At Hornsea, Mr. J. Gilliam to Miss M. Wells—At Wakefield, Mr. W. Land to Miss E. Parker—At Rochdale, Mr. J. Clegg to Miss M. Wrigley—Mr. W. Cockcroft to Miss M. Parkinson—At Doncaster, Mr. J. Barton to Miss Atkin—At York, Mr. A. Collier to Miss B. Graham—R. Menzies, esq. of Harewood, to Miss H. Champney—At Welton, W. A. Urquhart, esq. to Mrs. Ravenscroft.

*Died.*—At Leeds, Mr. R. Smallpage, 72—Mr. R. Holmes—Mrs. Greenwood—Mr. J. Smith—At Ripon, Mr. T. Land—At Halifax, Mrs. Lister, 70—Miss M. Brown—At Bradford, Mr. J. Thackeray—At Doncaster, H. Heaton, esq. 87—At Farsley, near Bradford, Rev. J. Sharp—At Huddersfield, Miss G. Swain—At Armsley, Miss E. Akeroyd—At Heckmondwike, Mr. T. Keighley—At Knottingley, J. J. Swabey, esq.—At Thorpe Arch, Mr. S. Taite—At Southcotes, near Hull, Mr. A. Taylor—At Haworth, Mrs. Broute—At Hatfield, J. Atkinson, esq.—At York, Mrs. Hutchinson, 77—J. P. Towlson, esq.—Mrs. Hollam—At Great Driffield, Mr. T. Hodgson.

#### WALES.

Holywell and its neighbourhood was lately visited by one of the heaviest falls of rain ever remembered, accompanied with thunder and lightning. About one o'clock the villagers in the low lands became greatly alarmed by the torrents which descended in all directions from the mountains. The cotton-works in Holywell sustained much damage from the overwhelming torrent forcing its way through the lower stories. Greenfield appeared most awful, the inhabitants of which were crying in all directions for help, and flying for security to the sides of the hills. The copper-works were also speedily filled with the flood. On the waters reaching the heated steam-furnaces, the latter burst, with an explosion resembling a heavy clap of thunder; some part of the works took fire. The marsh below Holywell presented a scene of desolation, in which were discoverable the wrecks of the valuable property which had been swept away. Coal, copper, and lead ore, cotton in packs, broken machinery, dead cattle, household furniture, stacks of hay, sheaves of corn, and in fact, all kinds of materials which lay in the progress of the waters, were forced before the storm. It is said, that the loss sustained by the cotton and copper works is estimated at several thousand pounds.

*Births.* Mrs. Thelwall, of Efenechfyd, Denbigh, of a son—At Llanfechan, Montgomery, Mrs. Edwards, of a son.

*Married.* At Llaneril, Mr. O. Roberts to Miss A. Jones—At Bangor, J. Wyatt, esq. to Miss A. J. Ainsworth.

*Died.* At Upper Soughton, Flint, J. Johnson, esq.—At Chester, Mr. J. Jones—At Haverfordwest, Mr. R. Rees, 92—At Wrexham, Mrs. Jones—At Machynlleth, Mrs. J. Evans, 76—Mrs. Jones of Handbridge—At Crewe Hill, T. Broadhurst, esq.—At Aberystwith, Miss S. Webb—Mr. W. Davies—P. Lewis, esq.—At Glydin Cottage, near Neath, P. Price, esq.

#### SCOTLAND.

*Births.* At Edinburgh, Mrs. Edes, of a son—Mrs. G. Robinson, of a daughter—Mrs. Burnett, of twin daughters—Mrs. Grey, of Eccles, of a daughter.

*Married.* At Edinburgh, Colin Campbell, esq. to Miss M. Rose—At Vogrie, J. Cockburn, esq. to Miss E. Dewar—At Aberdeen, William Knight, LL. D. Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Belfast, to Miss J. Glennie—At Kilmarnock, J. Finnie, esq. to Miss M. A. Brown.

*Died.* At Whitevale, Miss N. M'Lean—At Edinburgh, J. Hercy, esq.—At Kirkcaldy, Mrs. Tosh—At Elgin, Mr. J. M'Donnell—At the Manse of Ratho, Mrs. Duncan—At Fochabers, Mrs. M. Kenzie—At Kinchurdy, Mrs. Grant—At Glasgow, Capt. A. Fraser—At Cromarty, Mrs. H. Tulloch, 88.

#### IRELAND.

*Births.* At Dublin, Mrs. Eccles, of a daughter—the Countess of Longford, of a son—Mrs. Maunsell, of a daughter—At Wexford, Mrs. Duffield, of a daughter—At Cork, Mrs. Davy, of a daughter—Mrs. Bond, of a son.

*Married.* At Dublin, T. Kelly, esq. to Miss J. Farrell—R. Maunsell, esq. to Miss A. Lloyd—Rev. A. Hurst to Miss A. Gibbon—At Longford, Capt. Hore, R. N. to Miss J. C. Jolly—At Ranelagh, co. Dublin, J. Tyrrell, esq. to Miss Halpin.

*Died.* At Dublin, Miss J. Browning—Rev. J. Waters—R. Usher, esq.—Miss M. W. Reilly—Mrs. C. Reilly—At Cork, G. L. Maziere, esq.—At Malone, W. Legg, esq. 73—At Drum, co. Tyrone, A. Stuart, esq.

#### ABROAD.

*Died.* At Kattywar, in the East Indies, on the 9th of February last, Thomas Wilkinson, of the 2d Bombay Native Cavalry, assistant-adjutant-general to the field force under the command of the Hon. Col. Stanhope, and eldest son of Anthony Wilkinson, esq. of Hall. This highly promising officer, thus early cut off, had been on active service during nearly ten years, in which time he had frequently distinguished himself; but at the late memorable siege of Dwarka, on the 26th of November last, his services called forth the admiration of his commanding officer, and were publicly acknowledged in the official dispatches. The sweetness of his disposition, and his general inclination to render the duty of his profession pleasant to all around him, had long endeared him to his brother officers; and by his commanding officer, Col. Stanhope, in particular, he was highly valued and esteemed. As a last testimony of respect to his memory as a soldier, and as a man, his brother officers have caused a monument to be erected over his remains, at the village of Juna, in Kattywar.



## POLITICAL EVENTS.

DECEMBER 1, 1821.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Gazette of the 17th ult. announced the farther prorogation of Parliament from the 29th of November to the 3d of January approaching.

A Royal Proclamation was also issued in the same Gazette, relative to a new coinage of farthings.

The King embarked at Calais for England, on his return from Hanover, on the 7th ult. His Majesty entered the yacht about ten o'clock in the evening, and immediately setting sail, reached Ramsgate at half-past nine the following morning. From that town the King set out immediately for Canterbury on his route to London, where he arrived at five o'clock in the afternoon, escorted by a party of military. The Park guns fired a double salute on his arrival. His Majesty looked remarkably well, and did not appear to be so much fatigued as the celerity of his journey gave reason to expect.

A Court of Aldermen of London was held on the 13th at Guildhall, to consider of an Address of Congratulation to his Majesty on his arrival, at which the Lord Mayor, 13 Aldermen, Sheriffs, and City Officers, were present, when an address was unanimously agreed to; which was presented on the 16th. It was as follows:—

“ Most Gracious Sovereign,

“ We your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the city of London, are anxious at the earliest possible opportunity to approach the throne, and offer our most sincere and cordial congratulations on your Majesty's safe and happy arrival in your British dominions. Desirous of evincing the deep interest we take in every circumstance which can tend to confirm attachment to your Majesty's sacred person, as well as veneration for the honour and dignity of your Crown, we can assure you, Sire, that yielding to none in willing and steady allegiance to our King, and in

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affectionate devotion to your royal house, we feel, in grateful sympathy with every honest heart, the fervent effusions of loyalty which your royal presence has excited in every class of your Majesty's subjects during your progress. We are fully sensible of the many, and great blessings which under Divine Providence are secured to us by your Majesty's paternal care; and as we could not but experience considerable solicitude for the arrival of the hour which would bring back to us our beloved Sovereign in health and safety, so we most ardently join in the general joy at your return. The shield of Providence has been over you. Long may your Majesty wield the imperial sceptre of these realms, under the Divine protection; long may you preserve the glory and prosperity of the country, and enjoy the consolation of ruling over a free, loyal, and happy people!”

To which the King replied:—

“ It is with the greatest satisfaction that I receive your congratulations upon my safe return to my British dominions. The sentiments of loyalty and affection with which I have been greeted during my absence from this part of my kingdom, were similar to your own, and to those which I am fully persuaded are entertained by all ranks and descriptions of my faithful subjects throughout the empire. The City of London may confidently rely upon my constant favour and protection; and I humbly trust that a gracious Providence will assist and prosper my earnest endeavours to promote the true interests and happiness of my people.”

The Common Council also met on the 16th ult. and agreed upon an Address of a similar nature, which was presented on the same day as the foregoing. The following is a copy:

“ Most Gracious Sovereign,

“ We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the city of London, in common council assembled, approach the throne with all those sentiments of veneration and respect which are implanted in the minds of a faithful

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and free people by the blessings which they enjoy under an invaluable constitution, and by the paternal regard of a revered and illustrious monarch. We present ourselves before your Majesty on this occasion to offer our sincere and hearty congratulations on your Majesty's return to your native country in perfect health and safety. And while we felicitate your Majesty on that spirit of loyalty and affection which has manifested itself in those parts of your Majesty's dominions which you have for the first time recently visited, we feel confident that your Majesty is perfectly assured, that the citizens of London, in common with the people of Great Britain, will yield to none of your Majesty's subjects in zeal for your service, in attachment to your sacred person, and in a determination to uphold the honour and dignity of your Majesty's crown. That the same gracious Providence which has protected your Majesty throughout your arduous journeys may still preserve you long to reign in the hearts of your loyal and affectionate people, is the fervent prayer of your Majesty's faithful citizens of London."

To this Address his Majesty answered:

"I receive with the utmost satisfaction this testimony of your feelings upon my safe return to my native country. Highly gratified as I am by the sentiments of loyalty and affection which have been manifested in those parts of my dominions which I have recently visited, I am perfectly convinced that the same spirit animates the citizens of London, and all classes of my faithful people throughout the British dominions. You may be fully assured of my determination to maintain inviolate all your rights and privileges, and of the ardent solicitude which I shall ever feel for your welfare and prosperity."

The establishment at St. Helena is broken up, and that island placed again under the controul of the East India Company. This event has been made known to Foreign Nations by a note from the Secretary of State for the Foreign Department to the respective ministers.

The disturbances which continue in Ireland present a melancholy picture of the district which is the seat of disorder. Energetic measures have been adopted to put an end to them: a large military force has been marched

westward, and troops have been embarked from this country. Sir D. Baird, the commander-in-chief in Ireland, has deemed it necessary to repair to that part of the country. The Governor-General has issued a proclamation, declaring the baronies of Duhallow, Orrery, and Kilmore, in a state of insurrection, and they are placed under the operation of the Act of the 54 George III. Skirmishes have taken place with the military: on one occasion, in the county of Kerry, a party of the 40th regiment came in contact with the rioters after they had attacked the house of a Mr. Hewson, near Listowel. On being challenged, they fired at the soldiers, who gave one volley in return, and then charged them with the bayonet, upon which they dispersed. Five were made prisoners, together with six horses and some arms. On the 17th ult. a meeting of the nobility, magistrates, and gentry, was held at Fermoy, to consider of the best means to restore order. The staffs of the North, South, and City of Cork regiments of militia are called out to act as an armed police. The demonstrations made on the part of the government have been most extensive in their nature. On the 17th a strong party of malcontents attacked the house of Mr. Furlong of Ballydaniel. The son of that gentleman was at home, and, together with two friends and a few soldiers, received the attack, repulsed the assailants, and wounded several of them. The attacks made on isolated houses have generally been in search of arms; and different farmers, accustomed to frequent the markets of Cork with butter, have been sworn to procure gunpowder, and threatened with vengeance in case of non-compliance. The castle of Lord Courtenay has been filled with a garrison of 200 men, and military have been distributed over all the disturbed districts. The different bodies who have attacked houses for arms generally come from a distance, to prevent detection by their persons being recognised, thus appearing to act on a regular system. Little or nothing, however, has transpired respecting the precise views of these wretched men,

if indeed they have any beyond the indulgence of a spirit of lawless violence. It has been observed that the most disturbed district is one near Newcastle, from which the late tenants were ejected for non-payment of rent, and the land had been let to a new tenant. In another case, in which a house was broken into, the object appears to have been the destruction of a tithe proctor's papers.

On the 19th ult. his Majesty held a Court, and afterwards a Council, to which the Recorder of London was admitted, and made his report of the criminals convicted at the October sessions. Audiences were also given to Lords Liverpool and Sidmouth, the Marquis of Londonderry, Earl Cathcart, Judge Best, and the Judge Advocate, who laid before the King the proceedings of different Courts-martial.

A Court of Common Council has been held at the Guildhall, at which Mr. Waithman, the late sheriff of London, presented two letters (besides those mentioned in page 491,) which had passed between himself and Lord Bathurst respecting the affair at Knightsbridge; and observed that it was for the city of London to determine whether it would or would not allow to pass unnoticed so manifest and so flagrant a degradation as had been attempted to be imposed upon one of its highest civil officers. The worthy alderman then put in the letters, together with a letter addressed to him by Mr. Mortimer, in the office of the under-sheriff, describing the transactions he witnessed at Knightsbridge; the whole of which were ordered to be referred to a committee, and entered on the journals.—Mr. Favell rose, pursuant to notice, and after describing the meritorious parliamentary services of Mr. Hume, moved, "That the thanks of this Court be given to Joseph Hume, Esq. for his assiduous attention to his duty in Parliament, and for his indefatigable exertions in promoting every object which may tend to economize the public expenditure, and especially for his motion in the House of Commons, on the 27th of June last, which recommended a vigilant superinten-

dance over the expenditure of the country," &c.—Mr. Dixon, Mr. Oldham, and Mr. T. N. Williams opposed the motion, on the principle that Mr. Hume's services, though praiseworthy, were not sufficiently important to entitle him to such thanks; but on a shew of hands it was carried by a great majority; as was also another proposition for presenting Mr. Hume with the freedom of the City in a gold box of 100gs value.

The agricultural distresses of the country have not experienced the least mitigation during the past month. A great number of landlords have reduced their rents, from their knowledge of the absolute impossibility of their being paid. The fall in the price of agricultural produce cannot yet be pronounced to have reached its minimum. Those who feel the pressure of suffering in consequence of these changes, cling fondly to the idea of a protecting duty, as the only cure for the evil, instead of looking to the most reasonable source of relief, the reduction of taxation, which can alone lighten the burden of the sufferers. This fall in the price of the necessaries of life ought, however, to occasion a corresponding fall in the poor-rates, and thus some relief must be afforded to the holders of the soil, though but limited in its extent.

A public meeting has been held at the City of London Tavern, "to take into consideration the conduct of Ministers towards Sir Robert Wilson, and the propriety of promoting a subscription, already opened to indemnify him, and to place that individual above the reach of ministerial malice;" J. G. Lambton, M.P. in the chair; after an opening speech from whom, Mr. Favell proposed five resolutions declaratory of the sentiments of the meeting, and vesting the money subscribed in five trustees, to be by them disposed of in the way most beneficial to Sir R. Wilson and his family. G. Bennett, M.P. seconded the resolutions, which, after several other speakers were heard, were carried, and the meeting broke up.

Mary Anne Carlisle, the sister of R. Carlisle at present in Dorchester gaol, has been sentenced to pay a fine

to the King of 500*l.* and to be imprisoned twelve months in Dorchester gaol, for selling a blasphemous libel. She was tried in July last before Mr. Justice Best, when the jury found a verdict of *guilty*.

Mr. D. Cheape, advocate, the editor of a paper called "The Beacon," in Edinburgh, and the printer also, have had actions commenced against them for private libel, by a Mr. Gibson, damages laid at 5000*l.* A second action has been instituted against Sir W. Rae, his Majesty's Advocate for Scotland; J. Wedderburn, Esq. his Majesty's Solicitor-general for Scot-

land; J. H. Forbes, Esq. Advocate; J. Hope, Esq. Advocate, and Deputy under the Lord Advocate; Sir Walter Scott, Baronet; Right Hon. W. Arbutnot, Lord Provost of the city of Edinburgh; H. H. Drummond, Esq. M.P. for the county of Stirling, Deputy under the Lord Advocate; and J. Wauchope, Esq. Writer to the Signet, and Keeper of the Register of Hornings and Inhibitions, "as combining, by contributions in money and otherwise, to support the said newspaper in its wicked and nefarious attacks upon the pursuer;" and concludes for 10,000*l.* damages.

#### COLONIAL.

In a Supplement to the London Gazette, published on the 7th ult. connected accounts are given of the operations in Arabia and the Persian Gulf—parts of which have been before given in pages 492, 493, 494, and 495. These are dated from the India Board, Nov. 6; the first is the Extract of a Dispatch from the Governor in Council of Bombay to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated the 10th of March, 1821.

The expedition under the command of Major-General Smith, C.B., arrived at Zoor, the port of debarkation, on the 28th, and the Imaum on the 30th of January, after putting his army in motion on three different routes to effect a junction. The troops immediately landed, and took up a position about two miles and a half in advance of Zoor. General Smith's advance into the interior was delayed by an unexpected deficiency in carriage, which the Imaum was to furnish. On the night of the 10th of last month, a party of the enemy, in number from four to five hundred of the most efficient of the tribe, and conducted by their two Shieks, Mahomed bin Ali and Cadem bin Ali, after having surprised the piquets in that direction, made a bold attack on the left of our camp, succeeded in penetrating into the rear of the lines of the Bombay European regiment, and committed very serious injury among the officers and men of that regiment while getting under arms. As soon, however, as the inlying piquet and portion of the regiment could form and pursue the enemy, they immediately withdrew; but this daring enterprise was attended with considerable loss; one offi-

cer, Captain Parr, and eleven privates, having been killed, and three and twenty privates wounded. The Arabs left Ban Ali on the afternoon of the 8th, traversed a country almost a desert, and with very little water, and by a circuitous and very difficult foot-path among the mountains, made a long march the last day, and, without halting, except to leave a few camels they had with them, reached a place called Masbach, within an hour's march of our camp. From Masbach they moved in two divisions. It was intended that one should proceed round to the rear, and then to the front of our camp, carry it, and then to attack and take the fort of Saone. The two divisions, however, met again accidentally in a date grove on our left; the original plan was changed, and both advanced and surprised the left of our camp.

Copy of a letter from Major-General Smith, C.B. to the Adjutant-General, dated Camp, near Zoor, 11th Feb. 1821.

SIR—I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that on the night of the 10th inst. a party of the enemy, after having driven in the piquets on the left of our camp, near the upper fort of Zoor, succeeded in penetrating into the rear of the lines of the Bombay regiment, and committed very serious injury among the officers and men of that regiment while getting under arms. As soon as the inlying piquet and a portion of the regiment could form and pursue the enemy, he immediately withdrew; but his enterprise, I am sorry to say, was attended with considerable loss; a list of which I have herewith the honour to enclose.—I have, &c. LIONEL SMITH, Major-General.

Bombay European Regiment—1 Captain, 1 serjeant, 9 privates killed; 1 Lieutenant-colonel, 2 Lieutenants, 3 corporals, 17 privates, wounded.

Detachment Batt.—1 havildar, 1 naiques, 4 privates, killed; 3 privates wounded.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

*Killed*—Captain Parr, Bombay European regiment.

*Wounded*—Lieutenant-colonel Cox, commanding left brigade, dangerously; Lieutenant Watkins, Bombay European regiment severely; Lieutenant Barnet, ditto, ditto.

E. I. STANNUS, Assistant-Adj.-Gen.

Copy of a Letter from Major-General Smith to the Adjutant-General, dated February 15, 1821.

SIR—With reference to my report of the 11th inst. (duplicate of which accompanies this dispatch), I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that by accounts received from Beni Bow Hassan, since the return of the enemy to Beni Bow Ally, it appears he made his attack on the night of the 10th inst. with about four hundred of his best troops; and that he sustained a loss of about twelve killed and twenty wounded, the Chief Shiek, Mahomed Bin Ali, being among the latter.

I am happy to say Lieutenant-col. Cox, and the other wounded officers, are pronounced to be doing well.

I have, &c.

LIONEL SMITH, Major-General.

Extract of a Dispatch from the Vice-President in Council of Bombay to the Court of Directors of the East India Company, dated 9th April, 1821.

We have the honour of forwarding to your Honourable Court Copies of Dispatches from Major-General Smith, C.B. announcing the complete success of his operations against the Beni Boo Ali Arabs. On the 24th of February the troops left Zoor; arrived on the 2d of the following month at Beni Boo Ali, after a difficult march, and on the same day carried the whole of the enemy's fortified position. The Hon. Company's cruiser Psyche, dispatched during these operations to cruise off Alash Karrah, succeeded in capturing three of the enemy's boats, and burnt a great part of the village. We anticipate the entire concurrence of your Honourable Court in the sentiments we entertain, and have expressed, of the manner in which this service has been executed by Major-

general Smith, C. B. and the officers and men under his command. We reported the grounds we had for complaint against the Government of Mocha. On the arrival of the Topaze off Mocha, on the 2d of December, Captain Lumley, on being informed of Captain Bruce's proceedings, immediately resolved on bombarding the place.—(The remainder of this Dispatch has been before printed in substance in pages 493 and 494.)

Extract of a Letter from Major-General Smith to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated Camp, at Beni Boo Ali, 3d March, 1821.

I have great pleasure in acquainting you, for the information of the Hon. the Governor in Council, that the division under my orders having left Zoor, on the 24th ult. arrived after a very difficult march at Beni Boo Ali, on the 2d instant, and succeeded in carrying the enemy's whole fortified position in the course of that evening. The principal action fell on Lieutenant-colonel Warren's brigade, the left of which was very vigorously attacked by the enemy, and sustained considerable loss. He was, however, very quickly repulsed by the destructive fire of the brigade, and left upwards of 200 men killed in the field. Taking advantage of his defeat, I pushed on to occupy his various defences as fast as possible; as we approached his citadel or principal fort, the enemy sent out a message to his Highness the Imaum asking for quarter. His Highness had gone back in the morning to Beni Boo Hassan, to hasten the junction of the principal body of his army, and to send forward two 18-pounders (which were left at that place), for the purpose of reducing the forts; the active character of the enemy requiring that my line in the first instance should be encumbered with as few heavy stores as possible. I sent an answer to inform the enemy of his Highness's absence, and offering to spare the lives of the garrison, if they immediately surrendered themselves prisoners of war and laid down their arms. It very shortly appeared they were only endeavouring to gain time; and finding that our 12-pounders very quickly opened the outer wall of the fort, and that the enemy was endeavouring to make his escape, I was on the point of ordering the assault, when the shrieks of the women and numerous families in the interior induced me, in order to save their lives, to offer quarter. All the men in the fort were immediately disarmed, and became pri-



soners of war. His Highness has requested me to blow up the fort and principal defences of the place, which I am preparing to execute accordingly. I have the honour to enclose a copy of my military report to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. (See page 492.)

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant-general Sir C. Colville, inclosing the dispatch alluded in of Major-gen. Smith, (before printed in page 492,) addressed to the Governor in Council of Bombay :

HONOURED SIR—I have the honour to transmit the accompanying copy of a letter from Major-general Smith, C. B. dated the 3d instant, and of its inclosures, conveying the gratifying intelligence of the complete overthrow of the tribe of Beni Boo Ali, in Arabia. The difficulties opposed to the progress of the troops by the peculiar nature of the country, and the spirited resistance of a very active enemy, have been surmounted by the Major-General and by the brave Officers and troops under his command, with the usual spirit and gallantry which the Bombay army has so long maintained the character of. Your Honourable Board will notice with peculiar pleasure the merits of Lieutenant-colonel Leighton, second in command, and the distinguished approbation of the important services of Lieutenant-colonel Warren, of his Majesty's 65th regiment, who commanded the right brigade, and received and resisted the

principal attack of the enemy. The services rendered by Major Jackson, of his Majesty's carabineers, my Aide-de-Camp, and Military Secretary to Gen. Smith, have been conspicuous. The gallantry of Capt. Stewart, commanding the 1st Battalion of the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry, and his Adjutant, Lieut. Thurnam, is particularly noticed ; also, the services of Major Stannus, Assistant Adjutant-General ; Captain Wilson, Assistant Quartermaster-General ; Capt. Keith, Assistant Commissary-General ; Major Mackintosh, commanding Artillery ; and Capt. Dickinson, of the Engineers, have arrested my particular attention. Lieut. Robinson, of the Hon. Company's Marine, and the volunteer seamen from the fleet off Zoor, have rendered important services, and I beg to draw the attention of your Board to the testimony borne by the Major-General of their great exertions. I have in conclusion to congratulate your Honourable Board on the termination of the service, which has been performed with a degree of bravery, perseverance, and skill, highly honourable to the military character of the Major-General, and the brave officers and troops under his command. I have the honour to be, &c.

C. COLVILLE, Lieut.-Gen.

The terrible drought experienced in Jamaica terminated on the 3d of September, when the rain fell in torrents, and deluged the town of Kingston.

#### FOREIGN.

Accounts of the late French elections state the ministry to have lost twenty votes by the present elections, fifteen having been gained by the Ultra faction, and five by the Liberals. It has also been rumoured that Talleyrand has had private audiences of the King, and that the Duke de Cazcs and he are about to be called to the ministry. The King opened the Chambers in person on the 5th ult. The following is the speech which he delivered on the occasion. It announces the proposed reduction of important taxes, and affords proof of the present flourishing state of France :—

“ Gentlemen—It is with confidence, and, on the present occasion, under favourable auspices, that I come to open this Session. In preceding years I was compelled to participate my griefs with you. More happy now, I have only to

return thanks to the Almighty for the constant protection which he has vouchsafed to France. The son, with which Heaven has soothed my sorrows, grows with the public prosperity, and continues to be to me a source of confidence and hope. This child, my heart assures me, will be worthy of us ; he will merit the love with which my subjects surround his cradle. My relations with foreign powers have never ceased to be amicable, and I have a firm confidence that they will continue to be so.—Great calamities afflict the East. Let us hope that they approach their termination, and that the prudence and cordiality of all the Powers will find the means of satisfying what religion, policy, and humanity, may justly demand. The naval force which, under these circumstances, I have stationed in the seas of the Levant, has accomplished the object which I contemplated. Our ships have always effectually protected my subjects, and

often they have afforded to misfortune a timely aid. A destructive scourge desolates a portion of Spain: I have prescribed, and I will maintain, the rigorous precautions which protect our coasts and frontiers from the contagion. If we take a view of our domestic state, what motives have we not to bless Providence. The sensible progress of industry, agriculture, and the arts, attests that of commerce; and very soon new channels, by multiplying the means of communication and traffic, will extend the general good to all parts of the kingdom.—The prosperity of the finances, the intelligible exposition of the public accounts, and fidelity to engagements, have consolidated public credit, and increased the resource of the state. The period at which I have convoked you, and the orders which I have given, that the financial laws should be first submitted to you, sufficiently manifest my desire to put an end to provisional grants: the Chambers will, doubtless, be eager to second my intentions. Our auspicious situation, and the return of internal and external tranquillity, have already admitted of a diminution in one of the most onerous of the taxes—that which attacks reproduction in its source, by overcharging landed property. Next year, those so assessed will wholly enjoy this reduction. I desire that successively, and as soon as the exigencies of the State and the dignity of France will permit, the various taxes which constitute the public revenue shall be investigated, and, if it be practicable, diminished, or better assessed. The laws are respected, and the depositaries of my power become every day more and more imbued with their spirit. Order and discipline reign in the army. Every where passions are subsiding, and suspicions wearing away; and it gives me pleasure to acknowledge, Gentlemen, that by your loyal co-operation you have powerfully contributed to all this good. Let us persevere in the wise measures to which such prosperous results must be attributed. Let us persevere in that unity of views which has so efficaciously disarmed malevolence, and check the last efforts of the spirit of trouble and disorder. In this the repose of Europe is not less interested than ours. It is thus that all the generous sentiments will be developed with which you know all hearts abound; and that you will establish upon the gratitude, the love, and the respect of my subjects, the throne which protects the liberties of all."

A new law of finance has been promulgated in the Netherlands. It is said to have been a favourite measure with the King, who proposed it to M. Six, the finance minister; and the latter, rather than press a measure odious to the people, gave in his resignation of his office. His successor in office undertook to gratify the royal wishes; and after long and vehement opposition, the new law passed the Upper Chamber in 1820. The States General are for this year transferred to the Hague; and the bill is there to be submitted to the Lower Chamber. But its unpopularity with the people of the Netherlands still meets, and impedes its passage. One clause of the royal charter of the kingdom enacts that a certain number of deputies from each province must be present to give final validity to any vote. The Second Chamber from Belgium did not arrive at the Hague at all, and consequently the measure could not be taken into consideration there for want of a competent number of deputies. No law exists to remedy this evil, and yet the King wishes to carry his favourite measure of taxation. The want of harmony between Belgium and Holland is now apparent, and the ill-planned, ill-assorted union between people so dissimilar, shews how impolitic, and even unjust, is the uniting provinces and nations without consulting the genius or inclination of the people. The Dutch jargon is ordered to be substituted in the law courts of Belgium instead of the vernacular tongue.

The Swiss government, on the application of the court of Vienna, has signed a treaty with that power, unworthy the nation of the heroes of Morgarten. It has agreed not merely to expel, but to deliver up the subjects of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom who have taken refuge in its territories.

The Ionian Islands, it appears, but particularly Corfu, have for a considerable time, exhibited a scene of severity, complaint, recrimination, and punishment. At present, however, the situation of Corfu appears most deplorable. Advices received from the Mediterranean state, that the popular

feeling against the English Adminis-  
tration there is little short of rage. The sanguinary Proclamations, prohibiting aiding or abetting the insurgent Greeks, their countrymen, against the Turks, under pain of death, instead of operating as intended, had provoked a daring and reckless system of contraband intercourse with the Morea and Archipelago. The Government, on the other hand, has condemned to death six of the inhabitants of Corfu, and twenty-three to banishment, for violations of the prohibition. The families and friends of the convicts have made a solemn appeal for mercy to the Commissioner, but hitherto without any effect. The sentences, however, were not executed when the last accounts came away.

The war between the Greeks and Turks rages with as much fury as ever, and with various success. At no quarter is given, and no capitulation of the Greeks ever held sacred by the Ottomans; the former fight with a fury that, if aided by discipline, would not long leave their success undecided. Russia still appears to remain an idle spectator of the sanguinary scene, instead of aiding the followers of the same religion as herself, and expelling the barbarians of the Crescent from Europe. Whether she take a part in the contest now, or leave the Greeks to their fate, the Ottoman power can last only a few years longer; its first emblemment with the Court of St. Petersburg must annihilate it in Europe. How much more of true policy, justice, and humanity would there be in a union of the great States of Europe to make an independent Greek empire of European Turkey, which would consist of freemen, and be in itself a more powerful barrier against the ambition both of Austria and Russia, than the feeble Mahometan power ever can.

The Greeks have obtained several naval successes, and Omer Vriano Pacha had been defeated by Odysseus, and his army entirely destroyed. Numbers of foreigners continue to flock to the standards of the Greeks.

The latest accounts from Spain contain the pleasing intelligence of the fever having subsided. About four-fifths of those who were attacked have fallen victims. Two out of three of the first French physicians, who nobly volunteered their services there, have been attacked by it, and have recovered. Heavy rains had fallen at Barcelon, which purified the atmosphere. The number of deaths diminished a hundred daily. Medical assistance was seldom effectual, except in preventive remedies, the disease being too rapid for any applications to take effect. The disorder is said to be nearly the yellow fever of the West Indies.

A treaty concluded on the 20th of July last, at Novarra, between Austria, Russia, Prussia, and Sardinia, has been published in the Vienna papers; according to this treaty an Austrian corps of 12,000 men is to form a military line in the Sardinian states, for maintaining tranquillity in conjunction with the Sardinian troops. In this treaty it is stipulated, that if unforeseen circumstances should induce the King of Sardinia to desire the reinforcement of this corps, the Austrian commander in Lombardy is authorised to send a reinforcement without waiting for orders from his Court. It is also provisionally resolved, that the military occupation shall continue until the month of September 1832, at which time the Allied Sovereigns are to assemble at Florence, and, in concert with the King of Sardinia, take into consideration the state of the kingdom, in order to resolve whether the occupation shall be prolonged or terminated. The Austrians still remain in military possession of Naples and Sicily, and one knows when they are to relinquish it.

The aspect of affairs in the Brazil indicates that ere long it will be declared independent of Portugal. The freedom of the press has been established there, and a spirit of inquiry is abroad, which cannot fail to direct them rightly in respect to their own interests.

## THE DRAMA.

## DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

THE "*Stars*" of this Theatre have, since our last, been coming out one after another, and have been gladly welcomed, though the festal glories of the Coronation are scarcely in the wane. First, the hearty actress Mrs. Edwin appeared, and, though somewhat too broad and boisterous for elegant comedy, bids fair to maintain all her reputation in honest rusticity and enterprising widowhood. Then Harley, the fidgety, vivacious, and self-satisfied, came with his nods and becks, and four-cornered smiles, sometimes to delight by good acting in characters for which he is really adapted, and sometimes to amuse by the irresistible apology of his smirks, where he is a merry intruder. Next, Miss Kelly spread out her powers in miniature, in *Variella*, giving a kind of bird's eye view of the varieties of the comic part of her genius; but has since left us to reflect on this short glimpse, without, at present, fulfilling its promises. Then Munden—who grows richer and mellowed every season—appeared to fill the imagination with a new crowd of fantastic faces, and to touch the heart with the robustest and truest pathos. The part, indeed, which he played first, Peter Post-obit, in *Folly as it Flies*, is not one of his most masterly pieces of acting; the stupid legacy-hunter is rather beneath him; but even here his looks of wonderment at the wealth which he is never to inherit, his fine chucklings over his own folly, and his brave struttings when there is no danger, are admirable, though we lament that so rare a speculator should be taken in! He has since played his noble—we had almost said his sublime part—in *Past Ten o'Clock*, where he is the virtual representative of the British Navy. He looks the stout-hearted, thick-headed veterau, battered by a thousand storms, who does not care a snap of the finger for all the book-learning in the world, yet blazes out into a real poetical enthusiasm at the recollection of his old victories. We wish those who desire to refine away

the sailor's character into nothing, or to break it down into a melancholy fanaticism, would go and look at him!

A little two-act Comedy, intitled *Maid or Wife? or the Deceiver deceived*, has added much to the lighter merriment of this theatre. It is taken, of course, from the French; but very well adapted to the English stage, and interspersed with pleasant and appropriate music. There is scarcely any heavy matter in it, nor any occasion given for heavy or inferior performers; for scarcely a sentence is spoken except by Elliston, Harley, Miss Smithson, and Miss Copeland, who are just enough to make lively interchange without weariness or confusion. Elliston, who performs a gay baronet, disposed in the absence of his beautiful wife to make love to a pretty rustic, hits off capitally both the sentiment and the sin, and plays the gallant, the master, and the hypocrite, with infinite superiority and ease. Harley performs the valet, who is privately married to the pretty object of his master's *penchant*, and makes excellent mirth by his attempts to conceal his marriage, yet protect his wife, when he "lies like truth" for his master, and afterwards tells truth like a lie to him. Miss Smithson is very elegant as the baronet's lady, and certainly affords very little excuse for his wandering affections. The little cottager is played by Miss Copeland, who made her first appearance on this stage in the part, and received a most cordial welcome. She is a very sensible actress—a sweet singer—and has the power of assuming the prettiest impudence in the world.

The longer Comedy of *Lost Life* has not had so good a run as the shorter. It went off very well the second night,—and was heard of no more. Some of its dialogue was really brilliant, and one or two of its scenes well conceived in the good old style of English mirth; but unfortunately it consisted of two plots, and the details of both were rather wearisome and perplexing. Unfortunately

too, there was no opportunity for the display of the comic strength of the house—no character for Elliston, none for the Miss Kelly, and a very poor one for Munden. This great comedian was doomed to enact a home-returning traveller, a mere common-place moralist; not an inventor of splendid marvels, which he would have given marvellously well. But though he is grander among the grotesque images of high farce, he can be mean in nothing—he will elevate a common-place on the arch of a wondering eyebrow, and suspend a feeble interest from the point of his rolling tongue—and so he now and then, even in *Solomon Pilgrim*, gave a look which seemed to have been caught in the inner chamber of the pyramids.

Kean has resumed his old station in this theatre, with all his wonted powers of mind, and with more than usual capacity for physical exertion. His Richard, as performed on the first night of his appearance, was one of the most magnificent scenic exhibitions we ever saw—full of daring contrasts and vivid flashes of intelligence in the early scenes, and rushing on in the last act with a tremendous and majestic energy to the grand struggle, sustained with power almost more than mortal. When this great actor is tame, no one is so wretched; but in his noblest passages, not only is the general conception most striking and true, but the minutest actions are correct beyond example, and shew the finest intuitive perception of the niceties of human emotion. Not only do the quiver on his lip, the dreadful flashing of the eye, or the wild plunging of his arm, speak the mighty tempest within, but the very manner in which he involuntarily pulls on a glove or rubs his hands, has meaning and truth. In the latter scenes of his Richard, he is like a man wrestling in wild fury with danger, intoxicated with desperation, maintaining an irregular fight with fortune. In Othello: on the other hand, his passion assumes a judicial solemnity; his very agonies have a melancholy grandeur; his stern regality of purpose is broken up by deep love alone. Some one has

lately dared, while comparing him with a graceful “gentlemanlike” tragedian, to call this wonderful artist “*the mountebank Kean!*” — Strange prejudice or stupidity, which sees no difference between the caperings of a rope-dancer and the mysterious windings of strong emotion, or the wild contortions of an envenomed heart; and compares the fond breakings forth of affection to the tricks of a conjurer!

#### COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Covent-Garden has given us a new Coronation — the Coronation of a Queen!—and in Moscow. To introduce this daring pageantry, the play of *The Exile* has been revived, and excellently acted. The characteristic liberality of the proprietors has been exemplified in the casting of the play; for instead of relying, as they might, on the attraction of the spectacle, they have given us their loveliest actress, their best comedians, and the highest tragic actor who, at the time of its revival, had joined their company. There is considerable skill in the arrangement of the scenes of this piece, and some humour in its characters; but the beautiful story on which it is founded does not affect as in the perusal. This, however, is the unavoidable result of its transfer to the stage; for how is it possible to represent the protracted toils and perils of a long journey, like the romantic walk of Elizabeth or of Jennie Deans?—Mr. Young's Daran is a fine series of noble attitudes, and of set speeches delivered in a most harmonious strain. The part is far beneath him, yet he finds in it some opportunities of awakening sympathy by his manly pleadings for helpless and heroic womanhood, and of commanding admiration by his picturesque action. Liston's Baron Altradoff is well known; yet Meadows has lately taken the part, and has not offended the admirers of Liston; which is much. Fawcett is exceedingly pleasant in Servitz; Farren sufficiently crabbed and odd in the Governor; and Miss Foote the fairest and gentlest of heroines. But why do we thus delay to speak of the great novelty—the Coronation of the Empress Elizabeth in the cathedral of



Moscow, by the Archbishop and his reverend assistants? It is indeed superb; far beyond our power of description; and yet we must try to describe it for the benefit of those country readers of our Magazine, speculative amateurs of the drama, who turn eagerly to this article for precious intelligence of the best of London pleasures. First then, there is an excellent view of the great square at Moscow; bringing vividly before us all the grotesque architecture of that strange city, and stretching out into fine perspective. Next, the stage, being discovered to its utmost depth, is spanned towards the back by a noble triumphal arch, through which the procession advances in a curve, and thus displays all its splendid varieties with the happiest effect. After the guards and marshalsmen, come the ambassadors of various countries with their supporters, forming the largest assemblage of diversified costume which can be imagined, from the dazzling white of the representative of England, to the "barbaric pearl and gold" of the emissaries of China and Tartary. These last are mounted on barbed steeds, and followed by a cavalcade of horses caparisoned with great splendour, which, however, are made to "play such fantastic tricks" before the gallery, as might make hostlers weep. But lo! after solemn pause, the Empress herself—in a radiant car drawn by four cream-coloured horses, reclining beneath a silken canopy on a velvet couch, gently raises her fair head, and bows to the pit with languid gratitude! We never felt any thing burst so magnificently on the sight like a beatific vision. The car slowly passes on with its proud burden, and vanishes among the side scenes from the "upturned gaze of wondering mortals;"—and, after the suitable pomp of attendants, the scene closes. Then the spectators are refreshed by an admirable night-scene—a view of the cathedral illuminated, with its tall spires in deep shadows, and its innumerable windows glittering with golden light. This scene draws, and discloses all the interior of the Greek church, with its marble columns

and branching lights stretched into far perspective, so admirably contrived that it requires nice observance to determine where the mere picture begins, and the floor covered with scarlet cloth lengthened on in the back scene. Here all the persons of the procession are ranged—the Empress advances, and the ceremonies of Coronation are performed by the Archbishop amidst martial music. Daran and Alexina break in with their complaints and entreaties, and seem very unceremonious intruders on such a scene; while the Archbishop himself interferes with secular concerns more than, at such a moment, befits him. It is almost a pity the magnificent repose of the spectacle should be broken by any thing; though Mr. Young's voice is well adapted to the surrounding pomp, and Miss Foote can scarcely be out of her place in the highest circle.—We hope the liberality of the proprietors has been duly rewarded; but the Coronation wants that charm of likeness to a reality which Mr. Elliston's possesses, and would scarcely attract so many untheatrical spectators.

Mrs. Chatterley, from the Haymarket, is engaged at this theatre, and promises to be delightful in some parts, and very agreeable in many. Her Miss Hardcastle was lively and clever, though not so arch, or so delicately humorous, as we have seen the part in the hands of other actresses. Her Edmund, in *The Blind Boy*, displayed some sensibility, and more skill, but was far inferior to Miss Kelly's beautiful and touching representation of the character. Her best effort has been made as Lady Elizabeth Freelove, in *The Wedding Day*, in which she introduced some original touches which were exceedingly effective. The only fault in this performance is that her rage is not quite natural—it is rather too conscious—not sufficiently distinguishable from the assumed paroxysms of her husband. Nothing, however, could be more comic than her look when detected in the midst of tearing her gown, or her self-reproaching air when she found the key at the end of her handkerchief; or more

graceful than her manner of giving up when the trick played on her was over. It would be well if she would restrain her voice, which is usually mellow and fine-toned, from some of its harsh excesses; for to confess the truth, it sometimes reaches the pitch which Shakspeare would not regard as "an excellent thing in woman."

A new Farce produced at this theatre, under the agreeable denomination of *The Venison Past*y, was not relished by the audience. It was founded on a well-known anecdote of the great Henry of the French, very amusing in itself, but incapable of supplying materials for a regular farce. An attempt at elaborate antithesis, between the speeches of a servant over a supper illicitly obtained, and those of his master, first aroused the displeasure of the house, which, once awakened, found cause in the broad jests and plenteous *double entendres* which supplied the place of wit, till it reduced the farce to pantomime. The piece really opened pleasantly; and had it been confined to a single act, and purified from its offensive allusions, might have been applauded as a clever and spirited interlude.

We are most happy to record the re-appearance of Miss M. Tree, after the long and severe illness which she has endured, and which we were afraid would incapacitate her for public exertion. She came forward first in the character of Viola in *Twelfth Night*; and never was that delicious part more deliciously acted. The very delicacy of her appearance, which seemed to render the expression of deep feeling too much for her frame, gave an additional interest and reality to her personification of the love-stricken maiden of Shakspeare. She gave to the part all that ethereal colouring which the poet's "sweet and cunning hand" has so tenderly laid on it, and which is so rarely felt amidst the glare of the stage. Her Viola was the true ideal of the poet's thought, as that thought may be felt in choicest solitude. Never were Shakspeare's words more finely given than the speech to Olivia, beginning "Make me a willow cabin at thy gate," was recited by her; Mrs. Jor-

dan might have imparted to it more depth of joyous fervour, but scarcely so much delicacy and crispness. Her mirth too is the most graceful and maidenly which we can imagine. Her rich cordial voice broke on us like the revival of an old spell in her songs, which she gave with all her wonted feeling and precision, until she came to the last, when her emotions became too strong for her frame, and an apology was made for its omission. She has since warbled *Diana Vernon*, in which there is no room for acting, charmingly, and both sung and acted enchantingly *Rosina*, in *The Barber of Seville*. There never was a more perfect representation of feminine vivacity—not amounting to the brilliant spirits of a leader of fashion, a *Milhamant*, or *Lady Townley*, but flowing from the light-heartedness of an intelligent and gentle girl. Her song of *The Old Man* was rapturously encored; but we really hope that Miss Tree's admirers (that is, all the town) will refrain from paying her this cruel compliment, till her health is more firmly established than it appears to be at present.

A young lady of the name of Bakewell has made an appearance of considerable promise in *Mrs. Flatter*. Her figure is elegant, her face expressive, and her whole demeanour bespeaks an intelligent and cultivated mind, and an acquaintance with society in its most respectable circles. She was, however, prevented from fully developing her powers by excessive agitation, which, at times, rendered it doubtful whether she would be able to proceed. There was great propriety in all she did, and occasional touches of real sensibility, especially in the last scene; but the part does not enable us to judge of the extent of her energies. We have no doubt that she will be an acquisition to the theatre, and are not even without hope that she may make a more decisive impression in a more strongly marked and lofty character. But some of her admirers were guilty, at the end of the play, of a piece of gross injustice—they hissed the announcement of *The Bells*, and disturbed the

progress of the afterpiece, till Mr. Fawcett promised the repetition of *The Stranger*. This is quite a new piece of assumption, and so manifestly improper that we trust it will never be repeated. If a performance is likely to attract, the manager may be trusted to know his interest, and to order it; if not, it is scandalous to force it upon him to his injury.

#### HAYMARKET THEATRE.

The Haymarket theatre has, for the present, terminated its unequal contests with those establishments which would give us perpetual winter. At its close, Mr. Terry, in a very energetic speech, deprecated the encroachments by which its powers are neutralized, and announced the intention of the proprietor to carry the war into the quarters of the enemy, and try to obtain a portion of winter patronage. The establishment has undoubtedly merited the approbation of the theatrical public; for its performances have been varied of late by the most spirited and tasteful arrangement: operas, farces, legitimate old comedies, and lively illegitimate new ones, have been interchanged most happily; and not unfrequently the play-goer who likes full measure, has been enabled to enjoy three of these varieties in the course of the same evening. Nor must it be forgotten that the Haymarket, always the means of introducing good performers to the London audiences, has in its last season well preserved its old right to our gratitude. Besides the actors whom we have noticed in former articles, it has made us acquainted with Miss BLAKE—a charming singer and an intelligent actress—who has gained much reputation by her performance of Captain Macheath, in that piece of sterling comedy and music *The Beggars Opera*. Her voice clear and firm, but not extraordinary in its upper notes, has some lower tones of a depth and richness which rarely belong to a female voice, and which yet are entirely feminine. When she reaches these, she reminds us of that noble heart-touching singer Miss Rennell, who died when she was scarcely nineteen, but whose simply

pathetic strains have left many solemn images and pensive thoughts “deposited on the silent shore” of our memories. Miss Blake’s Captain Macheath is the prettiest make-believe imaginable; not the character, which would be intolerable; but a lady’s free sketch of it, in which the outline is preserved, but all attempt at likeness in the more revolting parts is gracefully resigned. There is the playfulness without the vice; the brilliancy of wit without its sting; and all the intrigues, darings, and perils of the highwayman turned “to favour and to prettiness.” The text, which is often really beautiful, was beautifully spoken; we never heard it to so much advantage. The song “How happy could I be with either” was given with an affectation of indifference and gaiety quite bewitching, especially as they came from lips which belied the words. As specimens of vocal power, her best efforts were “The first time at her looking glass,” “The miser thus a shilling sees,” and her part of the trio “Hark, I hear the tolling bell,” in which last she really electrified the house by the depth and almost oracular sound of her voice. We hope soon to see her again; for, independently of her singing, she has more sense than half the tragic actresses who come out in first-rate characters. The other parts in this true work of English genius were worthily performed, especially by Terry in Peachum, Mrs. Pearce in Mrs. Peachum, and Mrs. Jones in Lucy. Miss Corri’s Polly is harmonious, but too mechanical; and Mr. J. Russell’s Filch clever in the extreme of vulgar slang. We hope this piece and *The Marriage of Figaro* will be repeated when the house re-opens; for these performances alone ought to render it popular.

#### WEST LONDON THEATRE.

##### *Revival of the Œdipus Tyrannus.*—

This is a matter not to be dispatched in a contemptuous paragraph, notwithstanding the pleasant blunders of its Græco-English announcement, or the want of strict accuracy in the promise of the Manager. The piece acted at the West London is certainly not a translation of the *Œdipus* of

Sophocles; but is chiefly adapted from the plays of Lee and Dryden on the same subject; and, though its performance is not very like the representation of a tragedy at Athens, it is a very striking exhibition, which required great boldness to design and considerable talent to execute. A Greek tragedy can never be fairly transferred to the English stage, not only because the limits of the theatre will not afford room for the mighty and exquisite picture, but because it is impossible to preserve the majesty and sweetness of the original in any translation. A temple built of brick would give no better idea of one fashioned of Parian marble, than the best English translation would afford of any work of a Greek tragedian. Nor, if the miracle could be effected, would it excite any strong or universal sympathy; for our audiences are too much accustomed to violent contrasts, to the terrible contests in which the mind suffers "the nature of an insurrection," to the excitements of fear and hope for a doubtful result, to hair-breadth scapes and fearful accidents, and all the diversified enchantments of romantic poetry, to enjoy the quiet beauty, the august singleness, the fated, inevitable, and far-seen catastrophes of the Athenian bards. We have the misfortune to differ from Aristotle, and Mr. Amhurst, respecting the relative merit of the Theban *Œdipus*; we do not think it "the noblest production of the human mind," nor yet "the first theatrical performance ever produced on any stage," as the play-bills have it. The excellence for which it is chiefly praised is the conduct of its fable—a very subordinate merit in a work of art—and which can only be conceded to it in a qualified degree. There are preceding circumstances hardly credible; and the whole catastrophe is told early in the play by Tiresias, and believed by the spectators, though not by the hero. There is considerable art, no doubt, in making all the efforts of the king to escape his destiny tend to its fulfilment—in marking his doom by the little expression he lets fall from the first—and in turning all his denunciations against his own bosom. It also affords

an affecting lesson on the insufficiency of human wisdom, to see *Œdipus*, who solved the ænigma of the Sphinx, unable to discern the darker riddle of his own mournful destiny. The picture at the opening of the play is one of the most majestic and touching which can be conceived—all the scenes have a completeness within themselves, besides a tendency to the end—and the choral songs are in the highest strain of philosophical poetry. Yet there is nothing in this play, in our humble judgment, comparable to the sweet heroism of the *Antigone*, the fresh ethereal beauty of the *Philoctetes*, or the mighty scene in the *Agamemnon* of *Æschylus*, where Cassandra breaks from her sad silence into prophetic wailings, sees the fates of the family of Atreus in shapes of fire, and rushes into the fated house to perish. In the adaptation of this famous tragedy to the English stage, the manager of the West London theatre has chiefly followed Lee and Dryden, though he has judiciously pruned away some of the rankest luxuriances of these potent writers, and certainly brought the piece somewhat nearer to Sophocles than they left it. From them, he has retained the frightful walk of *Œdipus* in his sleep, in which he dreams of his disasters—the first ominous appearance of Jocasta involuntarily turning the curses of *Œdipus* on his own head, which is very striking indeed—the visit to the grove of the Furies, with the incantations, which, though fine in themselves, are about as like to Grecian superstitions as they are to African mysteries—and a wretched under-plot between Adrastus and Eurydice, as if there ought to be any under-plot to such a terrible story as that of *Œdipus*! The two scenes where the terrors of the plot gradually open, are pretty closely taken from Sophocles, except some heightening in the part of Jocasta; and these have, as now acted, as thrilling a power as any we have ever witnessed on the stage. They make the flesh creep and the blood curdle, and might almost raise the "fell of hair as life were in it." The story indeed is horrible; yet by the Greek poet at least it has been severely treated; in his

hands it is not a vain dabbling with forbidden things, but the exhibition of an awful calamity inflicted by the gods. It is well restored in the revival, except that the sleep-walking scene, though finely acted, ought to be left out, for obvious moral reasons, besides that it needlessly anticipates the catastrophe. Almost all the acting is excellent, and some of it of the first order. Mr. Huntley, though rather too rigid and inflexible, is very potent in *Œdipus*; and Mrs. Glover in *Jocasta*—especially in the scene where the dreadful truth is disclosed, and she frantically implores *Œdipus* to inquire no further—is really tremendous. The high priest gives adequate voice to the invocations; *Creon* and *Eurydice* are better acted than the parts deserve; and *Tiresias*, in appearance and costume, is a perfect picture, which is not impaired when the actor speaks. The decorations are splendid, and the dresses as appropriate as is usual in larger theatres. There is something very soothing in the beginning of the scene, where *Œdipus* is

discovered lying on a bench in a garden with his eyes bound, and the youths and maidens singing hymns around him; but the waking him from his repose to action, and making him die at last joining the hands of the lovers, is out of all keeping. The performance would have been greatly improved by retaining the noble opening of the original; by adding to *Sophocles* only a few of the nobler touches of *Lee*, which might be necessary for strong effect; and by taking the catastrophe from that piece of gentle sanctity the *Œdipus* in *Colonus*, which would leave the minds of the spectators fit ground of repose after the violent agitations of the earlier scenes. As the performance stands at present, however, it is highly creditable to the management, and well worthy of attention.

•• We exceedingly regret that the article we had prepared on the very pleasant amusements of the SURREY THEATRE is unavoidably omitted for want of room. Its substance will be given in our next Number.

## FINE ARTS.

### BELZONI'S EGYPTIAN TOMB RE-OPENED, WITH ADDITIONS.

The relics of ancient Architecture are the richest legacies of Art. They are consecrated by Time, and almost deserve the veneration we pay to the works of Nature herself.—GILPIN.

It would be almost flying in the face of high authorities to imagine that the immense excavations in Asiatic India, such as the temples of *Elephanta* and *Salsetta*, were the models of the stupendous architecture of ancient Egypt, and particularly of its tombs. Many of these, respecting which curiosity has been in past ages so naturally and so inquiringly awake, have within the last twenty years been penetrated and examined. First by *DENON*, who accompanied the deputation of Art and Science from the French National Institute, when *Bonaparte* invaded Egypt; and recently by *BELZONI* and *TEDENAT*. The splendid typographical and engraved work by *DENON*, published by the Institute, has communicated the researches of that writer to the world; and the valuable collection of Mr. *TENNANT*, brought by him from

Egypt to Paris, will most probably be described in a published addendum to that valuable work, as *M. GAU*'s researches in *Nubia* have been. The translations of *M. DENON*'s work, by *Mr. HOLT* and *Mr. ARKIN*, have familiarized the English reader with the nature of Egyptian antiquities, as far as verbal accounts can effect that object; while accompanying prints, copied from some of those in the French work, have communicated a visual, and therefore a more satisfactory knowledge of part of those relics. But the most gratifying consequence of exploring the remains of ancient Egypt, in its supply of amusement with information, is the representation of the Egyptian Tomb, Temples, and Pyramid, recently visited by Mr. *BELZONI*, together with some curiosities brought by him from Egypt. Not only are the former presented to



the eye in models which contain, to a fraction, the forms and hue of the originals, but two of the imitated chambers of the tomb are of their exact size; so that to the eye, and, in no very partial degree, to fancy's eye, you sit in them as in the realities themselves, and are in the presence of objects that fill the mind with pleasing wonder, conscious as it is, at the time, of its own transient existence in its rapidly wasting tenement, the body. The duration of these objects has run parallel with that of many ages—with the greatest changes that have occurred in the opinions, systems, and knowledge of mankind, their commencement, progress, and decay—with the appearance, in distant periods, of the most extraordinary of the sons of men, of the races of Egyptian kings, caliphs, and pashas—and with most of the great events of ancient, and all those of modern times! These star-inlaid roofs (says the ruminating spectator,) these painted figures, and mysterious symbolical characters, are the express transcripts of objects which have remained firm in substance, and almost fresh in colour, during the space of several thousand years. They have existed during the successive and "far-between" times of PHARAOH NECHO, of HOMER, of CYRUS, of NUMA, of SOCRATES, of ALEXANDER, of PTOLEMY, of CHRIST, the CÆSARS, TRAJAN, ZENOBIA, CONSTANTINE, CHARLEMAGNE, ALFRED, CHAUCER, COLUMBUS, SHAKESPEARE, MILTON, FRANKLIN, to the present moment. They have survived entire all other the longest-during works of man. The sentence of decay and dissolution passed upon human productions almost appears to be postponed to an indefinite period in remote futurity with regard to them. They seem to have a peculiar charter of existence, and are still adolescent, while the former have been furrowed, faded, or destroyed by age. One of the chambers, of which we are now speaking, called the "Entrance-hall, is 27 feet 6 inches by 25 feet 10 inches, with pillars 4 feet square. It has the finest painted group of the whole sepulchre, representing the reception

of some distinguished personage by Osiris, the great divinity of the Egyptians." The figures are conjectured to be Osiris, king Psammis, "the Egyptian Apollo, Arueris, who has the head of a hawk," and the Goddess Buto. "The whole tablet is surmounted by the winged globe." The other chamber is called the Hall of Beauties, "where are two statues of granite with lions' heads, which Mr. B. brought from the temple in the plains of Gournou." Its walls are covered with painted subjects, and its blue roof with stars. All the figures are on a white wall, and, in a small degree, are projected from it. The other model of these and of all the other parts of the tomb, is on a small scale, but sufficiently large for a clear elucidation, and arranged in the order Mr. BELZONI entered them in succession, after his working "Arabs had reached an opening at the foot of a steep hill, eighteen feet below the surface of the ground." This corridor joins a staircase 23 feet long, at the foot of which is another gallery, 37 feet 3 inches long, and connected with a large pit 30 feet deep, and 14 feet by 12 feet 3 inches wide. It had ropes for ascending and descending into the pit. "These ropes, and the wood to which they were fastened, crumbled to dust on being touched." On one side of the pit is an "aperture forced through the wall that had entirely closed the entrance into the magnificent halls and corridors beyond. The ancient Egyptians had closely shut it up, plastered the wall over, and painted it like the rest of the sides of the pit, so that, but for the aperture, it would have been impossible to suppose that there was any farther proceeding. Any one would have supposed that the tomb ended with the pit."—Anxiety to secure the dead from disturbance was evidently the cause of this secret enclosure—an anxiety not occasioned merely by the natural wish of surviving relatives to preserve the remains unmolested, but by the Egyptian belief in the existence of the soul which previously animated those remains, as long as they were preserved from perishing. Hence, too,

the skill they acquired in embalming and preserving them, a skill so extraordinary as to have secured the otherwise evanescent bodies for several thousand years, as is evident from the numerous mummies found in their secret sepulchres, two of which, among other curiosities, Mr. BRIZONI displays to our view in the exhibition now under notice. The model shews the miniature imitation of the beams laid across the pit, and on which our persevering traveller passed successively into the Entrance Hall above mentioned,—into what he denominates the Drawing-room—into the Hall of Beauties, also before mentioned—into the Hall of six Pillars, and into the “Saloon, in the centre of which is the superb alabaster Sarcophagus, 9 feet 5 inches long, and sculptured within and without with several hundred figures. It stands over a staircase which communicates with a subterraneous passage, leading downwards 300 feet in length; and is without a cover, which had been removed and broken, and the body carried away. In viewing these models of galleries and halls, through which, he says, he wandered “with astonishment at every step” at their number, the vivid colours and extraordinary figures on the walls and ceilings, the mummies scattered in various places, the statues of fine earth, &c. we may well conceive the deep emotions with which he must have been impressed, not only from their antiquity, but from the historical, religious, and sepulchral character of the objects. The emotion must indeed, on these occasions, be of a grand and poetical nature; fed as the imagination is by the strangeness and stillness of the scene, and the partly ascertained, and partly unknown nature of the objects. The newly introduced models also convey pleasing and correct ideas of the exterior nature of their Temples and Pyramids, and in some degree of their interior. They are, 1. The Porticoes of the Temple in the island of Philoe, numerous covered with paintings. 2. The Ruins of the Temple of Karnak. These communicate adequate ideas of that eastern style,

which, contrary to the western, depended upon bulk rather than beauty; upon strength and uniformity, and upon massiveness of light and shade, rather than upon elegance of individual parts and the graceful proportions of a whole, for its magnificence. 3. The great Temple of Usambul, an extraordinary excavation from the solid rock, and buried under the earth above two-thirds, but opened by Mr. BRIZONI with great labour and difficulty.” 4. The section of the passages, portcullis, and chambers of the Pyramid of Cephrenes, also re-opened by Mr. BRIZONI, and supposed to have been opened about twelve hundred years ago. In looking on the outside of that stupendous pile, a Pyramid, the most solid mass of architecture in the world, curiosity is more especially awake than with regard to almost every other structure. To have a part of it then, as it is here, laid open distinctly to view, is indeed a rare gratification. This section shews “a passage of granite, which, in the original, is 4 feet high, 34 wide, and 100 long, descending in an angle of 26 degrees. At the bottom is a portcullis. From thence is a passage to the great chamber, horizontal for 22 feet, and it then descends into the passages below, when, re-ascending towards the centre of the Pyramid, it is 6 feet high and 84 long. The chamber is 46 feet long, 16 feet wide, and 23 feet 6 inches high, and has a sarcophagus of granite. There are other passages, chambers, &c.” 5. Is “an exact view of the Pyramid in the reduced proportion of 1 foot to 120 feet,” the prodigious size of which is strikingly seen in the contrast to it of the Arabs, who are represented as removing the accumulated stones that closed up the entrance, and which fell from the outer coating of the Pyramid. 6. Is “a Model intended to elucidate the origin of Arches, and which the ingenious traveller is disposed (we suspect inconclusively) to think went, with their key-stones, known by the Egyptians previously to the Greeks.” This exhibition deserves peculiar notice.

## VARIETIES.

**Cambridge, Oct. 10.** — This day, the following gentlemen were elected officers of the University for the year ensuing.

**Proctors,**—Samuel Berney Vince, M.A. King's college. Fras. Wm. Lodington, M.A. Clare hall.

**Taxors,**—Aldersey Dicken, M.A. St. Peter's college. Beaupré P. Bell, M.A. Christ college.

**Moderators,**—John Hind, M.A. Sidney college. Temple Chevallier, M.A. Catherine hall.

**Scrutators,**—Thomas W. Hornbuckle, B.D. St. John's college. Henry Wiles, M.A. Trinity college.

**Oct. 17.**—The following gentlemen have been appointed the Caput.—The Vice-Chancellor; Rev. R. T. Cory, Emmanuel college, Divinity; Rev. E. D. Clarke, LL.D. Jesus college, Law; John Haviland, M.A. St. John's college, Physic; William Frere, M.A. Downing coll. Senior Non Regent; Frederick Calvert, M.A. Jesus college, Senior Regent.

**Literary Societies of Dublin.**—Amidst the general pressure of the times, nothing can be more cheering than the improvement in the literary institutions of the capital of the sister kingdom. A beautiful building has been erected by that old and extensively useful Society, the Dublin Library. It is not only an ornament to the city, but a monument of the public spirit of the subscribers. The prosperity of the Dublin Institution has kept pace with that of the Dublin Library; and, besides adding very considerably to its two extensive libraries, the committee have been able to effect considerable saving, after defraying the expenses of last year.

**Ornithology.**—Mr. R. Robinson, of Derby, has a beautiful living specimen of that scarce bird the Great-eared Owl, which is not much inferior in size to the eagle. Its head is very large, and is adorned with two erect tufts more than two inches long, which stand just above each eye; its bill is strong and much hooked, its eyes large and of a bright yellow colour; the whole plumage is of a rusty brown, finely variegated with black and yellow lines; its legs are remarkably strong, and covered to the claws with a thick close down. It is a young bird; and was taken in Russia.

**Royal Society of Literature.**—The Provisional Council of this Society have recommenced their weekly sittings; and it is anticipated, that, by the date of its first anniversary, in January, the whole matured plan, the names of the ten

royal associates, the code of laws by which the Institution is permanently to be regulated, the election of officers, and all other necessary acts, will have been completed, sanctioned by the royal founder, and a full exposition promulgated for the general knowledge of the kingdom.—*Literary Gazette.*

**On the Phosphorescence of Marine Animals.**—During a voyage to the Shetland and Orkney Islands, Dr. Mac Culloch had various opportunities of investigating the phenomena of marine luminous animals. In proceeding from the Mull of Cantyre to Shetland, and in almost all the harbours of Shetland and Orkney, Dr. Mac Culloch found the water filled with a species of animal which he considers to have been undescribed. A cubic inch of water did not contain less than 100 of these animals. In the same view, and nearly at all times, the water was found filled with several different species, resembling in size some of the Infusoria. Other animals of larger dimensions, and of many species, were equally constant, and, if less numerous, yet ten or twenty were always to be found within the space of a common tumbler-glass. In all these cases the water was luminous. The light of the whole of these species disappeared when they died, either from keeping the water too long, from warming it, or from the addition of spirits. Dr. Mac Culloch has added upwards of 190 species to the list of luminous marine animals. The most conspicuous among these are about twenty small pieces of Medusa, in addition to those already known to be luminous. In the ancient genus *Canest*, a considerable number of *Squilla* were also found possessed of phosphorescence. In the genera *Scolopendra* and *Nereis*, five or six were luminous, which were all the species observed by Dr. Mac Culloch. The other known genera in which luminous species were observed, were *Phalangium*, *Monoculus*, *Oniscus*, *Julus*, *Vorticella*, *Ceroaria*, *Vibrio*, *Volvox*; to these Dr. Mac Culloch adds, among the fishes, a new species of *Leptocephalus*. The remaining luminous animals consisted of new genera, or at least of animals which could not be referred to any as yet to be found in authors. Dr. Mac Culloch seems to think, that the ling and other fish which inhabit the submarine valleys at depths to which the light of day cannot penetrate, must perceive their food, and pursue their avocations, by the

phosphorescence of their prey, or of the animals which abound in the sea; or by phosphorescence elicited from their own bodies. Dr. Mac Culloch's observations were generally made in harbours, but never at a distance exceeding eight or ten miles from land.—*Quarterly Journal of Science*:

*Propagation of Sound in Elastic Fluids.*

—M. Van Rees, in the last chapter of the same work, has given the results of his experiments on the propagation of sound in elastic fluids, made with great care and under the auspices of M. M. Frameyer and Moll. The following are some of the results:

Velocity 10° of centig. therm.	
Hydrogen .....	1235,3 metres.
Ammonia .....	482
Vapour of water, temp.	
54° cent. . . . .	422,6
Carbonic oxide .....	341,1
Azote .....	339,0
Carburetted hydrogen	377,4
Oxygen .....	817,7
Deutoxide of azote.....	317,4
Sulphuretted hydrogen	305,7
Hydrochloric acid.....	298,8
Carbonic acid .....	270,7
Protoxide of azote .....	270,6
Vapour of alcohol ....	262,7
Sulphurous acid .....	229,2

A fuller account of these experiments will be found in the *J. de Physique*.

*Experiments of M. Yelin on Electro-Magnetism.*—M. Le Chevalier Yelin, a learned Bavarian, discovered some time ago, that needles of steel become magnetic when placed in a glass tube surrounded with a metallic spiral, and when electrical sparks, or the charge of a Leyden battery, were transmitted along the spiral. When the spiral was turned from left to right, and the sparks taken from the positive conductor, the end of the needle which points to it becomes a south pole, and the other the north pole, and *vice versa*. If a third needle, reckoning from its middle, is surrounded in a spiral manner with waxed taffetas, then the poles appear at the points where the spiral begins and ends. If, instead of a spiral wire, a rod of metal is extended along the glass tube; the steel needle placed within becomes feebly magnetic after several strong electrical discharges. The poles of a magnetic needle were entirely reversed by several electrical discharges along the spiral.

*Scottish Novels.*—It is confidently stated, in the *Memoirs of the Kit-Cat Club*, just published, that the great Scot-

tish novelist has received from one bookseller alone, Archibald Constable, of Edinburgh, nearly one hundred thousand pounds. If this account be correct, and it is given with an appearance of authenticity, it is quite impossible that any one but Sir Walter Scott should have written them; as it is only by taking into consideration the sums paid to this successful writer for his poetry and philology, that so large a sum can be accounted for! The author of *Waverley* for his works of fiction has not certainly received more than from fifty to sixty thousand pounds.

*Parry's Voyage.*—Our readers will recollect, that Captain Parry on his former voyage was furnished with certain papers, which were to be thrown overboard in different situations, with a view as well of conveying information as to the progress of the expedition, as of endeavouring to ascertain the strength and direction of the currents of the ocean; the former object is now happily at an end, but the latter is growing every day more and more interesting. One of these papers, which appears to have been thrown overboard from the *Hecla*, on the 16th of June, 1819, in lat. 58. 13 N. long. 46. 55 W. was found on the south-east shore of the island of Teneriffe, on the 29th of July, 1821, and transmitted to England by the mercantile house of Pasley, Little, and Co.

*Warm Climates.*—It appears highly probable from what Sir Everard Home has observed in his paper (see page 113) on the use of the black *Adansonia* of the Negro, that if Europeans inhabiting tropical climates were to clothe themselves with white garments lined on the inside with a thin black covering, such a covering would effectually prevent the radiant heat in the sun's rays from scorching the white skin beneath.—Perhaps, if the white garments were painted black on the inside next the skin, the necessity of a black lining might be superseded thereby.

*Lady Morgan.*—The literary contest between Lady Morgan and her antagonists is not, it seems, confined to England. By private letters received from the Continent, it appears that both the Pope and the Emperor have entered the lists against her. Throughout the whole of Italy, it is stated, her recent work on that country is prohibited with the utmost severity, as well as in Germany; and copies which were on the way to Milan have been seized and burnt at Turin.

## FOREIGN VARIETIES.

## FRANCE.

*Geology.*—Count de Bournon, in his work on mineralogy, says, that during the years 1786, 7, and 8, they were occupied near Aix, in Provence, in quarrying stone for the rebuilding of the Palace of Justice. The stone was a deep grey lime-stone, and of those kinds which are tender when they come out of the quarry, but harden by exposure to the air. The strata were separated from one another by a bed of sand, mixed with clay more or less calcareous. The first which were wrought presented no appearance of any foreign bodies, but after the workmen had removed the first ten beds, they were astonished, when taking away the eleventh, to find its inferior surface, at the depth of forty or fifty feet, covered with shells. The stone of this bed having been removed, as they were taking away the sand which separated the eleventh bed from the twelfth, they found stumps of columns and fragments of stones half wrought, and the stone was exactly similar to that of the quarry. They found moreover coins, handles of hammers, and other tools, or fragments of tools, of wood. But that which principally commanded their attention was a board, about an inch thick, and seven or eight feet long, of the same kind used by masons and quarrymen; it was worn in the same manner, rounded, and waving on the edges. The stones which were partly wrought had not changed in their nature, but the fragments of the board and the instruments, and the pieces of instruments of wood, had been changed into agates, which were very fine, and agreeably coloured. Here then, observes Count Bournon, we have the traces of a work executed by the hand of man, placed at the depth of fifty-nine feet, and covered with eleven beds of compact lime-stone. Every thing tended to prove that this work had been executed upon the spot where the traces existed. The presence of man had then preceded the formation of this stone, and that very considerably, since he was already at such a degree of civilization that the arts were known to him, and that he wrought the stone and formed columns out of it.

*Bonaparte.*—The third volume of the Works of Napoleon has been published in Paris. This volume completes the collection of the letters written by Bonaparte while he commanded the Army

of Italy; and commences the account of the arrangements he made to prepare for the Egyptian expedition. This part also contains the remarkable letter of Matteo Buttafaco and *le Souper de Beaucaire*, or conversations of several inhabitants of the South on the political events of the day. These two last-mentioned works of the young lieutenant of artillery have been hitherto almost unknown, and there remained but little hope of recovering them. Two printers, M. Joly, of Dole, and M. Tournal, of Avignon, however, preserved a copy each, and they are now reprinted in their original state. The volume contains upwards of 400 letters of Bonaparte. M. Joly states, that Bonaparte wrote in his youth, while he was an officer in the army, a work intitled, "*Histoire Politique, &c. de la Corse.*" M. Joly adds, that he has seen the manuscript, and that it has, in all probability, been found among the papers of Bonaparte.

*Geographical Society.*—A Society has been formed at Paris, for the encouragement of geography, by the printing of scientific memoirs, the publication of charts, the distribution of prizes, and defraying the expenses of travellers having useful and important objects in view.

*Royal Museum.*—M. Alphonse de Cailloux is named Secretary to the Royal Museum, in the room of M. de Leudonnes, named Secretary-general to the Governor of the King's Household.

In the *Academy of Sciences*, the 27th August, a letter was read from the Duke of Albufera, relative to an *œrolite* which fell at Aubenas, weighing 220 pounds, and also a fragment of the stone. M. Arago also read an account of the experiments which had been made on an electrical cel, lately received in Paris from abroad; and M. Humboldt pointed out the difference between the *gymnotus electricus* and the *torpedo*.

*Bayard.*—A monument in honour of Bayard is about to be erected at Grenoble, for which a considerable sum of money has been subscribed. M. Raggi is the sculptor named to carry the work into effect. The hero will be represented at the moment he is mortally wounded and has descended from his horse; he is leaning against the trunk of a tree, and breathing his last. The statue will be ten feet French, or ten feet ten inches English measure in height, and the pe-



destral will be ornamented with bas-reliefs.

## SPAIN.

*Statistical Details.*—A Spanish journal contains the following detail:—The Spanish monarchy is composed of Spain and her colonies. The kingdom of Spain contains 10,372,000 inhabitants, spread over a surface of 24,661 square leagues. The colonies, on a surface of 669,094 square leagues, reckon 17,700,080 inhabitants, distributed as follows:

	Square leagues.	Inhabitants.
New Spain .....	118,477 ..	7,550,000
Guatemala .....	43,089 ..	1,200,000
Cuba and Florida .....	115,039 ..	592,000
Puerto Rico and } St. Domingo }	2,805 ..	493,000
New Granada .....	80,433 ..	1,600,000
Caraccas .....	64,561 ..	900,000
Peru .....	60,172 ..	1,500,000
Chili .....	92,000 ..	900,000
La Plata .....	144,955 ..	1,100,000
The Philippines ..	13,888 ..	1,740,000
The Mariannes ...	1,425 ..	80,000

The revenues of Spain in 1817 amounted to 620,000,000 of reals (or about 6,000,000*l.*) Its military force in 1806 amounted to 262,000, of which 110,000 were for the colonies. Its navy was composed of 283 vessels, of which 43 were ships of the line.

## PRUSSIA.

*Antiquities.*—General Menni di Minutoti has purchased, in Alexandria, a rich and valuable collection of Egyptian antiquities for 60,000 francs. There are in this collection seventy ancient rolls of Papyrus. The troubled state of Palestine, in consequence of the insurrection of the Greeks, has obliged the General to renounce his intended visit to that country; and he has returned to Europe by a vessel from Alexandria.

## RUSSIA.

*Journals in Moscow.*—The following daily and other Journals are published at Moscow. First, "*The Moscow Gazette*," published by the University. It contains extracts from the daily papers of St. Petersburg, and advertisements; it appears twice a week in quarto, has a very great sale in the interior of the empire, and prints no fewer than 7,000 copies. Secondly, "*The European Courier*," a Literary and Political Journal, begun in the year 1802, by Mr. Karamsin, published every fourteen days, in numbers of five sheets 8vo. and containing very valuable information respecting the history of Old Russia, as well as critical examinations of the antiquities of the country. The present edi-

tor is Mr. Katchenowski, professor of archæology to the University of Moscow, and perhaps the most learned of all the Russian journalists. Thirdly, "*The Russian Courier*," published by Mr. Serga Glinka, every fourteen days, since 1808, in numbers of from three to five 12mo. sheets. It is dedicated to Russian History and Education. The editor is distinguished for his ardent patriotism, and his hatred to every thing that is not Russian. Fourthly, "*The Historical, Statistical, and Political Journal*," which has been carried on without interruption for twenty-five years; but is nothing more than a translation of the Political Journal of Hamburg. A Journal is published at Kasan, in the Russian language, edited by the Professors of that University.

*History of Russia.*—Mr. Karamsin has almost completed the IXth vol. of his History of Russia. This volume, which will shortly appear at St. Petersburg, contains the conclusion of the reign of John Wassiljewitsch the Terrible, whom the author represents in all his frightful greatness. Several extracts from it, which Mr. Karamsin read in a public sitting of the Russian Academy, were received with unanimous approbation. The style is as remarkable for clearness and purity as it is for elegance and strength, excellencies which can hardly be appreciated in a translation.—The attention of the friends of literature is directed to a romantic poem just published there, called "*Rouslan and Ludmila*," the author of which, Mr. Puschkin, was formerly a pupil in the Lyceum of Tzar-skoie-Selo, and at present holding a situation under the Governor-general of Bessarabia; not above 22 years of age.

## AMERICA.

*Gelatinous Meteor at Amherst in Massachusetts.*—On the 13th of August, 1819, between eight and nine o'clock in the evening, a fire-ball, of the size of a large blown bladder, and of a brilliant white light, was seen in the atmosphere. It fell near a house, and was examined by Rufus Graves, esq. formerly lecturer of chemistry at Dartmouth College. It was of a circular form, resembling a solid dish, bottom upwards, about eight inches in diameter, and about one in thickness, of a bright buff colour, with a fine nap upon it, similar to that in milled cloth. On removing this nap, a buff-coloured pulpy substance, of the consistence of soft soap, appeared, having an offensive suffocating smell, producing nausea and giddiness.—After a few mi-

notes exposure to the air, the buff colour was changed into a livid colour, resembling venous blood. It attracted moisture readily from the air. A quantity of it in a tumbler soon liquified; and formed a mucilaginous substance, of the consistence, colour, and feeling of starch, when prepared for domestic use. The tumbler was then set in a safe place, where it remained undisturbed for two or three days, and it was found to have all evaporated, except a small dark-coloured residuum adhering to the bottom and sides of the glass, which, when rubbed between the fingers, produced about a thimbleful of a fine ash-coloured powder, without taste or smell. With concentrated and diluted muriatic and nitric acids, no chemical action was observed, and the matter remained unchanged. With the concentrated sulphuric acid, a violent effervescence ensued, a gas was evolved, and the whole substance nearly dissolved.

*Natural History.—Account of the Rattle Snake.* Mr. James Pierce, in his Account of the Geology, Scenery, &c. of the Counties of Newhaven and Litchfield, has given the following account of the rattle-snake:—A young man having met with a large and vigorous rattle-snake, instead of killing it with his long cart whip, as he could easily have done, amused himself by provoking it, and gently playing his whip around its body. The irritated reptile made repeated and vigorous leaps towards the young man, coming nearer to him at every effort; and, being teased more and more with the whip, at last threw himself into the air with such energy, that when he descended he seemed scarcely to touch the ground; but instantly rebounding, executed a succession of leaps, so rapid and so great, that there was not the slightest intermission, and he appeared to fly. The young man betook himself to a rapid flight; but this dreadful pursuer gained rapidly upon him, till, approaching a fence, he perceived that he could not pass it before the fangs of the snake would be hooked in his flesh. As his only resource, he turned, and by a fortunate throw of his lash, by which he wound it completely round the serpent's body, he arrested his progress, and killed

him. Mr. Pierce had a living rattle-snake two months in his possession, and every day watched his manners. He immediately killed birds and most small animals, when put into his cage, but did not eat them. He permitted a toad, however, to remain weeks with him unmolested, and allowed it to leap upon his body and sit upon his head. When he opened his mouth his fangs were not visible unless he was provoked; at other times they were covered with a membrane like a scabbard, only they were drawn back, so that the sheathing membrane formed only a slight protuberance on each side of the upper jaw. If irritated, he flattened his head, threw it back, opened his mouth wide, and instantly the fatal fangs were shot out of their sheaths, like a spring-dagger, and he darted upon his object.—“After his death,” says Mr. Pierce, “I examined the fangs:—they are shaped like a sickle; a duct led from the reservoir of poison at the bottom of the tooth, quite through its whole length, and terminated just by the point, which was exceedingly sharp. Thus the fang is darted out at the will of the animal; it makes the puncture at the instant, and simultaneously the poison flows through the duct, and is deposited in the very bottom of the wound. As this rarely fails to touch a blood-vessel, the venom is thus instantly issued into the system, and, without delay, commences the march of death through every vein and artery.”—*American Journal of Science.*

#### INDIA.

*Altitude of Dhwalagiri and other Mountains of the Himalaya.*—The superior altitude of the Himalaya range to the mountains of the Andes has been established beyond a doubt by the survey of Captain Blake.—The following are the altitudes deduced from his observations by Mr. Colebrooke.

	Alt. in Feet above the Sea.
Peak without a name . . . . .	21,935
Chandragiri, or Mountain of the Moon . . . . .	23,007
Peak without a name . . . . .	24,108
Swelagar, or Nepal . . . . .	25,261
Dhwalagiri, or Ghasu Coti, or the White Mountain . . . . .	28,015

## RURAL ECONOMY.

*Cauliflower.*—"As cauliflower is a most desirable vegetable, so it deserves to be kept as long for use as possible. In 1808 I had a large quantity of this vegetable in full head in the beginning of November. Being at a loss for a shed or such place as is commonly used for hanging it up, in order to preserve it, I dug a pit along the bottom of a wall, about eighteen inches in depth, and much about the same breadth. On a dry day I pulled up the stocks of cauliflower, keeping the leaves as entire as possible, and lapping them round the flower. I began at one end of the above mentioned pit, laying in my cauliflower with the roots uppermost, and the tops inclining downwards, the roots of the one layer covering the tops of the other, and so on with the whole of my stock. The pits were then covered closely up with earth, and beaten smooth with the back of the spade, in order that the rain might run off. It is to be observed, that the covering had a considerable slope from the wall. The experiment succeeded to my wish; and I was able occasionally to give a dish of fine cauliflower till the middle of January 1809."

*On Rearing Calves.*—A correspondent states, that in rearing calves it is by all means proper to push them forward from the first; but as, in this case, some losses may occur by cough coming on in October, they should be bled three or four times, as soon as it appears, and then not one will be lost.

*Peach Apple.*—A peach-apple, weighing three quarters of a pound, 12 inches in circumference, and 13 inches in girth from top to bottom, was pulled this season in the orchard of Mr. Roger Archbold, at Magharabee, near Sligo.

*Method of preserving Potatoes.*—"For some years I have bestowed considerable attention on the mode of preserving the potatoe. I have tried various ways of keeping it, but have found none so good as the following, which I have employed these two last years with the best success. That part of my potatoes which I mean to keep longest, that is, for spring and summer use, before the succeeding crop be ready, I put into small pits, holding about two bolls each, heaped up and covered, in the usual mode, with straw and earth. In April or May, according to the heat of the season, these potatoes are turned over into other pits; after carefully rubbing off, or picking out

the shoots or buds, and laying aside every one that has any blemish or tendency to spoil. The evening before, a new pit is dug, or an old one cleaned out, in some dry spot; and, if possible, under the shade of some tree, wall, or stack of hay, &c. This is filled nearly full of water; which by next morning is all drunk in, and the earth well cooled all round in the pit. The potatoes, carefully picked of all their shoots, are put into the pit thus prepared; and every quantity, of a firloft or half a boll, is watered as it is put in, till the potatoes are level with the surface of the ground; they are then covered with live turf, the green side next the potatoes, and a hearty watering given; when the whole is covered to the depth of two feet with earth, watered, and well beaten together with the spade. This process is repeated every time the potatoes are turned over, which is about once in three weeks, less or more, according to the weather. When it is very hot, and the pits or heaps not in the shade, it is proper sometimes to cover the pit or heap with a mat, supported on a few sticks, so as to allow a free current of air between the mat and the heap. In this way I have been enabled to preserve potatoes quite plump, and entire in taste, to the end of September, or till the succeeding crop be sufficiently ripe to be used without loss; and loss must always be sustained in the quantity, when potatoes are largely used before they are nearly ripe. Nay, in this way, potatoes may be recovered in plumpness and taste, when they have suffered by injudicious exposure to air or heat, or by necessary carriage. In July last, I had occasion to send some potatoes for the use of my family, at sea-bathing quarters, a distance of sixteen or seventeen miles. They were taken out of the pit, and put into a sack; but it was three or four days before they were sent off; and, when they came to be used, they were found to have lost much of their fine taste, and somewhat of their meanness. I immediately made a small pit in the back ground belonging to the house I possessed; into which, when well watered, the potatoes were put, watered and covered, as already described. In five days, the pit was opened, and the potatoes had recovered both their dryness and taste."—*Memoirs of the Caledonian Horticultural Society.*

## USEFUL ARTS.

*Method of saving Lives in cases of Shipwreck or Fire.*—Mr. John Murray has found that the common musket may be employed in propelling an arrow and line to the shore from the ship, or *vice versa*. The arrow, made of hickory or ash, and loosely fitting the calibre of the musket, is discharged with gunpowder, the charge being less than the usual quantity. These arrows are three or four inches longer than the barrel of the musket, and are shod with iron at the point, having an eye, through which the line is threaded. The lower end enters a socket, which must be in complete contact with the wadding of the piece. The line never snaps, and the average distance to which the arrow and a log-line can be projected, may be estimated at 230 feet; in one case, an iron rod was carried 333 feet. The arrow may also be projected over buildings on fire, and carry a line, attached to a rope-ladder, which could be drawn over the roof to the other side, and instantaneously afford a fire-escape.

*French Varnish for Cabinets, &c.*—This varnish, which is now generally used in England, may be prepared as follows:—Take shell lac one ounce and a half, gum mastich, and gum sandarach, of each half an ounce, spirit of wine by weight 20 ounces. The mastich and sandarach to be first dissolved in the spirit of wine, and then the shell lac; this may be done by putting the mixture into a bottle loosely corked, and placing it in a vessel of warm water, which must not boil, or be heated beyond 170 Fahrenheit's thermometer, and keeping the

bottle in the warm water till the gums are dissolved in the spirit; if any of the spirit of wine evaporates, which will probably happen, it must be replaced by an equal quantity of spirit. Pour off the solution for use from the impurities, which will subside to the bottom; but not to be filtered, as filtering would deprive the lac of some of its qualities. In cases where a greater degree of hardness is desired in the varnish, and the colour immaterial, one ounce of shell lac to eight ounces of spirit of wine is preferable. The wood must be previously well cleaned, and the varnish applied very thin, a little at a time, and polished with a clean linen rag.

*New Chemical Apparatus.*—An apparatus has been invented at Glasgow, for the manufacture of any mineral water requiring to be charged with carbonic acid gas, which amounts, in fact, to the developement of a power hitherto unknown, but equal to that of steam. This machine is described as having neither gasometer nor air-pump, yet the strength of a boy is asserted to be capable of compressing into any vessel from thirty to forty atmospheres of gas in a few minutes; while, to effect the same with a forcing-pump, would occupy the strength of several men as many hours. A machine equal in force to an engine of forty-horse power, and requiring neither fire nor water, would not occupy a space of more than four feet square. For many purposes it would be more applicable than steam; but, by reason of the present price of sulphuric acid, greatly more expensive.

## PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

Sir W. Congreve, of Cecil-street, for improvements on his former patent, bearing date October 19, 1818, for new methods of constructing steam-engines. Sept. 28, 1821.

J. Fergusson, of Newman-street, for improvements upon, additions to, or substitutes for, certain materials or apparatus made use of in the process of printing from stereotype-plates. Oct. 18, 1821.

S. Hawkins, of the Strand, for certain improvements on air-traps for privies, water-closets, and chamber conveniences, to which the same may be applicable. Oct. 18, 1821.

T. Lees, the younger, of Birmingham, for improvements in the construction of snuffers. Oct. 18, 1821.

P. Davey, of Old Swan-wharf, Chelsea, for an improved preparation of coal for fuel. Oct. 18.

J. Poole, of Sheffield, for improvements in plating iron or steel with brass or copper, or copper alloyed with other metal or metals, both plain and ornamental, for the purpose of rolling and working into plates, sheets, or bars, and such goods or wares to which the same may be found applicable. Oct. 18, 1821.

J. Christophers, of New Broad-street, for improvements on, or a substitute or substitutes for, anchors. Oct. 18, 1821.

O. Griffith, of Tryfan, for an improvement in the principle and construction of manufacturing or making trusses for the cure of ruptures or hernia. Oct. 18, 1821.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS,

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

## AGRICULTURE.

**A Letter on our Agricultural Distresses, their Causes, and Remedies : accompanied with Tables and Copperplate Charts.** By William Playfair. 8vo. pp. 72. 5s.

This is a very sensible performance, in which the evils of long credit are clearly shewn to be one cause of the distresses under which the agricultural interest labours. The most valuable and ingenious part of the essay, however, consists in the charts and diagrams by which it is accompanied, and which give, at one view, the progress and proportional amount of the prices of wheat, bread, and labour, from 1566 to 1821 : a method of illustration sufficiently sanctioned by the unqualified approbation of the philosophic Humboldt, who has declared it to be the best mode of impressing proportional quantities on the mind.

## BIOGRAPHY, MEMOIRS, &amp;c.

**Memoirs of the celebrated Persons composing the Kitcat Club ; with a Prefatory Account of the Origin of the Association : illustrated with forty-eight Portraits from the Original Paintings by Sir Godfrey Kneller.** 4l. 4s.

## BOTANY.

**An Appendix to the Midland Flora.** By T. Purton, F.L.S. Vol. III. 1l. 10s.

## EDUCATION.

**An Introduction to Latin Construing.** By J. Bosworth, Vicar of Little Horwood, Bucks. 3s. 6d. bound.

**Latin Construing, or Easy and Progressive Lessons from Classical Authors.** By J. Bosworth. 3s. 6d.

**A Key to the Latin Language.** By John Atkinson.

Mr. Bosworth's rules for Latin construing are plain and easy. They are adapted to the use of the Eton Grammar ; and the quantity of the syllables on which the pronunciation depends, being marked, renders them useful to those whose education may have been deficient in regularity, as well as to the junior classes in schools.

Mr. Atkinson's work is on a more extensive plan, and shews much ingenuity combined with commendable labour and correctness.

**The Greek Terminations, including the Dialects and Poetic Licenses, alphabetically arranged and grammatically explained.** By John Carey, LL.D. 12mo. 4s.

This work is on the same plan with "The Clue for Young Latinists," by the same author.

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of which we have already expressed our approbation. The present performance is equally deserving of praise, being executed as well, and forming an excellent guide to a language in which there are much fewer elementary books than in the Latin tongue.

**The Young Ladies and Gentlemen's Arithmetic.** By W. H. White. 1s. 3d.

This is an excellent compendium, at a very cheap rate, and the theory of numbers is laid down in the beginning in a plain and simple manner, well adapted to convey a clear idea of this most useful science.

**Excerpta ex Livio, cum J. B. L. Crevierii Notis integris aliorumque selectissimis. In usum Scholarum.** 12mo. 6s.

**Clavis Homerica ; or, a Lexicon of the Words which occur in the Iliad.** By J. Walker, A. B. 12mo. 8s.

**Les Petits Emigrés ; ou, Correspondance de quelques Enfants : ouvrage fait pour servir à l'Education de la Jeunesse.** Par MM. de Genlis. 6s.

## FINE ARTS.

**Lectures on Drawing, Painting, and Engraving, considered as Branches of elegant Education.** By W. M. Craig, 8vo. 12s.

## HISTORY.

**Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland, from the Restoration of King Charles II. A.D. M.D.C.LX.** By Sir George Mackenzie, of Rosehaugh, Knight. 4to. pp. 332.

The high character of Sir George Mackenzie as a philosopher, a statesman, and an orator, has long caused the recovery of certain of his historical MSS. to be looked on as a serious desideratum in our literature. This has been done, in great part, by the accidental discovery of a MS. volume, selected from a large mass of waste-paper, which fell, about four years ago, into the hands of a grocer, for the purposes of his trade. The internal evidence of this volume was such as to authorize, in the opinion of Dr. McCre, to whose inspection it was fortunately submitted, its being laid before the public, as the undoubted production of Sir George Mackenzie ; and as such it is now presented in all its original perspicuity of thought, and with all its original inaccuracies, in minor points, upon its head.

## JURISPRUDENCE.

**Selections of Precedents for Conveyancing. Part I.** By W. M. Blythewood, esq. Royal 8vo. 10s. 6d.

**Sugden's Letters on Estates.** 8vo. 6s.  
**Rayne's Practice of Quarter Sessions.** 8vo. 7s.

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## MATHEMATICS.

A Course of Mathematics. By Hôené Wronski. No. 1. 5s. pp. 40. 4to.

These pages form the introduction to an elaborate work, in the form of lectures, which will include what has long been a grand desideratum in the study of mathematics, "a systematical course, calculated to guide the inquirer through every gradation, from the simplest elements to the most sublime truths, as now subjected to mankind, in the vast domain of knowledge." The importance of the mathematical sciences to all other positive science, to all the arts, and to all real knowledge whatsoever, is set forth with equal precision and energy in the introduction, which loses none of the force of the original through the medium of a translation highly creditable to the author. Mr. Wronski is already well known to the learned world by his publications. He has recently, "desirous," as he says, "of testifying his profound deference to the learned English," presented to the Royal Society of London, a Sketch of a new Theory of the Earth, founded on a new theory of fluids. He observes that no branch of human knowledge has been cultivated with so much zeal, or with so many sacrifices, as that of the theory of the construction of the earth, and of the heavenly bodies. "In almost all civilized countries," he sensibly remarks, "and to the very extremities of our globe, immense geodesic operations have, as it were, meshed the earth in a net-work, to surprise it with the secret of its construction." According to his statements, however, this secret is yet as far removed from the discovery of the most learned geometers as of any other person, all their theorems and lines being incorrect or erroneous, nor does it appear that they are in the least acquainted with the figure, and particularly with the internal structure of the earth. Many other topics equally interesting are briefly hinted at in this introduction, which, we must do Mr. Wronski the justice to say, is well calculated to make us impatient for the remainder of a work, which promises to be sufficiently elementary to come within the reach even of those who may not know the first rules of arithmetic, at the same time that it must inevitably, in its progress, rise to the utmost height of reasoning, which the intellectual powers of man are capable of attaining.

## MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Allan's Surgery, vols. I. and II. 8vo. 12s. 6d.

Broomhead's Parents' Medical and Surgical Assistant. 12mo. 4s.

Clarke on Female Diseases. Part II.

Stevenson on Gutta Serena. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The Secretary's Assistant, exhibiting the various and most correct Modes of Superscription, Commencement, and Conclusion of Letters to Persons of every Degree of Rank. 5s.

This little work is calculated to be extremely useful; but as its utility depends entirely on its

correctness, the Editor will do well, in the next edition, to correct the errors and omissions which are to be found in this: for instance, in p. 51, we are advised to address, "To the Rev. Doctor Scott, D.D." when, in fact, it ought to be The Reverend Doctor Scott, only. or The Reverend John Scott, D.D., as *Reverend* Doctor implies D.D.—the farther addition of D.D. is a senseless pleonasm. The same error is continued in the addresses of Doctors of Law, Physic, or Music. In the law department, p. 69, the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and Vice-chancellor, are omitted. In the table of precedence, p. 127, the Master of the Rolls, and Vice-chancellor, who ought to be placed between the Chief Justice of the King's Bench and Chief Justice of Common Pleas, are omitted; and various blunders of the same description occur pp. 130. 131. in the table of precedence among the ladies. If these are corrected, the work will be a desirable appendage to the writing-desk, and fully enable its possessor to fulfil the precept delivered to us in the Scriptures—"Give unto every man his proper title, lest he be offended, and ye betray your ignorance."

The Royal Military Calendar. 5 vols. 8vo. 2l. 10s.

This work embraces the actual services of above two thousand officers, with official accounts of all the actions for which honorary distinctions have been conferred on any of them. To military men it must be a most desirable and gratifying manual; and all those who wish to be acquainted with the principal military events connected with the history of their own country during the last century, may refer with pleasure to this detail of them, wherein the utmost impartiality and correctness are observed, and all personal panegyric most properly and judiciously refrained from.

The Scorpion Critic unmasked, or Animadversions on a pretended Review of "Fleurs, a poem, in four books." 8vo. pp. 48. 1s.

Critics have always been accused of malignity and unfairness, particularly by unsuccessful authors; but it has remained for critics of modern times openly to plume themselves on the display of those qualities. There is a certain set of writers who seem to confound abuse with argument, and calling names with wit. Some of these, gentry have been pleased to class the poem of "Fleurs" in what they facetiously term the "Leg of Mutton School." The author returns the compliment, by classing them among the most odious and venomous of insects, under the title of the Scorpion School. He makes out at least as good a claim to the praise of correctness in his distinguishing characteristics, as they can assert for themselves; and were his language even as intemperate and flippant as that of his self-constituted judges, he would, at least, have the excuse of not being the first aggressor. But this is not the case; for the "Animadversions," though manly and spirited, are yet decent, and convince us that

even if the poem of "Fleura" may be occasionally charged with dulness, its author deserved better treatment than to have personal insinuations and reflections cast out against him in a manner which required no better courage to execute, than that which cold-blooded Malice can bestow upon any one when he thinks himself secure from recrimination.

The Speeches of the Right Hon. H. Grattan; edited by his Son. In 4 vols. 8vo. 2l. 8s.

Bibliotheca Britannica. By R. Watt, M. D. Part VI. 4to. 1l. 1s.

#### NATURAL HISTORY.

A Natural History of the Crinoidea or Lily-shaped Animals: with Observations on the Genera Asteria, Curyale, Comatricula, and Marsupites, with plates. By J. S. Miller, A. L. S. Quarto, 2l. 12s. 6d.

#### NOVELS, ROMANCES, &c.

Prudence and Principle, a tale. By the author of "Rachel," and "The Authoress." 12mo. pp. 213. 5s. 6d.

The intention of this little tale is to shew, that "though a person without principle can never be trusted, a person without prudence can never be relied upon." The design is good, but it borrows little effect from the execution; and altogether the story is as likely to lead some young ladies into an ostentatious display of their principles, and others into an artful concealment of their prudence, as to produce any more desirable effects.

Retrospection, a Tale. By Mrs. Taylor, of Ungar. 6s. 12mo.

Mrs. Taylor's reputation is established by so many works of merit, that it is not occasionally falling below herself that can materially injure it. The present volume will not increase her fame. It is as dry as any of her other performances, as far as imagination is concerned, and contains fewer of those nice traits of character, and valuable rules of conduct, for which she is justly celebrated, than any of her other performances exhibit.

De Willenburg, or the Talisman; a Tale of Mystery. 4 vols. 12mo. 1l. 2s.

#### POETRY.

The Royal Progress. A Canto, with Notes. 12mo. 5s. 6d.

The late Royal visit to Ireland has given occasion to this well-written poem, which exhibits a kind of satire very rare in modern publications, being light, elegant, and pointed, without the smallest mixture of grossness or personal malevolence. The poetry is accompanied with notes, which will not be found the least entertaining part of the work, and which fully bear the author out in all his assertions of the crack-brained sort of fervour, the improvident extravagance, and the improbable expectations of the Irish people on this occasion. They are chiefly taken verbatim from the Dublin

papers, and the ministerial prints in our own country; their truth cannot, therefore, be denied, for "facts are stubborn things;" and they afford one more instance of the folly of that excessive and ill-judged adulation which occasioned a celebrated character to exclaim, "Preserve me from my friends, and I will defend myself against my enemies."

Prize Poem of Trinity College, Dublin, July 1821, "On the late Coronation."

By Fielding Morrison, A. B. 8vo. 2s.

Pleasures of Home. By R. Porter. 4s.

Gordon, a Tale; a Poetical Review of Don Juan. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Kerr's Crusade; a Poem. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

#### POLITICAL.

A complete Collection of the Treaties and Conventions at present subsisting between Great Britain and Foreign Powers. Compiled from authentic Documents, by Lewis Hertalet, Esq. Librarian and Keeper of the Papers, Foreign Office. 2 vols. 8vo.

These treaties have been, we understand, officially transmitted for the information and guidance of his Majesty's Ministers and Consuls abroad, of the Governors of Colonies, and of the Captains of King's ships on foreign service; a sufficient testimonial of their probable usefulness to those who are placed in important and responsible situations under government. They will likewise be found interesting to the commercial and sea-faring part of the community at large, inasmuch as they relate to our commerce and navigation, the repression and abolition of the slave-trade, and to the privileges and interests of the subjects of the high contracting parties. The moralist will look on them with a different eye, and smile to see how the most solemn protestations, and professions of the most inviolable amity, can be made for the convenience of the moment, and broken afterwards, as interest or ambition may dictate.

War in Greece. 8vo. pp. 45.

This pamphlet advocates the character of the modern Greeks, as worthy their illustrious ancestors; recommends them, to adopt the pike and the British military code, and to attack the Turkish army as soon as possible—that is, we suppose, with the old proverb in catching a Tartar—if he will let himself be caught. The arguments respecting the indifference shown to the sufferings of these unfortunate Christians by their brethren in this part of Europe, who are so eager to convert the heathen in distant lands, and subscribe towards every casualty that comes within the course of natural events in countries no way connected with them, are forcibly expressed, and grounded on incontrovertible facts.

The Letters of Julius. Vol. 1st. 12mo. pp. 188.

The author of these Letters announces a second volume as in the press. It would have been wiser, perhaps, to have published both together, than to have trusted one as a specimen.

if he meant to sell an equal number of both; and at any rate, in his next political effusions, we would advise him not to take a name calculated to remind the reader of a style and strength of argument exactly opposite to any thing of which the present performance can boast.

#### RELIGION AND MORALS.

**Sermons on various Occasions.** By the Rev. G. Hughes. 8vo. pp. 336. 10s 6d.

These sermons are on plain topics of morality, unaffectedly written, and in subject, style, and length, well adapted to be read in a family circle.

**Select British Divines, No. 1. 2s. 6d.—Private Thoughts upon Religion, and a Christian Life.** By Bishop Beveridge. Royal 18mo. pp. 163.

This is the first part of an intended reprint of all the most valuable pieces in *Devotional and Practical Divinity* in the English language. A Biographical Sketch of each author is to be given; that of Bishop Beveridge, in the present number, presents a favourable specimen of the editor's style; it is accompanied by an excellent portrait of the worthy Bishop; and, altogether, the work promises to be a valuable addition to the libraries of private families, as well as of Divines.

#### THEOLOGY.

**Lectures on the Book of Ecclesiastes.** By R. Wardlaw, D. D. of Glasgow. vols. 8vo. 18s.

#### TRAVELS, VOYAGES, &c.

**Travels in Palestine, through the countries of Bashan and Gilead, East of the River Jordan.** By J. S. Buckingham. 4to. pp. 553. 3l. 13s. 6d.

Mr. Buckingham combines what are scarcely ever found to meet in the same individual, the fearless and hardy habits of a sailor by profession, with the reading of a scholar. Early smitten with a passion for travelling, he began to indulge it at the age of nine years, in a maritime capacity, and in the course of the succeeding years of his life he has visited most of the places of any note in the four quarters of the globe. From the mass of his observations during his extensive wanderings, he has selected those which regard Palestine, and the country which surrounds it, wherewith to commence the character of author. That part of his route which was directed through the country of Bashan and Gilead, East of the River Jordan, has hitherto been the boundary of all our knowledge regarding the ancient Judea. As this part of Mr. Buckingham's travels is the most attractive in itself, so likewise is it that which is the most pleasingly written. The exquisite beauty of the country which lay before his eyes, as he descended the second range of hills on the east of Jordan, its natural fertility joined to an enchanting wildness, and the associations irresistibly connected in his mind with the ground over which he was passing, the most famed

possession of the Jews, the scene of many of the most interesting events in Scripture history, and the seat of ten Roman cities, giving the name of Decapolis to the region in which they were placed—all warm his imagination into more luxuriant and animated description than he is in the habit of indulging in. The account of the ruins of the ancient city of Jerash, its triumphal arch, its naumachia, temples, theatres, bridges, aqueducts, and groups of Ionic and Corinthian pillars, must forcibly arrest the attention of the antiquary and the scholar, who will regret, almost as keenly as the author himself did, that the jealous suspicions of the Arabs, and the consequent timidity of the guides, should have prevented him, and his accomplished companion Mr. Banks, from taking more than what appeared to them a very cursory and unsatisfactory view of these most splendid remains of antiquity. Such, however, were their zeal and dispatch, that even this short view has enabled them to lay plans and details before the reader, by which it appears that several of the buildings might challenge competition with some of the most famed theatres and temples remaining in Italy or Greece. It is well for the author and the reader, that this part of the journey draws the volume towards a close; for any other would appear comparatively uninteresting after it. The Holy City presents only a disgusting picture of Turkish arrogance and Christian knavery and profligacy. All the friars, to a man, are discontented with their office of watching over those sacred remains which probably their forefathers bled to rescue from the hands of Pagans; and among the various reasons assigned by each for his remaining in a situation so disagreeable to him, such as want of money, want of friends, the fear of offending the higher powers, or the utter inability to return to Europe from all these causes combined, not one ever thought of resigning, as a motive for his endurance of the evils he complained of, any thing like being resigned to suffering for religion's sake, or delighting to remain on ground hallowed to him as the scene of his Saviour's ministry. These worthies expressed great satisfaction in the prospect of the re-establishment of the holy Inquisition, spoke of Ferdinand in such terms of eulogium as bigotry and cunning together prompted, and praised him, above every thing else, for always giving twice the money that was asked of him for any pious purpose. We were glad to find that our present King, on the contrary, was in disgrace, on account of having, when he was Prince Regent, sent only fifteen hundred pounds to the guardians of the Holy Sepulchre as a present, the King of Spain having just before sent six thousand pounds sterling for the same purpose. Parsimony, when we consider the knaves and hypocrites who share the spoil, could not be better practised than in this instance; and we heartily wish all our foreign subsidies were as wisely regulated. We now take our leave of Mr. Buckingham, feeling assured that it is only necessary to draw the attention of the public towards his work, to

make them anxious to judge of it for themselves, marked as it is by research, impartiality, and a sober simplicity of style, which makes amends for the absence of more attractive graces.

**Sketches of Upper Canada.** By John Howison, Esq. 8vo. pp. 339. 10s. 6d.

The style of this volume is singularly pleasing and unaffected. Without entering into the dryness of minute details, the author gives a more lively picture of the local and domestic peculiarities of Upper Canada, and of the American character in general, than is often to be accomplished by the most laborious delineations, divested of the charm and freshness which quick perceptions and warm benevolent feelings lend without effort to their subject. The author is an advocate of the cause of emigration, more especially for labouring people, and those of small fixed incomes; and gives a variety of practical information, highly valuable to those who may be contented to expatriate themselves in the hope of bettering their condition. His descriptive powers are of a very superior kind—the reader will judge of this for himself, when he reads such passages as the pursuit of the Canadian boatmen after the deer which appeared on the banks of the river (p. 84); the falls of Niagara, so often before described, but never better than at p. 98; the author's solitary and dangerous journey through the long woods (p. 184); and his affecting pictures of the wife of the Irish emigrant with her children (p. 60), the death-bed of a mother in a family recently emigrated from Scotland (p. 223), and the story of the Indian woman and her child (p. 124). However favourable the author may be to that spirit of emigration which he seems to think

the most natural and effective of all remedies against the evils attendant on an overgrown population, he is by no means partial to the character of the Americans themselves, whom he represents as, in their present state, destitute of all liberal and refined feeling, coarse in manners, penurious in their habits, and keen in all their dealings. Towards the conclusion of his interesting work, he presents us with some detached "Recollections of the United States," which are written in the same agreeable style as the pages which precede them; and we close the volume equally grateful for the amusement and the information which it contains.

**A Voyage to Africa.** By William Hutton. 8vo. pp. 488.

A considerable part of this volume is taken up with an account of the author's quarrels and misunderstandings with the Governor and Council of the Cape Coast Castle Company, which, of course, are not very interesting to the general reader. The remainder of the work is not distinguished either by elegance or perspicuity of style; and for most of the details which are calculated to fix the attention, the author has recourse to the descriptions of other writers. The smallest portion, however, of original information, concerning a country so singular in its institutions as Ashantee, must be acceptable to the public; and Mr. Hutton's observations respecting the best probable means of negotiating with the King of that territory, and his account of his interviews with this most despotic of all monarchs, will be found sufficiently interesting to atone for the want of scientific observation in the remaining parts of the performance.

## LITERARY REPORT.

Lord BYRON has just ready for publication "Cain." "a Mystery."

The Memoirs of Benvenuto Cellini, written by himself, will appear in the course of the present month.

A Novel is in the press, by the celebrated author of "The Hermit in London."

Mr. PHILLIPS, author of the "Pomarium Britannicum," has issued proposals for publishing, by subscription, A History of Cultivated Vegetables, in 2 vols.

A new, and, according to report, a very ingenious Work is in the press, entitled, The Art of employing Time to the greatest Advantage, the true source of Happiness.

Mr. BOILEAU has nearly ready for publication, a Dictionary of French Homonymes, or a New Guide to the peculiarities of the French Language.

In the course of a few days will be published, The private and confidential Correspondence of Charles Talbot, Duke

of Shrewsbury, principal Minister to King William for a considerable period of his reign. By the Rev. Archdeacon COXE.

The second volume of Sir R. K. PORTER's Travels in Georgia, Persia, Armenia, Ancient Babylonia, &c. &c. is nearly ready for publication.

An interesting volume of Travels will appear shortly, by W. J. BURCHELL, Esq. whose researches in the interior of Africa, during a five years residence in that country, extended over 4500 miles of ground: numerous engravings from the author's own drawings will illustrate the work.

The author of "The Bachelor and the Married Man," "Hesitation," &c. will shortly publish a new Novel, entitled, The Woman of Genius.

Mr. CHARLES MILLS, author of "The History of the Crusades," will shortly lay before the public the first part (com-

prising Italy) of the Travels of Theodor<sup>us</sup> Ducas, in various countries of Europe, at the revival of Letters and Art.

Preparing for publication, *Two Voyages to New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land*; including a Description of the present condition of that interesting Colony; with Facts and Observations relative to the state and management of Convicts of both sexes, under sentence of Transportation. By THOMAS REID, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c. &c.

Professor MONK has been occupied for three or four years in preparing a Life of Dr. BENTLEY; a work which, it is expected, will be sent to the press early in the ensuing spring.

Professor LEE is preparing, in Persian and English, the whole controversy of Mr. MARTYN with the learned of Persia, as a Manual for Missionaries to establish the truth of the Scriptures against the sophisms of Mahometanism.

Dr. J. C. PRITCHARD, F. L. S. &c. has just ready for publication, *A Treatise on the Diseases of the Nervous System*, Vol. I. comprising Convulsive and Maniacal Affections.

The first two volumes (besides an additional volume, containing abstracts of the British Navy) of Mr. JAMES's Naval History, comprising the whole of the War from 1793 to the peace of Amiens, will shortly, it is understood, make its appearance before the public.

Dr. FORBES has just ready, in one volume 8vo. a translation of *A Treatise on the Diseases of the Chest*, in which they are described according to their anatomical characters and their diagnosis, established on a new principle by means of acoustic instruments, with plates; from the French of R. T. H. LAENNEC.

Miss A. M. PORTER is writing a Romance, to be entitled, *Roche Blanc, or the Hunters of the Pyrenees*.

A new volume, by the author of the beautiful tale of "*Ellen Fitzarthur*," entitled, *The Widow's Tale*, and other Poems, will be published early in December.

Dr. WATKINS, author of "*The General Biographical Dictionary*," will shortly publish an interesting work, consisting of *Memoirs of Self-educated Persons*, who, by their own exertions, have risen to eminence in Literature and Science.

Miss BENDER is busily employed on

*Memoirs of the Life of Mary Queen of Scots*, which will be published in the course of the winter.

A work entitled *The Present State of Europe*, will shortly appear.

A new edition of *The Hermit in London*, with Additions, will appear in a few days.

In the press, *Practical Wisdom, or the Manual of Life*, in one volume 12mo.

Mr. DANGLISON, of Prescott-street, is preparing for publication, a Translation of Baron LARREY's new Work, entitled *A Collection of Surgical Observations*, with Notes by the Translator.

Sir GEORGE NAYLER is preparing, by Command, and under the Especial Sanction of His Majesty, *The History of the Coronation of His Most Sacred Majesty King George the Fourth*: containing a full and authentic Detail of the Ceremonies, together with the Proceedings and Adjudications of the Court of Claims and of the Privy Council, and the Names of the several distinguished Persons who attended. Illustrated with the various Documents issued by the several Departments connected with the Ceremony, and with superb Engravings of the Regalia, the magnificent Royal Robes, and the Dresses of the Peers, Privy Councillors, Officers of the Royal Household, &c.; together with Plates, from Drawings by the first Artists, of the Interior of Westminster Abbey and Hall, at the most interesting Periods of the Solemnity.

Sir NATHANIEL WRAXALL is, we are informed, engaged in writing *Historical Memoirs of his Own Time*, the publication of which he intends to prohibit until the year 1850. These volumes will, of course, contain anecdotes of the most celebrated characters of the present day.

The *Memoirs of Her Majesty*, written by Mr. JOHN WILKS, jun. will contain her Private Correspondence with several distinguished individuals; part of the intended *Case of Recrimination*; the Evidence collected in Italy on her Behalf, and which did not arrive in time in England; and other Facts and Documents of State Importance, as well as her Travels on the Continent.

Mr. EVANS, printer, of Bristol, will soon publish a *Chronological Outline of the History of Bristol*, embellished with Architectural Drawings by Mr. O'Neill.

Mr. R. BLOOMFIELD, author of "*The Farmer's Boy*," has in the press, *The May-Day of the Muses*.



## METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from Oct. 1, to Oct. 31, 1881.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1881.	Thermometer.		Baromet.		1881.	Thermomet.		Baromet.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
Oct. 1	47	65	29.67	29.10	Oct. 17	35	50	30.11	30.04
2	45	59	30.06	30.11	18	43	59	29.95	29.60
3	45	69	30.02	29.73	19	45	54	29.90	29.76
4	51	65	29.09	29.53	20	41	56	29.90	29.69
5	42	59	29.70	29.26	21	39	51	29.22	29.19
6	39	62	30.00	29.62	22	41	54	29.16	29.39
7	47	61	30.04	30.02	23	37	52	29.34	29.19
8	39	68	29.91	30.12	24	39	59	29.43	29.54
9	39	58	30.26	30.31	25	35	59	29.96	29.99
10	36	59	30.29	30.26	26	40	57	30.01	30.19
11	34	59	29.98	29.63	27	49	60	30.15	30.18
12	36	64	29.71	30.00	28	48	59	30.22	30.25
13	41	68	30.36	30.34	29	52	52	30.24	30.17
14	36	60	30.33	30.28	30	51	51	30.11	29.99
15	40	54	30.13	30.21	31	35	60	29.94	29.80
16	38	60	30.15	30.17					

## AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE season of Wheat-seeding has terminated, under favourable circumstances, with the trifling exception, perhaps, that on heavy lands and poachy soils a portion of the superabundant moisture could have been dispensed with to advantage; nevertheless, as the weather has been unusually mild for the season, no serious injury is to be apprehended. We think, however, that the wheat-plant will not maintain its primary appearance. A very large portion of seed has been distributed this year to counteract the defalcation which might be expected from the inferiority of the grain; still there is a manifest want of vigour in some of the plants, accompanied with the total disappearance of others, which increases in proportion as the time advances from its first appearance above the soil.—Turnips, which have hitherto been pronounced an unfailing crop, are discovered to abound more in foliage than in bulb; and a larger breadth of land has been cleared of its roots than is usual thus early in the season. Some judicious farmers, anticipating severe weather in the approaching quarter, have already adopted the precaution of ploughing-in their Swedes; a process which others object to, as preventing the farther enlargement of the root, which, (unless checked by frost) they affirm, will continue to

expand three weeks or a month longer.—Farm-yards are well provisioned with hay and straw, which are cheap and plentiful; but store beasts have been purchased at too extravagant a rate to afford the most distant prospect of remuneration to the grazier. On that score, however, it is matter of surprise how the agricultural interest has thus long maintained its situation in the scale of society. We know full well that farmers of the soil have (during the last three or four years at least) been vending their commodities for less money than their production cost them, yet, when their quiet demeanour *now* is contrasted with the vociferous demands they made for legislative interference at the onset of their reverses, we should be led to conclude they were *then* much more frightened than hurt, or, at least, that their grievances were exaggerated. We are not amongst those, however, who would withhold protection from the British corn-growers under reasonable restrictions; and certainly should rejoice to see some plan adopted, the object of which would be to secure them an exclusive preference in the home market, so long as they could supply it liberally, and on terms which, without oppressing the community, would still prove a stimulus and reward to their industry and exertions.

## COUNTRY CORN MARKETS.

By the quarter, save where otherwise named.—Scotch Markets for the week preceding the date.

October 24th to 27th 31st to Nov. 3d, 7th to 10th 14th to 17th

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Uxbridge, by the load	91 0s	221 0s	84 0s	211 0s	84 0s	221 10s	84 0s	211 10s	
Aylesbury, by the load	91 0s	211 10	101 0s	211 10s	91 0s	22 0s	84 0s	211 0s	
Newbury . . . . .	30 0	88 0	24 0	88 0	25 0	84 0	20 0	84 0	
Reading . . . . .	36 0	87 0	36 0	85 0	36 0	83 0	35 0	80 0	
Fleahley . . . . .	86 0	88 0	40 0	80 0	40 0	90 0	80 0	88 0	
Banbury . . . . .	40 0	84 0	52 0	84 0	32 0	84 0	32 0	80 0	
Devizes . . . . .	38 0	80 0	40 0	84 0	48 0	84 0	36 0	84 0	
Warrminster . . . . .	41 0	82 0	44 0	83 0	40 0	84 0	40 0	84 0	
Basingstoke . . . . .	52 0	80 0	50 0	80 0	48 0	80 0	52 0	84 0	
Sherborne . . . . .	131 0s	201 10s	141 0s	211 0s	121 0s	211 10s	121 0s	211 10s	
Dorchester, by the hl.	6 0	9 6	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 3	8 6	10 0	
Exeter, by the bushel	56 0	68 0	44 0	68 0	50 0	74 0	56 0	80 0	
Lewes . . . . .	121 0s	201 10s	91 0s	211 0s	101 0s	221 0s	91 0s	211 0s	
Guildford, by the load	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	10 0	19 10	67 10	0 0	
Winchester . . . . .	48 0	80 0	0 0	0 0	48 0	80 0	54 0	77 0	
Chelmsford, by the hl.	67 0s	171 10s	61 0s	181 0s	61 0s	171 10s	51 10s	171 10s	
Yarmouth . . . . .	40 0	84 0	40 0	70 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	
Bury, by the coomb	20 0	85 0	22 0	35 0	0 0	0 0	20 0	34 0	
Lynn . . . . .	82 0	62 0	82 0	62 0	82 0	62 0	30 0	61 0	
Horncastle . . . . .	82 0	70 0	85 0	60 0	30 0	60 0	24 0	45 0	
Stamford . . . . .	36 0	72 0	40 0	65 0	32 0	74 0	83 0	63 0	
Northampton . . . . .	55 0	76 0	48 0	62 0	42 0	82 0	44 0	80 0	
Truro, 24 gals. to bush.	22 10	0 0	23 3	0 0	22 6	0 0	22 6	0 0	
Swansea . . . . .	59 4	0 0	60 0	0 0	47 4	0 0	52 8	0 0	
Nottingham . . . . .	65 0	0 0	59 6	0 0	57 0	0 0	55 9	0 0	
Derby, 84 qrs. to bush.	40 0	78 0	40 0	74 0	40 0	74 0	40 0	68 0	
Newcastle . . . . .	50 0	87 0	50 0	68 0	52 0	68 0	50 0	66 0	
Durkith, by the boll	26 0	34 0	26 0	38 0	23 0	38 0	27 0	36 0	
Huddington, ditto	30 0	37 0	28 0	37 0	31 0	37 0	29 0	36 0	

\* The Scotch boll for Wheat, Rye, Peas, and Beans, is 2 per cent. more than 4 bushels. The boll of Barley and Oats is about 6 bushels Winchester, or as 6 to 8 compared with the English quarter.

Aggregate Average, Oct. 18th, 61s. 4d.—20th, 58s. 4d.—27th, 56s. 8d.—Nov. 3d, 55s. 1d.

POTATOES, by the half bushel	MEAT, by the Carcase per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate Market.	COAL MARKET.
Market, Per Ton.		Oct. 24.
Kidneys - 31 0s to 41 0s	Beef - 1s 8d to 2s 8d	Newcastle, from 34s 3d to 44s 6d
Champions 2 10 to 4 0	Mutton - 1 10 to 2 10	Sunderland, from 35 0 to 45 3d
Ox-Nobles - 2 0 to 2 10	Veal - 3 0 to 5 0	
Apples - 2 10 to 3 10	Pork - 2 8 to 4 8	Price of Quarter Loaf in the
Onions - 0 0 to 0 0	Lamb - 0 0 to 0 0	Metropolis.—Best Wheat, 1 1d

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.	QUARTERS OF ENGLISH GRAIN, &c.
SMITHFIELD—Hay, 31 0s to 41 0s Aver. 31 10s 0d	arrived Coastwise, from Nov. 12 to 17.
Straw, 1 8 to 1 14 — 1 12 0	Wheat 6,375 Peas 1,857 Malt 2,123
Clover, 4 0 to 5 0 — 4 10 0	Barley 2,616 Tares 45 Beans 2,026
ST. JAMES'S.—Hay, 3 0 to 4 0 — 3 10 0	Oats 2,404 Rape 30 Linseed —
Straw, 1 7 to 1 10 — 1 11 6	Rye 183 Brank 11 Mustard 28
Clover, 4 0 to 5 0 — 4 10 0	Various Seeds, 181 qrs.—Flour, 6,426 sacks.
WHITECHAPEL, Hay, 3 10 to 4 4 — 3 17 0	Ireland.—Wheat, 400; and Barley, 20; Oats, 2,645; Rye, 25; and Rapeseed, 80 qrs.—
Straw, 1 8 to 1 14 — 1 11 0	Foreign.—Wheat, 1,505; Barley, 3,715; Oats, 3,385; Tares, 65; Mustard, 10; and Hemp, 580 qrs.
Clover, 3 15 to 5 5 — 4 10 0	

## PRICE OF HOPS, per Cwt. in the Borough.

New Bags.	New Pockets.
Kent 21 0s to 41 6s	Kent 21 5s to 41 10s
Sussex 21 0s to 31 0s	Sussex 21 0s to 31 0s
Essex 9 9 to 0 0	Essex 2 10 to 3 5
Yearling Bags, 0s to 0s	Farnham 8 0 to 9 0

## COMMERCIAL REPORT.

*Lloyd's Coffee-House, Nov. 26, 1821.*

THE season of the year has had an effect on the articles usually deemed articles of export, for some little time back; and exportation may now be considered as all but closed for the winter: nevertheless, most commodities keep up to a tolerably fair currency; and home-consumption is looked to with confidence and general expectation.

In some branches, however, this must be taken with a qualified degree of satisfaction. For instance, the crop of SUGAR in Jamaica has proved but scanty; the holders of Jamaica Sugars, in consequence, continue firm at the present prices, and think of an advance on the property they already have in hand. Jamaica Rums have also improved progressively, and continue improving; which is no more than natural, under the circumstances; as prime goods will certainly be in demand, and meet a market proportionate to the limited quantity that can be offered for sale.

A late sale consisted of Rums of uncommon strength—from 27 to 45 *above proof*; and some as high as 50 *above proof*: a quality seldom to be met with; it therefore ensures ready purchasers and a fair advance.

Considerations not altogether alien from those which affect the Rum market, have had their influence on the price of BRANDIES, which, during some weeks past, have been looking upwards, and so continue. Within these few days they have advanced *fourpence* to *sixpence* per gallon: and the prospect is thought to warrant farther expectation.

SUGAR has also generally experienced a fair demand, not to say, a lively inquiry; which yet would be no more than the truth in respect to superior qualities. In fact, they are getting scarce; which might be partly inferred from what we have said under the article Rum. An advance has certainly taken place, especially on the stronger kinds; and strength rather than any other quality, has been the test of the prices asked, and obtained, at an advance, say of 1s. to 2s.

This turn in the market is very acceptable to those who have held certain descriptions of Sugars for a long while back: they now realize freely a better currency than they could venture to hope for, some weeks ago. The refiners, meanwhile, are desirous to sell:

the approach of winter closing up most of the foreign markets for a time.

COFFEE has improved, and realizes better prices than of late: which deserves remark, considering the plentiful supply. But, the superior Jamaicas have principally felt this improvement.

We conceive that the trade in SILK is increasing; also, that the East India article is likely to become still more extensively employed. It does not, indeed, as yet rival the long-established productions of the Italian states; yet, if we mistake not, it meets with encouragement very satisfactory to the original cultivators.

In the mean while, East India COTTONS have been so abundantly brought to sale, that the prices of the article, generally, have become stagnant: and, on some qualities, have lowered. Those who bought largely at the last sale at the India House, are accepting the sale prices, in many instances; in others, report affirms, that they rather prefer submitting to give *the turn* to the buyer, than to keep their purchases to a distant day: this has affected the whole market; and in London, the sale has been slow and heavy. It has been somewhat better at Liverpool, where the demand has been fair and steady, and a few instances have rather overshot the prevailing currency. The quantity sold last week was 10,400 bags; the quantity imported was 12,000 bags.

The Provision Trade (Irish provisions) is steady, and certainly not declining; in fact, the prices in Ireland of various articles are rising, of which Butter is an instance: and Beef and Pork, of prime qualities, continue firm.

Foreign Corn of every description continues prohibited; including the production of British Colonies in America. It is somewhat remarkable, that Corn is lowering in price almost all over the world: on the Continent it is certainly true; and is felt by the growers and dealers, who, like our own, have improved their agriculture with great spirit, but, as they complain, to little profit.

FRUIT can hardly, with propriety, be reckoned among provisions; yet it may follow them in a Report, as it follows at table. Considerable quantities are now arrived, and are brought forward for sale. The quality is well spoken of.

**PRICE of SHARES in CANALS, BRIDGES, DOCKS, ROADS, and WATER-WORKS.**  
By Messrs. WOLFE and EDMONDS, 'Change-Alley, Cornhill.

No. of Shares.	Shares of	Annual Div.	Per Share	No. of Shares.	Shares of	Annual Div.	Per Share
£.	£. s. d.		£. s.	£.	£. s. d.		£. s.
Canals.							
221	100	—	Aberdare .....	25	1700	50	7 1/2 p. ct.
550	100	—	Andover .....	5	3000	100	—
1482	100	—	Ashby-de-la-Zouch ..	16	L. 54,000	—	5
L. 16,376	—	5	Do Bonds .....	53	5000	100	—
1760	—	3 10	Ashton and Oldham ..	70	5000	60	—
710	100	9	Barnesley .....	160	5000	40	—
1200	100	—	Basingstoke .....	6	L. 60,000	—	5
L. 54,000	—	2	Do Bonds .....	40	—	—	—
2000	25	24	Birmingham (divided)	560	L. 3,114,000	100	4
477	250	5	Boston and Bury ..	95	L. 1,200,000	100	10
950	150	4	Brocknork & Abergav.	80	L. 450,000	100	10
L. 50,465	—	5	Do Bonds .....	92	3132	100	3
1600	50	—	Carlisle .....	—	—	—	5
400	100	5	Chester & Blackwater	92	1038	100	—
1300	100	8	Chesterfield .....	120	—	—	—
300	100	44	Coveatry .....	970	300	100	—
1851	50	—	Crofton .....	2 1/2	1000	100	5
450	100	12	Cromford .....	—	—	100	5
4546	1 10	—	Croydon .....	3	492	100	1 17 6
L. 11,210	100	5	Do Bonds .....	70	2308	50	—
800	100	6	Derby .....	135	1000	60	1
3000	100	3	Dudley .....	62	1000	60	1
3575 1/2	133	3	Ellesmere & Chester	63	3762	50	—
231	1 10	58	Erewash .....	1000	—	—	—
1297	100	20	Forth and Clyde ..	300	3800	100	—
103,500	100	13 12 8	Glamorganshire .....	275	4500	50	2 10
1900	100	—	Glouce & Berk O.S.	80	2000	100	—
—	60	3	Do optional Loan ..	47	1500	—	2 10
1,815 1/2	100	9	Grand Junction .....	217	800	100	—
1521	1 10	3	Grand Surrey .....	58 10	7510	—	2
L. 48,800	—	5	Do Loan .....	99	1360	100	—
2549 1/2	100	—	Grand Union .....	—	—	—	—
L. 19,227	—	5	Do Loan .....	103	2000	500	2 10
3090	100	—	Grand Western .....	3	25,000	50	6
740	150	7	Grantham .....	140	—	250	3
—	100	—	Hereford & Glouce	—	4000	100	2 10
6312	100	—	Huddersfield .....	13	40,000	50	5
25,308	100	16	Kennet and Avon ..	17	50,000	20	1
11,600 1/2	100	1	Leicester .....	26 10	L. 1,000,000	100	6
2279 1/2	100	12	Leeds & Liverpool ..	115	40,000	50	3
515 1/2	—	14	Leicester .....	90	2400	500	4 10
1895	100	4	Do & Northam. Union	84	7500	50	2 6
70	—	170	Loughborough .....	3600	3000	25	1 4
250	100	12	Mellor & Mowbray ..	—	31,000	25	1
—	—	30	Mersey and Irwell ..	—	2500	100	18
—	—	3 12	Monmouthshire .....	92 10	100,000	20	2
2400	100	10	Do Debentures .....	92	L. 745,100	—	10
L. 43,526	100	5	Montgomeryshire ..	70	—	—	8 10
700	100	—	Neath .....	420	4000	100	10
247	—	25	North Wilts .....	—	1500	200	1 8
1770	25	—	Nottingham .....	200	—	—	—
500	100	12	Oakham .....	105	8000	50	4
130	100	6 2	Oxford .....	645	4000	50	3 4
522	1 10	3	Peak Forest .....	66	1000	100	8
1700	100	32	Portsmouth & Arundel	35	1000	100	4
2400	100	3	Regent .....	25	1500	100	—
2220	50	—	Rochdale .....	45	5000	50	—
12,294	—	—	Shrewsbury .....	165	—	—	—
5631	100	2	Shropshire .....	140	—	—	—
500	125	9	Somerset Coal .....	107 10	1000	750	—
500	100	7 10	Do Lock Fund .....	74	700	250	—
771	50	7	Staff & Worcestersh	700	700	500	—
—	—	4	Stratford on Avon ..	11	—	—	—
700	100	40	Stroudwater .....	405	1080	50	1 5
300	140	9	Swansea .....	190	1397	100	2 10
3647	—	92	Tavistock .....	90	—	—	6
533	100	10	Thames and Medway	20	L. 15,000	—	—
330	100	—	Do 1st Loan .....	45	2200	80	—
2070	—	2 10	Do 2d do .....	40	3447	80	—
—	—	—	Do 3d do .....	98	—	—	—
—	—	—	Thames & Severn, N.	24 10	2000	150	1
—	—	—	Do Orpington .....	14	—	—	10
1300	200	75	Trent & Mersey or G. T	1200	—	—	4
1000	100	12 1/2	Warwick & Birmingham	224	—	—	3
1000 1/2	50	—	Warwick & Naptun	210	—	—	5
980	100	11	Wey and Arun .....	—	—	—	5
905	113	—	Wilts and Berks .....	—	—	—	—
14,221	105	—	Worcester .....	60	—	100	—
120	—	1	Worcester & Birmingham	24	2325	—	—
6000	125	5	Wyrley & Essington	130	3200	—	—
—	—	—	<b>Bridges</b>	—	3200	—	—
—	50	—	Deptford Creek .....	27	—	—	—
7566	100	—	Southwark .....	13	—	100	4
				Docks.			
				Southwark, new. ....			
				Do, Loan .....			
				Vauxhall .....			
				Do, Promissory Notes			
				Waterloo .....			
				Am of 81.			
				Ann of 71.			
				Bonds .....			
				Roads.			
				Barking .....			
				Commercial .....			
				Do, East India B			
				Great Dover Street ..			
				Highgate Archway ..			
				Croydon Railway .....			
				Surrey Ditto .....			
				Severn & Wye Ditto			
				Water-Works.			
				East London .....			
				Grand Junction .....			
				Kent .....			
				London Bridge .....			
				South London .....			
				West Middlesex .....			
				York Buildings .....			
				Insurance.			
				Albion .....			
				Atlas .....			
				British .....			
				County .....			
				Eagle .....			
				European .....			
				Globe .....			
				Hope .....			
				Imperial Fire .....			
				Do Life .....			
				London Fire .....			
				London Ship .....			
				Provident .....			
				Rock .....			
				Royal Exchange .....			
				Sun Fire .....			
				Sun Life .....			
				Union .....			
				Gas Lights.			
				Gas Light and Coke			
				(Chart Company) ..			
				Do, New Shares .....			
				City Gas Light Comp.			
				Do New .....			
				South London .....			
				Imperial .....			
				Literary Institutions.			
				London .....			
				Russell .....			
				Surrey .....			
				Miscellaneous.			
				Auction Mart .....			
				British Copper Comp.			
				English Copper Comp.			
				Folkestone Harbour ..			
				Do Loan .....			
				Golden Lane Brewery			
				Do .....			
				London Commercial			
				Sale Rooms .....			
				Margate Pier .....			
				Carnatic Sh. 1st class			
				Do .. 2d do.			
				City Bonds .....			
				Do Do (Navigation) ..			
				Prussian Bonds .....			
				Prussian Metallic .....			
				Columbia Bonds .....			
				Barnstaple Mines .....			
				Cliff Down do .....			
				Great Hewas do .....			
				Holmshush do .....			
				Scotch Mine Stock ..			



## Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 25th Oct. to 25th Nov. 1881.

Days. 1881	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consols.	5 per Ct. Navy.	Long Annuities.	Imperial 3 per Ct.	India. Stock.	South Sea Stock.	4 p. Ct. Ind. Bnd.	Ex. Bills, 2d. pr. Day.
Oct. 25	240	77½	78½	96½	111½	19	—	241	—	70 pm.	6 4 pm.
26	239½	77½	78½	96½	111½	19	—	—	—	69 pm.	4 6 pm.
27	—	76½	77½	96½	110½	19	—	—	—	69 pm.	6 4 pm.
29	238	76½	77½	95½	111	19	—	—	—	69 pm.	4 6 pm.
30	238½	76½	77½	96½	110½	19	—	—	—	69 pm.	6 4 pm.
31	238	76½	77½	96½	110½	19	—	—	—	68 pm.	4 6 pm.
Nov. 1	—	76½	77½	95½	110½	19	—	—	—	69 pm.	6 4 pm.
2	—	76½	77½	95½	111½	19	76½	241	86½	68 pm.	4 6 pm.
3	—	77½	77½	96	111	19	—	240½	87	69 pm.	6 4 pm.
5	—	77½	78½	96½	111	19	—	—	—	—	4 6 pm.
6	240	77½	78½	96½	96 110½	19	—	241½	—	70 pm.	6 4 pm.
7	240	77½	78½	96½	111	19	76½	242	87½	71 pm.	4 6 pm.
8	239	77	78½	96	110½	19	—	240½	—	69 pm.	6 4 pm.
9	—	77	77½	—	110½	19	—	—	—	—	4 6 pm.
10	—	77	77½	96½	111½	19	—	241½	86½	71 pm.	6 4 pm.
12	—	77½	78½	96½	111½	19	—	242½	—	71 pm.	4 6 pm.
13	239	77½	78½	96½	111	19	—	241½	—	71 pm.	6 4 pm.
14	—	77½	77½	96½	110½	19	—	242	—	70 pm.	4 6 pm.
15	239	77½	78½	96½	110	19	—	242	—	71 pm.	6 4 pm.
16	239½	77	78½	96½	110½	19	76½	242	—	72 pm.	4 6 pm.
17	239½	77½	78½	96½	111	19	—	241½	86½	72 pm.	6 4 pm.
19	240	77½	78½	96½	111½	19	—	242½	—	73 pm.	4 6 pm.
20	240½	77½	78½	96½	111½	19	—	242	—	73 pm.	6 4 pm.
21	240	77½	78½	96½	110½	19	76½	242	—	72 pm.	3 6 pm.
22	239	77½	78½	96½	110½	19	—	—	—	66 pm.	par 4 pm.
23	239½	77½	78½	96½	111	19	76½	—	86½	69 pm.	par 5 pm.
24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Exchequer Bills dated Dec. 1880, and prior thereto, have been advertised to be paid off.

## BANKRUPTS,

FROM OCTOBER 16 TO NOVEMBER 13, 1881, INCLUSIVE.

*N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.*

*The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.*

ALEXANDER, J. Old Bailey, coachmaker. (Russon, Crown-court, Aldersgate-street)	Cameron, C. J. Gray's Inn-lane, hardwareman. (Mills, New North-street)
Angel, J. Sculcoates, blockmaker. (Romer and Son, Bartlett's buildings)	Card, J. Lloyd's Coffee-house, merchant. (Kearney and Spurr, Bishopsgate-street)
Arthur, T. Nesh, shopkeeper. (Levitt, Bristol)	Cass, T. Ware, dealer in corn and coals. (Bond)
Athinson, T. Newgate-street, warehouseman. (Robinson, Walbrook)	Chandler, C. East Stonehouse, master-mariner. (Elworthy, Plymouth Dock)
Austin, H. de Bruno, Northumberland-street, brick-layer. (Carlson, High-street, Mary-le-bone)	Chubb, W. Patten, Aldgate, chemist. (Parson, Bow Church yard)
Baker, W. Newington green, insurance-broker. (Warne, Lendenhall street)	Clifford, E. Bernard's son, broker. (Haynes, Mark-lane)
Bamber, W., Bury, T., and Cochran, T., Hayton, calico-printers. (Edgar, Manchester)	Clunne, J. Whitechapel, baker. (Lee and Townshend, Three Crown-square)
Banton, W. Northwich, grocer. (Bartley and Grecoatt, Liverpool)	Cramp, J. Birmingham, money-advancer. (Troughton and Lea, Coventry)
Binches, J. M. Minories, hay-salesman. (Lester, New-court, Crouchfield-frays)	Dalton, F. Wakefield, liquor-merchant. (Alcock, Shipton)
Blyth, J. Newcastle-under-Lyme, draper. (Law and Coates, Manchester)	Davis, J. Mitcheldean, draper. (Dunlop, Bristol)
Bright, R. sen. Nassau-place, linen-draper. (Fawcett, Jewin-street)	Dooble, E. R. Welbeck street, upholsterer. (Palmer and France, Bedford row)
Bulmer, S. Oxford-street, woollen-draper. (Perren and Serveyer, King's Arms-yard)	Dicks, J. London-street, carpenter. (Jones and Bland, Great Mary-le-bone-street)
Bullin, T. Baker-street, apothecary. (Fielder and Bartley, Duke-street)	Domingo de L'garie, Wilson-street, merchant. (Cole, Broad-street buildings)
Butt, T. Tewkesbury, miller. (Boughton)	Dray, J. Great Windmill-street, dealer. (Hodgson, John-street, Adelphi)
Cable, W. Aldburgh, baker. (Carpentier, Farnival's Inn)	Embleton, R. South Shields, wine-merchant. (Dobbin, Newcastle)
Callow, J. Princes-street, medical bookseller. (Stafford, Buckingham-street)	Edden, J. Stannegate street, slater. (Rejens and Bone, Manchester buildings)
	Mower, G. York, victualler, dealer. (Walker, Lincoln's Inn-Fields)





Heston, H. Liverpool, Dec. 14  
 Heston, J. Liverpool, Nov. 14  
 Jones, M. London road, Nov. 10  
 Kean, T. T. Bourne st. Nov. 17  
 Kirk, R. Leicester, Nov. 20  
 Lamb, S. Liverpool, Nov. 20  
 Law, W. Copthall Chambers,  
 Nov. 21  
 Lewis, F. Highbury, Nov. 20  
 Lewis, F. and Henderson, J. A. L1  
 100 Tower street, Nov. 10  
 Lloyd, F. C. Copthall buildings,  
 Dec. 4  
 Mackintosh, A. Caroline str. Nov. 27  
 Maddock, R. Liverpool, Nov. 4  
 Marshall, W. Regent street, Dec. 4  
 Mearns, C. Drane, Lury and Co.  
 Reading Nov. 21  
 Marshall, J. Gainsborough, Dec. 8  
 Martin, J. Liverpool, Nov. 26  
 Masters, J. Upper Bechley street,  
 Dec. 1  
 Mayor, C. Somerset street, Nov. 17  
 Maxwell, J. Halifax, Dec. 4  
 Moss, W. Lull, Nov. 27  
 Mulligan, T. Bath Dec. 4  
 Murray, W. Pall Mall court, Nov. 27  
 Naylor, R. Basing st. Dec. 15  
 Neal, A. Birmingham, Dec. 3  
 Neelby, W. Lamb's Conduit street,  
 Nov. 26, Dec. 4  
 Neill, J. Muir H. H., Nov. 17  
 Noddin, A. and Middleton, H. Hall,  
 Nov. 24  
 North, J. Chancery, Nov. 17  
 Parker, J. Palmerick, Dec. 11

Pease, H. Lawrence Pountney-hill,  
 Nov. 6  
 Peck, P. Romford, Nov. 12  
 Parker, J. Mortimer street, Nov. 17  
 Payne, C. Neckinger Dying-ground,  
 Bermondsey, Dec. 8  
 Peck, J. Tower street, Nov. 13  
 Peck, J. Ashton within Mackerfield,  
 Dec. 4  
 Peck, J. Ashton, Dec. 7  
 Peppas, W. Shoreditch, Nov. 24  
 Peck, D. Finchborough street, Nov. 24  
 Peck, H. R. Rother street, Lime  
 street, Nov. 13  
 Preston, W. Dale court, Dec. 17  
 Price, T. Rotherham, Dec. 3  
 Price, W. Finsbury, Dec. 3  
 Price, H. Barkley sq. Nov. 27  
 Price, D. Priory street, Nov. 17  
 Richards, H. Rotherham, Nov. 17  
 Richardson, G. Mackerfield-st.,  
 and Voban, T. Gloucester street,  
 Queen square, Dec. 11  
 Richardson, J. Sloane street, Chel-  
 sea, Nov. 17  
 Ridgway, J. P. Bridgeport, Nov. 10  
 Riley, T. H. Crawford street, Nov. 10  
 Sanders, J. Ivy bridge, Nov. 20,  
 Dec. 4  
 Sanger, R. P. Maudstone, Nov. 24  
 Sanger, G. Bishopsgate st. Nov. 10  
 Sanger, J. Chryden, Nov. 10  
 Sanger, J. Maudstone, Dec. 13  
 Smith, J. Southey, Dec. 6  
 Smith, H. Shoreditch, Dec. 11  
 Snow, R. Albemarle street, Nov. 20

Sonarby, J. W. Fish street hill,  
 Dec. 4  
 Stanford, T. Bath, Nov. 21  
 Hall, J. South Island place, Bettsan,  
 Dec. 1  
 Smith, J. J. Maudstone street, Nov. 20  
 Taylor, J. and J. T. Upper Thames  
 street, Nov. 4  
 Thick, C. Shoreditch, Nov. 20  
 Toner, J. A. Devonshire walk, and W.  
 C. Devonshire street, Dec. 8  
 Toner, J. South Maudstone, Nov. 20  
 Troughman, B. and Troughman, J.  
 Wood street, London, and Osm-  
 ton, H. 10 S. 1  
 Truller, H. Highbury, Dec. 4  
 Turner, H. H. and Turner, T. A.  
 Newcastle street, Nov. 24  
 Turner, J. W. Brompton, Dec. 1  
 Turner, J. Maudstone, Nov. 10  
 Walker, J. Highbury, Nov. 10  
 Walker, J. and S. Highbury, Dec. 3  
 Warner, J. St. Alban's, Nov. 24  
 Whitham, W. Old Fish st. Dec. 1  
 White, H. Fisher, H. and H.  
 White, J. Highbury, Nov. 24  
 Williams, J. Bishopsgate within,  
 Nov. 10  
 Wilson, H. Soley, Stamford Nov. 24  
 Wilson, J. Jan. Stamford, Dec. 4  
 Wilson, R. Bow Church rd. Nov. 27  
 Wilson, J. Brompton, Dec. 20  
 Winsley, T. Manchester, Nov. 24  
 Wolfenden, J. Chichester, Nov. 27  
 Woods, J. Jan. Porten, Dec. 11

## INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, &c. IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

**State of his Majesty's Gaol of Newgate, Oct. 24.**—Convicts under sentence of death, 20 males, 2 females. Respite, 1 F. Upon whom the judgment of the Court has been respite, 4 M. Under sentence of transportation for life, 10 M. 18 F. For fourteen years, 3 M. 17 F. For seven years, 36 M. 36 F. Prisoners under sentence of imprisonment for felony and misdemeanours, 13 M. For trial at the present Sessions, 142 M. 37 F.; at the Admiralty Sessions, 2 M. Committed by the Commissioners of Taxes, 1 M.—Total 232 Males, 13 Females.—Total 347.

**Oct. 25.**—The usual examination of the Scholars of Merchant Tailors' School took place before the Master, Edward Complin, Esq., the Wardens, and various other gentlemen. The subjects and order of the speeches were as follows:—1st Monitor, Francis R. Nixon, *Auguratio Regis solennis*: the Coronation. 2d. Henry Thorp, *Adparatus*: the Preparations. 3d. Gerard E. Smith, *Pompa incedens*: the Procession. 4th. William A. Row, *Templum*: the Abbey. 5th. John G. Gifford, *Convivium*: the Banquet. 6th. Lancelot A. Sharpe, *Provocator dimicaturus*: the Champion. 7th. Frederick K. Eyre, *Ludi Urbani*: Festivities in London. 8th. Henry W. Maddock, *Provinciae Quantes*: National Rejoicings.

**Suicides in November.**—Foreigners in general seem inclined to stigmatize the English as a frigid and dull nation; and frequently observe that their temperament cannot well endure the gloom of November; and, in assuming a greater vivacity of spirits, exultingly say, "This is the month in which the English hang and drown themselves." An account has been taken of suicides, during the last ten years, in the City and Liberty of Westminster, which contains a population of above 160,000, and may disprove the above assertion; for the months average nearly 19, when November has but 17.

November 8 being the day on which the Lord Mayor elect is sworn in, every preparation was made in the hall that could give effect to the solemnity. The several officers of the Corporation met at the Mansion-house, and partook of a *dejeuner* with the Lord Mayor. At two o'clock his Lordship, with the Lord Mayor elect, Alderman Magnay, the Sheriffs, Aldermen, &c. entered the hall. The platform, which had been erected for the performance of the ceremony, was crowded, and the seats were filled by ladies. The oath was administered by H. Woodthorpe, esq. to the Lord Mayor elect, who was then invested in the State Chair by the late Lord Mayor, who, in a neat speech,

wishing his Lordship might have a peaceful and unruffled career in performing the duties of the office, congratulated him upon his accession to the dignity. The Lord Mayor then received the City mace, purse, and seals, and afterwards received the sword of state from the sword-bearer. The ceremony of shaking hands commenced after his Lordship had returned the insignia of office to the several officers. He was congratulated in the warmest manner by his political and private friends, and particularly by the gentlemen of the Stationers' Company, who expressed their conviction that he would do them especial honour by the performance of the public duties of the office, as he had done by his private life and conduct. The whole of the party afterwards returned to the Mansion-house, and partook of a most splendid farewell dinner, which was given by the late Lord Mayor, who received thanks for the liberal manner in which he had treated those around him during his Mayoralty.

On the following day the usual civic feast took place, which was numerously attended.

*Monument to commemorate the Victories of the British Arms in the Peninsula.*—This magnificent work is erecting in St. James's Park, immediately opposite the Horse Guards, where the mortar formerly stood. The Colossus is 18 feet high, and is cast in metal from the cannon taken during the war. The original of the figure is on the Monte Cavallo, one of the seven hills on which Rome was built; the analogy between this and the Elgin marbles certainly justifies the supposition. The figure is in an attitude of defiance, not unlike the Gladiator; in the right hand is a Roman sword, and on the left arm an orbicular shield; a very massive fold of drapery falls over the left arm, and behind the body of the statue, on the right side, is placed the cuirass armour, about seven feet high, which is introduced for the purpose of balancing the great weight of the figure. The horse is not introduced, as it has always been considered very inferior to the figure; and from its not being equally colossal, detracts from the merit of the performance. The statue weighs three tons. As a work of art, it will, no doubt, give room for discussion, which, at present, would be premature, from its not being elevated on its base, and placed in the point of view from which its beauties and defects can be best judged of.

*Common Council.*—On the 15th ult. a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, at which the new Lord Mayor, Magnay, presided for the first time, and, as is customary, shortly addressed the Court on the occasion.—Mr. Oldham then rose, and proposed an Address of Congratulation to his Majesty, upon his safe arrival from the Continent, which was seconded by Mr. Williams, the late Sheriff.—Mr. Favell said, he did not intend to offer any objection to the motion. He trusted that the Court would always maintain, as it had always maintained in times past, a character for true loyalty and affection to its sovereign, accompanied at the same time by a constitutional regard for its own rights and privileges; but he hoped that the address which his honourable friend intended to propose, would not pledge the Court to approve of the measures of his Majesty's Ministers, because, though he did not accuse them of intentionally slighting the Corporation, there were some parts of their conduct which looked very like it. The motion was carried unanimously, and an address agreed to.—Mr. Deputy Waddell proposed an address of thanks to the late Lord Mayor, Alderman Thorp, for his conduct during his Mayoralty.—Mr. Favell, Mr. Oldham, Mr. Samuel Dixon, and Mr. T. N. Williams spoke in the highest terms of the merits of the worthy Alderman; and the motion passed unanimously.

On the 21st ult. another of those scenes for the frequency and severity of which Great Britain stands conspicuously alone, in the present era, in the civilized world, took place at the Old Bailey—eight unhappy men were executed, four of them for uttering forged notes. The following are the names of the culprits and their offences.—Josiah Cadman, aged 26 years, formerly in the marines, and recently clerk to an attorney, for uttering forged 5*l.* Bank notes; Thomas Topley, aged 23 years, and Edmund Sparrow, aged 21, for the like offence; George Smith, aged 31, labourer, for highway robbery; John Cabelia (a Jew), aged 24 years, brazier, for a street robbery; W. Harding, a farmer's labourer, aged 59, for stealing six sheep; W. Garton, aged 24, bricklayer, for stealing a 50*l.* note; and John Ellis, aged 21 years, a lawyer's clerk, for uttering a forged 5*l.* note. Cadman's unhappy fate seems to have excited considerable interest in the public mind. He had received a liberal education, but being very wild and dissolute in his

youth, he was sent to sea, and he subsequently served in the marines. Since his discharge, he was employed by an attorney in the neighbourhood of Clerkenwell. He had written several dramatic pieces, and was the author of several poems, much admired for their classical beauties, and originality of ideas.

#### APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

*Cambridge, Oct. 8.*—The King has been pleased to appoint Henry Matthews, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister at Law, and late Fellow of King's College, to be his Majesty's Advocate Fiscal in the Island of Ceylon.

*Naval Appointments.*—Capt. Hon. Geo. Trefusis is appointed to command the *Redwing*, 18 guns—Capt. Joseph Nourse hoists his pendent in the *Andromache*, 44 guns—Capt. Thomas Wolrige is appointed to the *Driver*, 18 guns—Lieut. John White (B) to command the *Sylvia* revenue cruiser.

#### NEW MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

*County of Salop.*—Rowland Hill, of Hawkestone, co. Salop, esq. vice John Cotes, esq. deceased.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

The Rev. H. Fardell, Prebendary of Ely, to the Rectory of Tyd St. Giles, Cambridgeshire—Rev. T. Pickthall, Curate and Lecturer of Waltham Abbey, to the Vicarage of Broxbourn, Herts—Rev. James Jenkins, of Bleanafon, Wales, to the Perpetual Curacy of Capel Newydd—Marquis of Salisbury has appointed the Rev. G. Harvey Vachell, B. A. of St. Peter's College, to be one of his Lordship's Domestic Chaplains—Rev. G. R. Gleig, Curate of Baddlesmere, Kent, to the Perpetual Curacy of Ash—Rev. Hugh Morgan, to the Office of Canon Residentiary of Hereford Cathedral, and Rev. C. Taylor, to the Living of Medley and Tiberton annexed—Rev. Valentine Ellis, Rector of Barnardiston, to the Living of Walton, Bucks—Rev. Henry Harrison, A. M. to the Rectory and Parish Church of Shimpling, Norfolk—Rev. J. Fayrer, to the Vicarage of St. Teath, Cornwall—Rev. Isaac Mosop, Vicar of Cranbrook, to the Perpetual Curacy of Nonington, with Womenswold, Kent—Rev. Thos. Knox, of Tunbridge, A. M. to hold the Rectory of Runwell, with the Rectory of Ramaden Crays, Herts.

*Births.*—At Streatham, Mrs. A. Borradaile, of a son—At Shabden, Surrey, the Lady of A. Little, esq. of a son—At Twickenham, the Lady of the Rev. T.

Vialls, a son—At Hampton Court, the Lady of James Campbell, esq. a daughter—At Cheltenham, the Lady of N. Alexander, esq. a son—The Lady of Joseph Dobinson, esq. of Upper Harley-street, a son—At the Vicarage, Clare, the Lady of the Rev. H. Blunt, a son—At Effra-road, Brixton, Mrs. Robert Johnston, a son—At Tottenham-green, Mrs. Shuttleworth, a daughter—Mrs. Charles B. Harman, of Wine-office-court, a son—In Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, the Lady of J. H. Deacon, esq. a son—In York-place, Portman-square, the Lady of Joseph Hume, esq. M.P. a daughter—At Trafalgar-place, near Hackney-road, the Lady of Judah Cohen, esq. a daughter.

*Married.*—At Hampstead, Mr. G. Willis, of St. James's-street, to Sarah, only daughter of Charles Terry, esq.—At Edmonton, H. S. Cousins, esq. of Old Broad-street, to Caroline, second daughter of Edward Rowe Mores, esq.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Rev. T. Gronow, of Court Herbert, Glamorganshire, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Dr. J. M. Lettsom.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. Hitchcock, of Albemarle-street, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. Cripps.—At Hampstead, C. H. Pilgrim, esq. of Kensington, to Miss Holford.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, J. W. Thomas, of New Bond-street, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Yems, esq.—At the New Church, St. Mary-le-Bone, Rev. G. E. Howman, of Shiplake, Oxfordshire, to Jane Sarah Wightwick, eldest daughter of the late John Wightwick Knightley, esq.—At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Fowler Price, esq. of Ty-y-coed, co. Brecknock, to Anne, eldest daughter of Walter Boyd, esq.—At St. Alban's, Wood-street, the Rev. E. G. Beckwith, to Elizabeth Jane, only daughter of Joseph Hanbury, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. Charles Trape, to Emma Caroline Grantham.—At Clapham, Surrey, on the 13th inst. the Rev. Edw. Henby Acton, of Shillingstone, to Louisa, eldest daughter of E. Polhill, esq.—At Hampstead, C. H. Pilgrim, esq. of Kensington, to Miss Holford.—At St. Giles's, Cripplegate, Mr. J. Hedge, to Jane, second daughter of E. Higham, esq.—At St. Pancras Church, John Dent, esq. to Miss Jane Maddison.—Sir Wm. Hope to the Countess of Athlone.—Mr. Ollivier, of Bolton-street, Piccadilly, to Mrs. Alexander, of Brighton.



*Died.*] At Long Ditton, Surrey, Elizabeth, the wife of Charles Brooke, esq.—Mr. Oliver Gamon, of Jeffries-square, 70—Mr. T. Edgley, of Essex-wharf, Strand, 50—On the 25th ult. at his house in Queen Ann-street, in his 71st year, Sir William Young, G.C.B. Admiral of the Red and Vice-admiral of Great Britain—The wife of Mr. N. Dando, of Cheapside—At his house at Croydon, W. B. Clinton, esq. of his Majesty's Receipt of Exchequer, in his 53d year—After a lingering illness, T. Britten, esq. of Suffolk-lane, 60—At Paddington, Elizabeth, the relict of Mr. J. Finch, 72—At Clapham, the daughter of A. Gordon, esq.—At Englefield Lodge, Surrey, J. N. Smith, esq.—R. Holdship, second son of the late James Holdship, esq.—In Chenies-street, Bedford-square, Ed-

ward Clarke, esq.—At Lambeth Palace, Mr. J. Fenn, house-steward to the Archbishop of Canterbury—At Belle Vue, Brixton, Surrey, Richard, the youngest son of Samuel Wilde, esq. 26—H. Kellett, esq. of Great Russell-street, Covent-garden, 87—In Mansell-street, Mr. A. Toulmin, surgeon, 70—John Hancock, esq. of Bread-street-hill, 64—In New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, Mr. Alex. Doull, 68—Mr. Charrington, of Carshalton, Surrey—At his house, Hyde Park-corner, John Warner, esq. more than 30 years a magistrate for Middlesex—On the 24th Oct. at Putney, Tyson Chapman, esq. 77—Walter Millar, esq. in his 63d year—At her house at Stoke Newington, Middlesex, Anne Capper, one of the Society of Friends, in her 66th year.

## BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

### REAR-ADMIRAL BURNEY.

ON the 17th ult. died, suddenly, of apoplexy, at his house in James-street, Buckingham-gate, Rear-admiral Burney, F.R.S. in his seventy-second year, eldest son of the learned and elegant Historian of Music, and brother to two very distinguished persons of the present age, Madame D'Arblay, the justly celebrated novelist, and the late Dr. Charles Burney, a member of that triumvirate of profound scholars which has adorned our own immediate times. Admiral Burney entered into the Royal Navy at a very early period of his life, and first as Midshipman, afterwards as Lieutenant, accompanied Captain Cook in the two last of those enterprising, perilous, and important voyages, which have reflected so much honour on the late reign, and proved so beneficial to the general interests of mankind. He was one of the most scientific and best geographers that this country has produced, of which his laborious, accurate, and voluminous History of Voyages of Discovery, his account of the Eastern Navigations of the Russians, and other works, bear the amplest testimony. As an officer, he was particularly remarkable for his great and enlightened humanity to those under his command; at a period, too, when severity in discipline was generally considered a proof of zeal, of spirit, and of ability, and when the wiser and more generous opinions and practice of the present day were considered as hetero-

dox and pernicious. This humanity was characteristic of him, and, united to the most inflexible integrity and love of truth, attended him through all the offices of life; and he will be long remembered by an extensive circle of friends, who loved him, for his disinterestedness and honesty—for the simplicity and kindness of his manners, and the cheerfulness of his disposition—for his good nature, and genuine humour in conversation, and for his true, though antiquated hospitality. That these virtues and qualities, uniformly exercised during a life of no very short duration, were early manifested, and that they were recognized by one of the keenest and most penetrating observers of human nature—one of the wisest of wise men—may justly be inferred from the following passage in a letter written by Dr. Johnson to Mrs. Thrale, upon Captain Burney's promotion and appointment to the command of the Bristol 50 gun ship, in 1781:—"I am willing, however, to hear that there is happiness in the world, and delight to think on the the pleasure diffused among the Burneys. I question if any ship upon the ocean goes out attended with more good wishes than that which carries the fate of Burney. I love all of that breed, whom I can be said to know; and one or two whom I hardly know, I love upon credit, and love them because they love each other."



EDWARD RIGBY, M.D. OF NORWICH.

IN the 74th year of his age, Edward Rigby, esq. M.D. Few men were more conspicuous for the extent and variety of their talents; and it will be difficult to fill up the vacant station in the sphere in which he moved. He received the first rudiments of his education in surgery and medicine under the late Mr. D. Martineau, whose great skill in his profession still lives in the memory of many. Dr. Rigby began to practise in Norwich sometime in 1769, and soon distinguished himself as an accoucheur by an unremitted and laborious study in that most important branch of his profession: the result of his observation and study was a Treatise, which he published, on a subject connected with this part of his practice, which at once confirmed and extended his reputation beyond the limits of that city, and even of the kingdom. In 1814 he took his degree in physic, and from that time, although he relaxed somewhat from the more laborious parts of his practice, yet he was never without occasions for the exercise of his acknowledged medical skill. These engagements, extensive as they were, did not prevent him from devoting a portion of his time to the several duties of a citizen and a magistrate, whilst he employed his spare moments in literary and scientific pursuits; the utility and variety of which will appear in his numerous publications. Within the short limit of an obituary, it is not easy to do justice to such a character as that of Dr. Rigby; it would be easy to say much on his conduct as displayed in the several relations of a husband, a father, and a friend, and on that tenderness of feeling which marked the course of his medical practice; but the recollections of his numerous friends and connexions are the best records of these virtues. He established the Benevolent Medical Society for the relief of the widows and orphans of medical men in Norfolk in 1786—in 1789 he became a member of the Corporation of Surgeons, as well as of the Medical Society in London. He was elected alderman of Colegate Ward in 1802, was sheriff in the year following, and served the office of chief magistrate in 1805. In 1806 he was elected member of the Linnæan Society. He was chosen to be assistant-surgeon to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital at its first establishment in 1771, surgeon in 1790, and physician to the same institution in 1814;

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and in 1820 he was made honorary member of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture. Dr. Rigby had for many years a private Asylum for Lunatics under his superintendence, in conjunction with Dr. Beevor, and latterly with Dr. Wright. His medical works are—"On Animal Heat, and its application to the treatment of Cutaneous Eruptions;" "On Peruvian Bark;" "Chemical Observations on Sugar," &c. But his work on Midwifery claims for him an immortality of fame—its communications have been the means of saving many lives, and the success attending his practice can be confirmed by the testimony of many in all parts of the world: it has gone through several editions, has been translated into several languages, and he was editing it afresh. His exertions in the cause of vaccination were constant and unremitting; he promoted it with all the assiduity which proceeds from a conviction of its importance, and the protection it would afford against the ravages of that frightful disease the small-pox. His works on the Agriculture of Italy and Holkham procured him the approbation of all who were acquainted with the subject; and, like all his publications, were written with great ease and elegance. The duties of his magistracy were by no means neglected; and when it is remembered how extensive his private practice was, it is astonishing how he was enabled to perform so many and such arduous duties, with the regularity, zeal, and correctness which characterized him. But this feeling of surprise diminishes in those who witnessed the methods he used; he lived abstemiously, and rose early. Dr. Rigby possessed the confidence of a very extensive neighbourhood, and his opinion was regarded by many as decisive and fixed. His correct information; and acquaintance with general literature and science, claim for him the title of the accomplished scholar; whilst his attention to the recital, his quick perception, and energetic and masterly treatment of diseases, conferred on him the titles of a good surgeon and successful practitioner. His best praise was the unusual interest excited, during his indisposition, by the recital of the symptoms of his disorder to the public. His illness lasted only 8 days.

REV. GEORGE COPE, D.D.

At his house in Hereford, in his 66th year, after a long and painful illness, the Rev. George Cope, D.D. Canon Re-

sidentary of that Cathedral, Vicar and Portionist of Bromyard, and Vicar of Madley in that diocese. The conscientious manner in which he discharged the important duties of his sacred function; his inflexible integrity as a magistrate; his exemplary piety; and his affectionate regard for his parents; his constant steadiness and attachment to his friends, and his almost unbounded charity, make his loss a subject of deep and lasting regret to all who had the happiness of knowing him. His remains were deposited on the 12th Sept., by his own appointment, beneath the north porch of the cathedral, with great solemnity and respect, the Dean officiating as minister. And on the following Sunday the venerable Bishop of the diocese, in the conclusion of his sermon, paid an elegant and just tribute to his memory, eulogizing, in a forcible manner, his character as a man, a Christian, and a divine, strongly recommending his pastoral conduct to his clerical brethren as an example, and his private worth and unceasing benevolence to the imitation of all. By his will, dated in April 1820, amongst other bequests, he has bequeathed the following sums for various public purposes:—1000*l.* in trust, to be equally divided between the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; the Society established for the rebuilding and enlarging Churches and Chapels; and the School for the Education and Maintenance of the Orphan Children of the Clergy.—1000*l.* to the Dean of Hereford in trust for ever, the interest to be annually appropriated, in equal proportions, to ten old maidens, or single women of virtuous character.—500*l.* to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford, towards setting up a window of painted or stained glass of some sacred subject at the east end of the choir, or west end of the nave of their cathedral, provided it is set up within seven years after his decease.—200*l.* to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford, the interest thereof to be annually paid by them to provide an eighth chorister in their cathedral, provided he is allowed to attend the grammar-school like the other seven, and the Junior Canon is disposed to allow him (5*l.* 5*s.*) per annum, similar to the other canons.—200*l.* to the General Infirmary at Hereford.—200*l.* to St. Ethelbert's Hospital at Hereford, to provide fuel for the poor of the Hospital at

Christmas.—200*l.* to the poor of the parish of Allensmore and Chabonger as one parish, the interest for ever.—200*l.* to the poor of Sellack and Caple as one parish, the interest for ever.—300*l.* to the poor of Bromyard, the interest for ever.—300*l.* to the poor of Madley, the interest for ever.—300*l.* to St. Peter's, Hereford, the interest for ever.

#### COLONEL C. MACKENZIE.

ON the 8th of May last, at Chowringee, near Calcutta, Colonel Colin Mackenzie, C. B. of the Madras Engineers, Surveyor-general of India, aged 68 years, forty of which were passed in the service of the Honourable East-India Company, and rendered eminently useful to his employers, and to science in general, by the most active and indefatigable researches into the History and Antiquities of India. The merits of Colonel Mackenzie, and the devotion of his whole time and fortune to the advancement of science, were rewarded a few years since by his honourable employers, when they united the Surveyor-generalship of the three Presidencies into one office for all India, and appointed him to fill it. His disinterested friendship, high sense of honour, and singularly mild disposition, endeared him to all who knew him; the Highlands may justly consider him one of their brightest ornaments, for to the qualities of a gallant soldier and gentleman he united the attainments of a profound man of science. The Marquis of Hastings and all the principal persons at the Bengal Presidency, attended his funeral.

#### SIR W. SYNNOT.

AT Rome, on the 9th of August, in the 80th year of his age, Sir Walter Synnot, Knt. of Ballymoyer, in the county of Armagh, of which he had been an active magistrate for thirty years, and had materially contributed to the civilization and improvement of that part of the county, by a constant residence, and the opening of new roads and extensive planting. His ancestors held large possessions in the county of Wexford, all of which they were deprived of by Cromwell, for fighting for their king, and they were never restored to them by the ungrateful Charles. Colonel David Synnot was governor of Wexford, when besieged by Cromwell, whose army broke in during a capitulation, and put 2000 of the garrison to the sword. Seven brothers of this family sat at one time in the Irish Parliament.

## PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

## BEDFORDSHIRE.

*Married.]* Mr. W. Warden to Miss Kent, of Bedford—At Leighton Buzzard, Mr. T. Ginger, to Miss M. Willis—Mr. M. Adams to Miss B. Warner.

*Died.]* At Bedford, Mrs. Bowyer—At Woburn, Mrs. M. Bury.

## BERKSHIRE.

*Birth.]* At Adbury House, Lady Fellowes, of a son.

*Married.]* At Cookham Church, Mr. J. Poulton to Miss M. Swallow—At Speen, Mr. C. Tripp to Miss M. P. Kimber.

*Died.]* At Culham, New Abingdon, Miss R. Owen—M. Blount, esq. of Mapledurham House, 78—At Thatcham, Mr. S. S. Prest—At Speen, Mrs. Herbert—At Windsor, Mr. G. B. Saunders—At Great Bedwin, Mr. W. Reeves, 88—At Enbourn, Mr. J. Winter—At Reading, Mrs. R. Wheat—G. Godwin, esq.—Rev. T. Arnold—Mrs. Venua—At Abingdon, Mrs. Harpur, 95—Mr. Goodluck, 89—At Newbury, Mr. E. Yates—Mr. W. Keas—Mrs. May—Mrs. Giles, aged 84.

## BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

*Died.]* At Farnham-royal, Miss Bartholomew—Mrs. Dupré, of Wilton Park, Beaconsfield.

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A neat marble tablet has been recently placed in Trinity Church, Cambridge, to the memory of the late Rev. Henry Martyn, B. D. Fellow of St. John's College.

*Married.]* At Newmarket, Mr. T. Moody to Mrs. Frost.

*Died.]* At Dullingham, Mrs. Edwards, of Easing—At Cambridge, Mrs. Wootton—At Newmarket, Mrs. Hunt.

## CHESHIRE.

*Births.]* At the Palace at Chester, Lady C. Law, of a son—At High Leigh, Mrs. Legh, of a son—Mrs. Pugh, of Manly Hall, of a son—Mrs. Hicks, of a son.

*Married.]* At Stockport, B. Gee, esq. to Mrs. H. Wordall—At Knutsford, Mr. T. Hulme to Miss L. Bingham—At Duffield, Mr. M. Bentley to Miss B. Richardson—At Lower Bebington, Capt. J. Thompson to Miss M. Percy—At Knutsford, T. Dumbleton, esq. to Miss A. Leigh—At Chester, Mr. J. Sproston to Miss E. Blithe—Mr. C. Taylor to Miss M. Haywood—Rev. Mr. Hemming to Miss E. Yate—At Eccles, Mr. J. C. Williamson to Miss Birch—At Earham, J. Chatterton, esq. to Miss R. Scarisbreck—At Tarporley, Mr. R. Beckett to Miss B. Siddons.

*Died.]* At Stockport, Mr. Oaks—At Nantwich, Mrs. Baron—At Crag Works, Mr. C. F. Coates—At Chester, Mrs. Eaton—Miss S. J. Frederick—Mr. Mellor—Mr. J. Edwards, of Erblasock, who, with his wife, had 40 children, 83—Mrs. Ping—Near Northwich, Mr. J. Maddock, 121—At Sutton, Mr. J. Smallwood—At Lymm, Mr. E. Stelfox, 75—At Neston, Mr. Lloyd—At Macclesfield, Mrs. Pownall.

## CORNWALL.

*Birth.]* At Landue, Mrs. Phillips, of a daughter.

*Married.]* At Luxillian, Mr. T. Williams to Miss Petherick—At Morval, Mr. N. Higgs to Miss M. Oliver—At Liskeard, Mr. Clemence to Mrs. Smith—At Mevagissey, Mr. Bullmore to Miss Kendall—At Madron, Mr. H. Derrington to Miss M. Lutey—At Penryn, Capt. Huxtable, of Ilfracombe, to Miss C. Brewer—At St. Martin's, Mr. R. Henwood to Miss M. Mark—Mr. W. Muchmore to Miss E. Pearce.

*Died.]* At Camborne, Mrs. Budge—At Hayle Copper Home, Mr. W. Ninnis—At Phillack, Mr. W. Bowden, 79—At Dubwalls, near Liskeard, Mr. Roskilly—At West Looe, Mrs. M. Morrish—At Padstow, Mrs. E. Penrose—At St. Thomas, near Launceston, Mr. H. Baker—Returning from the Continent, at Jersey, J. Trelawney, esq. eldest son of Sir H. Trelawney, bart.—At Smallacombe, Mr. Parsons—At Marazion, J. Turner, esq.

## CUMBERLAND.

An intended new Gaol in Carlisle will be commenced in a month or two. The present structure, besides being inadequate to its purpose, is a most unsightly object at the chief entrance of the city.—A new Roman Catholic Chapel is about to be built in that city, in the Gothic style, on a piece of ground purchased for the purpose, adjoining the Horse Market.

*Married.]* At Carlisle, Mr. J. Johnston to Miss S. Boothman—Mr. R. Little to Miss S. Nicolson—Mr. W. Hudson to Miss E. Dorman—Mr. W. Carr to Miss E. Armstrong—Mr. W. Topping to Miss A. Carney—Mr. J. Balmer to Miss M. C. Davidson—At Penrith, J. Cowan, esq. to Miss A. James—Mr. R. Cowan to Mrs. M. Borthwick—At Whitehaven, J. Robinson, esq. to Miss Jefferson—T. Fitzgerald, esq. to Miss A. Wharton—At St. Bees, Mr. Bates to Miss Hodgson—At Cockermouth, Mr. W. Strickett to Miss Slack—At Abbey Church, Mr. J. Littleton to Miss S. Little—At Gilcrux, Mr. C. Fearon to Miss Hall.

*Died.]* At Carlisle, Mr. J. Foster—Mr. J. Ross—Mrs. M. Dowell, 87—Mrs. J. Holiday—Mr. B. Park—Mrs. C. Kirk, 86—Lieut. G. Robinson—Mrs. Ashbridge—Mrs. A. Wilson, 85—Mr. W. Scott, 83—At Grinadale, Mrs. Sibson, 82—At Kylesike Hill, Mr. J. Lamb—At Woodhall, Mrs. Bewle—At Wigton, Mrs. Glaister—At Whitehaven, Mrs. Bird—At Blencow, Miss A. Stephenson—At Egremont, Mrs. Turner—At Penrith, Mr. J. Warre—At Gians, Mr. H. Richardson—At Harrington, Mr. W. Lonsdale, 79—At his lodgings, in Scotch Street, Whitehaven, on Thursday evening the 25th of October, Mr. Matthew Piper, at the advanced age of 91 years. By a system of parsimonious economy Mr. Piper had amassed a considerable fortune, but he indulged in the enjoyment of a very trifling portion of it, and in his last illness, which was a protracted one, scarcely allowed

himself the necessaries of life; these, however, were supplied by his connexions. This singular character, whilst he abridged his own personal enjoyments, was willing to promote the interest of others, but in such a way only that he might retain the possession of his riches, for his charities, which are extensive, were not to be called into action during his life. Mr. Piper has endowed three schools, one in Whitehaven, another at Kendal, and another at Lancaster, each with two thousand pounds five per cents. navy annuities; he has also bestowed one thousand pounds five per cents. to support a soup kitchen in Whitehaven. He was seldom, if ever, induced to afford the slightest relief to indigence; and it is said that his annual expenses never amounted to forty pounds.

#### DERBYSHIRE.

The county of Derby is about to have a new Gaol, calculated to accommodate one hundred prisoners, upon the most improved state of prison discipline, and also a new house of correction, with conveniences for one hundred and fifty persons. The site fixed upon for the buildings contains about six acres.

*Married.*] At Ambaston, J. Johnston, esq. to Miss A. Winfield—C. Fletcher, esq. of Stanton House to Miss Perks—At Spondon, Mr. J. Osborne to Miss Antill—At Sutton in Scarsdale, Mr. J. Brocksopp, of Hault Hucknell, to Mrs. Shaw—Mr. Withnell, of Brislington Hall, to Miss Ayre—At Chaddesden, Rev. S. Rickards to Miss L. M. Wilmot.

*Died.*] At Derby, Mr. Wallis—At Duffield House, Mrs. A. Bonell—At Draycott, Mrs. Jones—At Newton, Mr. W. Reason—At Chesterfield, Mr. J. Rooth, 79.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

About sixty boats employed in the herring fishery, near Clovelly, were, (on the 6th ult.) by the suddenness of a gale, obliged to relinquish their nets in the hope of gaining the shore in safety, but unfortunately more than forty were driven among the rocks. The cries of the drowning, (81 in number) most of whom have left large families, produced an effect too heart-rending to be adequately expressed. Meetings have been held, both at Bideford and Barnstaple, for the purpose of considering the best mode of relieving the sufferers, and subscriptions have commenced at both places. It is understood that nineteen widows and sixty-one children, have to look forward to the cheerless hours of winter without any means of support.

The formation of a new line of road between Exeter and Plymouth is proceeding rapidly; the Committee of Management are in full hopes that their labours will be completed, and the public in the enjoyment of the result, by an early month in the next summer.

*Birth.*] At Dartmouth, Mrs. Hockin, of a son.

*Married.*] At Exon, Mr. T. Lond to Miss J. Glendinning—At Woolborough, J. J. Macbeen, esq. to Miss F. Vallance—At Heavitree, Mr. J. Whippell to Miss A. Rew—At Feniton, Mr. G. Woodward to Miss S. Cuff—At Modbury, Mr. R. Yadsley to Miss E. Jones—At Broadclist,

Mr. A. S. Hill to Miss M. L. A. Dowdall—At Modbury, Mr. R. Towns to Miss D. Beard—At Stoke, Mr. W. Chapman to Miss C. Prowse—At Bretton, Clovelly, Mr. R. Brook to Miss E. Hatch—At Brizham, R. Pomeroy, esq. to Miss Sanders—At Awliscombe, Mr. Shepherd to Miss M. Clarke—At Stoke, Mr. E. Williams to Miss Foster—At Barnstaple, Mr. J. Trix to Miss M. Dingle—At Crediton, Mr. G. Trenchard to Miss M. Blagdon.

*Died.*] At Axminster, Mr. Ellard, 75—At Payne House, Silverton, W. Lond, esq.—At Dawlish, Mr. J. Barrett—At Collumpton, Mrs. H. Palmer, 92—At Whiteway, Mrs. Newcombe—At Moreton Hamstead, Mr. E. White—W. Bragg, esq.—Rev. G. Moore, of Honiton's Church—H. Byne, esq. of Satterleigh House—At Tiverton, Mrs. Whithair—At Shaldon, P. Galtrie, esq. 83—At Teignmouth, Mrs. E. Prowse—At Exeter, Mr. S. Soper, 80—Mr. W. Last, 84—Mrs. Trewman—Rev. J. Swete—Mrs. Tucker, 78—At Milton Damerel, Mrs. Hill—At Crediton, Mrs. Blake—At Dartmouth, Miss Froud—At Ivy Bridge, Miss E. Spence—At Plymouth, Mr. J. Carrill—Miss A. Giles—Mr. T. Hollingworth—Mrs. Freron—Miss Wasley—Mrs. Jacobson—At Stonehouse, Mr. J. Kinsley, purser R. N.—At Lympstone, Miss H. Wethall—At Egg Buckland, on the 1st of October, Mrs. Ann Stuttaford, 88. Her funeral was attended by 82 of her kindred; the corpse was borne to the grave by eight of her grand-sons, one from each line, supported by eight grand-daughters, one from each line; the corpse was preceded by eight grand-daughters, the two first carrying in their arms two great-grand-children.

#### DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Dorchester, Mr. C. Galpin to Miss Legg—At Sherborne, W. Williams, 91, to Anne Helyor, 56.

*Died.*] At Bridport, Mr. W. Balson—Mr. J. Pitcher, 82—E. Atkinson, esq.—At Weymouth, Mrs. Withers—Miss Radber—At Blandford, Mr. Roe—At Piddleford, Mr. H. Guy—At Kingston, Mrs. Bowring, 97.

#### DURHAM.

The tremendous gale from N. N. E. which continued during the whole of the night of Saturday, and the greater part of Sunday last, has occasioned a most deplorable loss of lives and property upon the eastern coast of this kingdom. No less than fifteen vessels are ashore between Hartlepool and Seaton Carew, a distance of only three miles; four are stranded at the mouth of the Tees; one vessel foundered off Redcar with all hands; six are ashore near Sunderland, and four near Warkworth. Along the coasts of Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Kent, considerable damage has also been sustained. One circumstance which occurred in this immediate neighbourhood deserves the most honourable mention. The crew of the brig Ann (Potts, master), of London, were providentially saved through the humane exertions of Mr. Storey, of Dalton Field Houses, and a few assistants, who, linked hand in hand, ventured into the surf, and threw a rope on board the vessel; by means of which

every individual of the crew was brought safe to shore. The vessel has since become a wreck. We doubt not that many other noble actions were performed upon these melancholy occasions. Mr. Storey is a respectable farmer, living, we are informed, on his own property, and is the father of twelve children.—*Durham Advertiser*, Nov. 10.

*Married.*] At Bishopwearmouth, George Isaac Mowbray, esq. of Yapton House, Sussex, to Miss Gray, daughter of the Rev. Robert Gray, D.D. Rector of Bishopwearmouth, and Prebendary of Durham and Salisbury—Mr. R. Johnson to Miss Ellison—At Sunderland, Mr E. Burwood to Miss J. Charlton—Mr. W. Donnison to Miss M. Masterman—At Gateshead, Mr. W. Hymers to Miss J. Abbot—Mr. R. Lewins to Miss M. Buslin—At St. Andrew's Auckland, Capt. Clutterbuck to Miss M. A. Lyon.

*Died.*] At South Shields, Mr. D. Thompson—Mrs. M. Thwaites—At Gateshead, Mr. G. Bell—Miss R. Harriason—Mrs. Hawson—At Darlington, Mr. J. Atkinson—Miss M. Harrison.

#### ESSEX.

*Births.*] At Colchester, Mrs. Bawtree, of a daughter—Mrs. Hills, of a daughter—At Chelmsford Rectory, Mrs. Ward, of twin daughters.

*Married.*] At Saffron Waldron, Mr. J. Gibson to Miss A. Marriage—At Harlow, Lieut. Col. Johnson to Miss E. Simms—At Manningtree, Mr. Nockolds to Miss A. Goslin—At Walthamstow, J. W. Freshfield, esq. to Miss F. J. Sims.

*Died.*] At Sible Hedingham, Mrs. S. Finch, 74—At Springfield, Mr. E. Clay—At Heybridge, Mr. J. Baynes—At Gay Bowers, Danbury, Mrs. R. Ray—At Southend, J. Brown, esq.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

*Births.*] At Marshfield, Mrs. Fenwick, of a daughter—At Stapleton, Mrs. Walker, of a son—At Cheltenham, Lady E. Fetherston, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Berkeley, Mr. Penny to Miss H. Seale—At Bristol, Mr. B. Good to Miss C. Franks—T. Clutterbuck, esq. to Miss S. Fussell—At Cheltenham, Mr. Alder to Miss Young—Rev. C. Whately to Miss C. Jenkins—A. Rosenhagen, esq. to Miss F. Parkhurst.

*Died.*] At Cheltenham, D. Maitland, esq.—At Bristol, Mr. B. Dyer—At Marshfield, T. Hocart, esq.—At Bream, R. Bathurst, esq.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

*Births.*] At Newport, I. W. Mrs. Hobbs, of a daughter—Mrs. Hayden, of a daughter—At Favant, Mrs. Fox, of a daughter—At Yarmouth, J. W. Mrs. Burrard, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Basingstoke, Mr. W. Doman to Miss A. Lyford—At Southampton, Mr. J. Hawkins to Miss Laishley.

*Died.*] At Southampton, Mrs. Harvey—Mrs. Shelley—At Haslar, Mr. H. Machden—Near Romsey, Mrs. Bradby—At Shipton, Mrs. Lansley—At Hythe, Mr. Etheridge.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] E. Cheese, esq. of Ridgbourne, to Miss A. B. Cowper—At Hereford, Mr. H. Probert to Miss L. Thomas.

*Died.*] At Linton, Mrs. Mayo—At Leominster, Mr. J. Stanway—Mr. W. Price—At Hereford, Mr. Carr, surgeon.

#### HERTFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Clerke, of Hatfield, to Miss E. Fulford—Mr. R. Robinson, of Broxburn to Miss J. King.

*Died.*] At Hertford, Mrs. D. Cock—At Baldock, Mr. T. W. Fitzjohn—At her seat, Mrs. Allen, widow of Admiral Allen—At Broxburn, Rev. William Jones, curate and vicar of that parish for the last forty years.

#### HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Great Paxton, Mr. W. Nicholson—At Molesworth, Rev. W. Ellis—At Huntingdon, Dr. Mackie, 67—Mr. J. Thong.

#### KENT.

*Birth.*] At Sandwich, Mrs. Wadsworth, of a son.

*Married.*] At Margate, Mr. J. Muns to Miss E. Nutting—At Ashford, Mr. D. Klingstone to Miss Gooding—At Godmersham, Mr. D. Hooker to Miss L. Kirkby—At Whitstable, Capt. R. Flinn to Miss E. Philpot—At Dymchurch, Mr. G. Sayer to Miss M. Coleman—At Birchington, Mr. J. Southee to Miss A. Brooks—At Biddenden, Mr. R. Brown to Miss J. Ledger—At Lewisham, Mr. Colegate to Miss J. Love—At Canterbury, Mr. Filmer to Miss A. Taylor—Mr. W. Stone to Miss Hayward—At Maidstone, Mr. J. Palmer to Miss M. Rosey—At Dover, Mr. T. Walker to Miss Grant.

*Died.*] At Tenterden, S. Weller, esq.—At Sandwich, Lieut. Woodcock, R. N.—Mr. W. Brice, 79—At Middle Deal, Mr. J. Friend, 88—At Canterbury, Mrs. E. Mead—Mr. H. Pratt—Mrs. Foord, 77—Mrs. F. Davies, 74—Mrs. Pearson, 77—Mrs. Powell—At Court Lodge, Hunton, T. Turner, esq. 70—At Gillingham, Mr. R. Muddle, 79—At Chilham, Miss E. Wrahe—At Whitstable, Mrs. Plater—At Dover, Mr. J. Warley—Mr. R. Shillington—Mr. T. Harvey—Mrs. Sharp, 82—Miss. A. S. Boyce—At Newnham, Mr. F. R. Filmer, 80—At Oare, Mrs. Redman, 86—At Folkstone, Mrs. Warman, 76—Mrs. Masters, 84.

#### LANCASHIRE.

An equestrian statue of his late Majesty, George the Third, may shortly be expected to be added to the other ornaments of Liverpool. The spot upon which it is intended to be erected, in London Road, is inclosed, to enable the workmen to proceed without interruption.

*Married.*] At Liverpool, W. Phillips, esq. to Miss M. Rodie—Mr. W. Wordley to Miss Colling—Mr. E. Smyth to Miss H. Miller—B. Hodgson, of Colthouse, to Miss Forrest—Mr. G. White to Miss M. A. Illingworth—At Manchester, Mr. R. Kirkham to Miss S. Taylor—Mr. J. E. Deau to Miss E. Nainby—At Burnley, T. Greenwood, esq. to Miss E. Aspinall.

*Died.*] At Liverpool, Mr. S. Reid—Mr. C. Shuttleworth—At Manchester, Mrs. Withington, 78—At Wigan, J. Lyon, esq. 74—At Flookborough, Mr. Grimshaw, solicitor—At Rochdale, Mr. J. Shaw—Mr. R. Milne—At Storrington, Col. H. Bishopp—At Hurwood Lee, near Bolton, Mr. P. Crook, 79.



## LEICESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Paget, of Leicester, to Miss A. White—At Peckleton, R. Bellingham, esq. to Miss A. E. Cooper—At Stapleford, Capt. Bird, to Miss Simpson.

*Died.*] At Leicester, Mr. T. Pettifer—Miss T. Wild—R. Brewin, esq.

## LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Birth.*] At Sudbrooke Holm, the lady of Sir E. Sutton, of a son.

*Married.*] At Deeping St. James, Mr. Adams, to Miss Exton—At Spilsby, Mr. Hall, to Miss M. Mackinder—At Sleaford, Mr. A. Bodger, to Miss Bradley—At Louth, Mr. J. Mitchell, to Miss Chambers—At Sibsey, Mr. Miller, to Miss Saul—At Lincoln, Mr. E. Allenby, to Miss M. Bonner—Mr. W. Bowring, to Miss M. Hall.

*Died.*] At Uppingham, Mr. J. Lacy—At Waves Farm, Mr. H. Smith—At Waddington, Rev. J. R. Deacon—At Lincoln, Mrs. Roberts, 85—Mr. R. Thornhill, 88—At Spilsby, Miss M. Bowen, 80—At Boston, Lieut. F. J. Whiteford—At Messingham, Mr. R. Popple, 90.

## MONMOUTHSHIRE.

*Birth.*] At Ross, Mrs. Underwood, of a son.

*Married.*] At Llanarth, J. Hawkins, esq. to Miss M. A. Dodd.

*Died.*] At Ross, Mr. J. Harris—At Chapstow, Wm. Proctor, esq.

## NORFOLK.

*Birth.*] At Alborough, Mrs. Gay, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At East Carlton, Rev. T. B. Wilkinson, to Miss Steward—At Wymondham, Mr. J. Cullyer, to Miss Rainbird—Mr. S. King, to Miss E. Mirton—At Swaffham, W. Davison, Esq. to Miss S. Waring—At Yarmouth, Mr. J. Rushbrook, to Miss A. Wright—At Norwich, Mr. J. N. Reeve, to Miss M. Sims—Mr. Rix, to Miss E. Chettleburgh—Mr. R. Harrison, to Miss M. A. Cox—Mr. Clipperton, to Miss A. Bayne—Mr. W. D. Barker, to Miss H. Kidd—Mr. J. Racey, to Miss H. Kidd—At Downham Market, Mr. C. Lemmon, to Miss M. Wincaris—At Thurlton, Mr. H. Moss, to Mrs. L. Watson.

*Died.*] At Hastings, T. F. North, esq. of Rougham Hall—At Hevingham, Mrs. S. Bingle—At Wiverton, Mr. W. Cooper—Mr. J. Jex—At Rockland, Mrs. Andrews—At Turstead, Mr. D. Hacon—At Great Dunham, D. Chamberlain, esq. 77—At Melton, Mrs. Fayerman—At Norton, Mrs. Foreman—At Swaffham, Mr. J. Mendham, 78—Mr. Mindham, 84—At East Dereham, Mrs. Woods—At Brookdish, Mr. J. Crickmore, 86—At Hingham, Mrs. Gapp—Mr. W. Hurnard—At Gressenhall, Mr. J. Eglint, 79—At Yarmouth, Mrs. M. Goetes—Mrs. E. Bowles—Mr. E. Stephen Paget—Mr. S. Cooper—Mr. J. Corp—Mrs. L. Warren—Capt. J. Thurrell, 77—Mr. R. Gooch, 77—Mrs. Dames, 76—Mrs. Knights—At Upton, Mr. J. Tugate—At Lynn, Mr. J. Leeds.

## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Birth.*] At Spratton Hall, Mrs. Ramsden, of a daughter—At Thornby Rectory, Mrs. Cotton, of a son.

*Married.*] At Hardingston Church, Mr. E. Phipps, to Miss M. A. Shaw—Mr. T. Toller, of

Kettering, to Miss M. Walsley—At Calworth, Mr. J. Needle, to Miss E. Ward—At Warrington, Mr. H. Mossop, to Miss E. Maydwell—At Northampton, Mr. W. Britten, to Miss L. A. Wilson—At Moulton, Mr. W. Waring, to Miss E. Waring.

*Died.*] At Lower Boddington, Mrs. Payne—At Wellingborough, Mr. B. Gosley, 72—Mrs. Woolley—At Spratton, W. Lansbury—Mr. T. Knight, 84—At Towcester, Mrs. M. Gurney—At Oundle, Mr. S. Anthony, 80—At Pitsford, Mr. E. Bull—At Brackley, Mr. G. W. Malins—At Northampton, Mrs. M. Ward—At Newnham, Mr. J. Baldwin.

## NORTHUMBERLAND.

An explosion, arising from the ignition of hydrogen gas, lately took place in Mr. Russell's pit at Wallsend, with a violence that shook the ground like an earthquake, and immediately alarmed the people of the adjacent collieries. By this lamentable event, the primary cause of which is undiscovered, 52 individuals perished, and 26 widows and nearly 90 children were deprived of their means of subsistence. The number of workmen altogether in the pit at the time was 86; of the remaining four, two were dreadfully burnt, one of whom is since dead, and two only escaped unhurt.—The latter two, it appears, were in the most remote part of the pit, and beyond the place where the fire originated; after the explosion they succeeded in reaching the shaft, and by climbing up the practice, escaped the danger of the after-damp. The heart-rending spectacle of the friends and relations of these unfortunate men surrounding the mouth of the pit, and in momentary expectation of receiving the lifeless corpse of father, son, brother, or husband, may be better conceived than described. From the circumstance of the bodies of the unhappy sufferers being found near the bottom of the shaft, it is conjectured that they had been endeavouring to escape. The violence of the blast was so great that the report was heard at the distance of three or four miles; a full cowl was blown out at the mouth of the pit, and the body of a boy was blown high out of the shaft, but fell again to the bottom. The colliery had been only recently re-opened, the workmen had been selected as the prime from the extensive works of the owners, and the ventilation was considered perfect as that in any pit in the neighbourhood.

*Birth.*] At Tynemouth, Mrs. Grey, of a daughter—At Heworth, Mrs. Hudson, of a son—At Newcastle, Mrs. Dewar, of a son.

*Married.*] At Newcastle, Mr. R. Rowley, to Miss C. Douglas—Mr. J. Robinson, to Miss F. Harbottle—Rob. Harley, esq. to Miss J. G. Clarke—P. J. Bedford, esq. to Miss L. A. Green—Mr. J. Lowndes, to Miss Mackford—A. Guthrie, esq. to Mrs. Lamb—A. Dodgeon, esq. to Miss M. J. Park—At Morpeth, Mr. G. Deham, to Miss Peacock.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, Mr. G. Scott—Miss J. Galloway—Mrs. E. Straker, 84—Mrs. M. Carrick, 93—Mrs. S. Spaur, 78—At North Shields, Mr. J. Hymers, 78—Mr. W. Gastard, 85—Lieut. W. Sadler—At Stockton, Mr. G.

Fisher—At Berwick, Mr. F. Robertson, 78—At Morpeth, Mrs. Stret—J. Taylor, esq.—At Tynemouth, Mr. A. Bullraig, 75.

#### NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

*Births.*] At Fountain Dale, Mrs. Need, of a son—At Forest Cottage, Mrs. Slocock, of a son.

*Married.*] At Nottingham, A. G. Nicolson, esq. to Miss S. Calar—Mr. J. Hayes, to Miss H. Dutton—Mr. T. Pepper, to Miss M. Tomkinson—At Basford, Mr. J. Harper, to Miss E. Browne—At Southwell, W. Bury, esq. to Miss H. Fowler—Mr. Cargill, to Miss Dudley.

*Died.*] At Newark, Mr. Potts—At Nottingham, Mrs. Eley—Mrs. Robinson—Mrs. Bingley, 88—Mrs. E. Broughton, 81—In Woolley's Hospital, Sarah Peet, 101—Mrs. S. Johnson, 78—Mr. J. Crampton, 71—Mrs. Newham—At Bingham, Mr. W. Baxter, 70—Mr. R. Grout, 82—At Mansfield, Mrs. Pattison, 72—At Southwell, Mr. R. Adams, 82—Mrs. C. Collinson, 80.

#### OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Oxford, Mr. C. Feldon, to Miss Couling—J. C. Staveley, esq. to Miss Hammond—At Kidlington, Mr. Stow, to Miss Nicols—At Steeple Aston, T. Brooksbank, esq. to Miss M. Falthorn.

*Died.*] At Oxford, Mrs. Scragg—Mrs. J. Williams—Mr. T. Haines, 78—Mr. W. Purdue—Mrs. Cole—Mr. J. Rowland, 78—At Coombe, Mrs. Lee—At Bicester, G. Osmond, esq.

#### RUTLANDSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Preston, Mrs. M. Naylor, 97.

#### SHROPSHIRE.

*Birth.*] At Oswestry, Mrs. Puleston, of a son.

*Married.*] At King's Norton, Mr. E. G. Lewis, to Miss C. Timmins—At Wellington, Mr. Brazier, to Miss S. Langford—At Shrewsbury, Mr. J. Peate, to Miss Blakemore—At Market Drayton, Mr. Goodall, to Miss A. Grinsell.

*Died.*] At Oldbury House, J. Wright, esq.—At Baucott, Mr. Downes—At Heath, Mr. J. Behb—At Bridgwalton, Mr. R. Walker—At Bridgnorth, Mr. J. Swain—At Henbarns, Mrs. Brookfield—At Pride Hill, Mrs. Wilkinson—Mr. P. Wilkinson—At Oaten Gates, Miss Tudor—At Haden Hill, Mrs. E. H. Kendrick, 96—At Shrewsbury, Mr. B. Bowdler—C. W. Byne, esq.—Mrs. Bromfield, 92—At Wooton, near Oswestry, Mr. J. Prynalt, 85; and Mrs. Prynalt, 85.

#### SOMERSETSHIRE.

At a meeting at Old-Down, the Hon. Capt. Waldegrave being in the chair, and the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, Sir J. C. Hippisley, bart., the Rev. Dr. Steinkopf, and a considerable number of the clergy and other friends of the object being present, resolutions were passed for the formation of a new branch of the Somerset Auxiliary Bible Society for that neighbourhood, and more than 60l. were received for that benevolent purpose; the Right Hon. Earl Waldegrave having communicated his acceptance of the presidency of the institution.

*Births.*] At Bath, Mrs. Muddlebury, of a son—At Cannington, Mrs. Lieven, of a son.

*Married.*] At Holcombe, Mr. W. Parsons, to Miss L. Green—At Bath, Mr. C. Hancock, to

Miss M. Holloway—Mr. W. Bachelor, to Miss M. Secombe—W. Warrington, esq. to Miss A. M. Bacon—R. Snyth, esq. to the Hon. H. St. Leger—At Taunton, T. Woodforde, esq. to Miss E. Pelle—At Staplegrove, Mr. J. Hathaway, to Miss J. Chappel.

*Died.*] At Bath, Mrs. A. G. Harding—Mr. J. Cooper—Mrs. Ryan—Miss S. Monk—Mr. J. Lacock—Mrs. J. Prior—T. Sayer, esq.—Mrs. Broom—Viscountess Mount-Earl—At Frome, Mr. Slade—At Taunton, Rev. Dr. Ambrose—At Cannington, J. Coles, esq.—At Eastbrook Cottage, J. Barrett, esq.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Brewood, J. Mytton, esq. of Halston, Shropshire, to Miss C. Giffard.

*Died.*] At Lichfield, Mr. J. Webster—At Betley Court, Lady Fletcher, 70.

#### SUFFOLK.

*Births.*] At Beccles, Mrs. Purvis, of a daughter—At Lordham Hall, Lady Sophia Macdonald, of a son.

*Married.*] At Hepton, Mr. H. Clarke, to Miss M. A. Archer, and Mr. H. Cooke, to Miss F. Archer—At Aldborough, Mr. T. Eastaugh, to Miss N. Mapleston—At Ipswich, Mr. F. Waller, to Miss M. Hart—At Snape, Mr. H. Hambling, to Mrs. Hambling—At Ixworth, Mr. R. Heffer, to Miss Swift.

*Died.*] At Ipswich, Mr. C. Pollard—At Woodbridge, Mrs. Gage, 85—At Battisford, Mrs. Hunt, 86—At Sudbury, Mrs. M. Johnson—At Tuddenham, Mr. E. Betts—At Holton Hall, Miss Cook—At Wriston, Mrs. Pizzey, 87.

#### SUSSEX.

*Married.*] Mr. H. Rogers, of Balsean, in the parish of Rottingdean, to Miss M. A. Holmwood.

*Died.*] At Burwash, Mrs. D. Gordon, 92—At Horsham, Rev. W. Jameson, 78.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

A meeting of the inhabitants of St. Mary's parish, in Warwick, has been held in the vestry-room of St. Mary's Church, "to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a Lending Library for the use of the parish, in conformity with the rules and regulations of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and also of supplying the poor, through the medium of the same Society, with Bibles and Prayer-books, either gratuitously or at very reduced prices, as the case may require." Several resolutions were proposed and agreed to. Before the meeting broke up, a subscription was commenced, and a considerable sum was obtained.

*Married.*] At Nuneaton, Mr. E. T. Bond, to Miss S. Sykes—At Dunchurch, Mr. W. Watson, to Miss H. L. M. Sutton—At Anley Church, J. Chetwode, esq. to Miss E. Juliana Ludford, of Anley Hall.

*Died.*] At Knowle Lodge, T. K. Blyth, esq.—At Warwick, Rev. J. Hall.

#### WESTMORELAND.

*Married.*] At Burnside, Mr. J. Coulden, to Mrs. M. Brocletbank—At Kendal, Mr. E. Hurd, to Miss M. Smithson—Mr. A. Barnes, to Miss Robinson—Mr. G. Hunter, to Miss J. Wilson—

Mr. J. Farrer, to Miss E. Sawyer—At Appleby, Mr. T. Richardson, to Miss M. Pothergill.

*Died.*] At Ambleside, Mr. W. Walker—Mrs. Fuhzer, 91.

#### WILTSHIRE.

It had been generally conjectured that the body of the Duke of Buckingham, who was beheaded at Salisbury, lay under the large tomb in the chancel of St. Thomas's Church in that city; but it has been ascertained, from an ancient manuscript, that this is the tomb of Wm. Ludlow, who was butler to Henry the 4th, 5th, and 6th. By the same manuscript it appears, that he new-coiled the north aisle, and painted it with escutcheons of his own arms, and those of his wife.

*Births.*] At Eden Vale, Mrs. Hayter, of a son.

*Married.*] At Mere, Rev. R. W. Howell, to Miss M. B. Fangoia—At Salisbury, E. W. Garbett, Esq. to Miss M. A. Lacy—At Tilshead, Mr. B. Lawes, to Miss E. Hooper—At Halton, H. W. Sober, esq. to Miss E. Dashwood—At Overton, W. Millar, esq. to Miss H. Lye—At Beauminster, R. Harris, esq. to Miss A. M. Meadway.

*Died.*] At Fiddistrent, Lieut. T. Symes, R.N.—At Milkenhall Rectory, Rev. C. Francis—At Warminster, Mrs. Down, 76—At Salisbury, Mr. C. Roach—Miss Penriston—At Farley, Mr. H. Seward—At Wilton, Mrs. Wert—At Devizes, Mr. Laycock—At Wishford, Mrs. S. Baker, 82—At Breamore, Mr. J. Brothers.

#### WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Died.*] At Worcester, Mrs. Nichols—Mrs. M. Glover—J. Peyler, esq. 85—Mr. R. Yates—At Shipton on Stour, Mr. J. Williams—Near Bromsgrove, Mr. T. Johnson, 97—At Pershore, T. Holland, esq.

#### YORKSHIRE.

*Births.*] At Nostall Priory, Mrs. Winn, of a daughter—At York, Mrs. Oldfield, of a son.

*Married.*] At Halifax, W. E. Carter, esq. to Miss S. Greenwood—At Leeds, Mr. Granger, to Miss M. Thompson—At Thornhill, T. B. Clarkson, esq. of Wakefield, to Miss Bedford—Mr. B. Petty, of Marfleet, to Mrs. A. Turner, of Hull—At Knaresborough, Mr. J. Harrison, to Miss M. Wells—At Overton, Rev. Dr. Dewar, to Miss S. Place—Mr. B. Shiers, of Flash House, near Huddersfield, to Miss S. Beaumont.

*Died.*] At Leeds, Miss M. Kholson—Mr. W. Waterson—Mrs. Lee—Mrs. Hodgson, of Greenhill, near Bingley—At York, E. Prest, esq.—Mrs. Waddington, 88—Mr. Surr—Mr. J. Morley—At Halstead, near Ingleton, Rev. T. H. Foxcroft—At Milford Lodge, Mr. G. Baker—At Hatfield, near Doncaster, J. Atkinson, esq. 72—At Barby, J. Weddall, esq. 81—At Halifax, W. Patchet, esq.—At Hull, Mr. E. Horner, 83.

#### WALES.

*Married.*] At Tenby, Capt. Crookford, R.N. to Mrs. Cockburn—At Swansea, Mr. J. Cook, solicitor, to Miss A. M. Evans—At Cardigan, Mr. T. George, attorney at law, to Miss John—At Llanbadarn-fawr, Mr. T. Powel, to Miss A. Ball.

*Died.*] At Tenby, Miss J. Howe—Mrs. Roberts, of Rathin—At Aberystwith, Mr. J. Smith—At Dolgelly, Mr. W. Williams—At Denbigh, R. Griffith, esq.—At Amlwch, S. Rose, esq. 74—Rev. F. Parry, of Hendreforion, Merioneth—At Holyhead, Rev. Mr. Evans—Mrs. Whitehurst, of Whitehurst House, Chirk, Denbigh.

#### SCOTLAND.

The population of Edinburgh is 138,235

That of Glasgow . . . . . 147,043

*Births.*] At Hartfield House, Mrs. M'Donald, of Bolisnald, of a daughter—At Pittrechie House, Mrs. M'Kenzie, of a son.

*Married.*] At Edinburgh, R. Renton, M.D. to Miss C. Adam—W. Johnston, esq. to Mrs. Reidie—Capt. J. Thornton, to Miss H. Small—At the Manse of Urray, A. M'Kenzie, esq. to Miss M. M'Donald—At Dumfries, J. Hyndman, esq. to Miss M. L. Macrae—At Old Aberdeen, Capt. G. T. Gordon, E.J.S. to Miss M. C. M'Leod—At Aberdeen, A. Minchison, esq. to Miss M. Copland—At Glasgow, D. Prentice, esq. to Miss M. Craig.

*Died.*] At Edinburgh, Mrs. Jane Robertson, relict of the late Wm. Smellie, esq. printer—J. Hay, esq.—Mr. G. Cumming—At the Manse of Morebattle, Alexander, son of the Rev. Walter Morrison—At Culchenna, Mrs. Ann Campbell, spouse of Duncan Campbell, esq.—At Aberdeen, Capt. Alexander Stuart—At Kirkcudbright, Lady Gordon—At Leith Walk, J. Allison, esq. 102—At Glasgow, R. Geddes, esq. 90.

#### IRELAND.

*Births.*] At Kilkenny, Mrs. Ryan, of a daughter—At Limerick, Mrs. Massey, of a daughter—At Fort William, co. Cork, Mrs. Baker, of a son—At Waterford, Mrs. Frazer, of a son—Mrs. Ardagh, of a son—At Killybeg, Mrs. Willoe, of a son—In Dublin, Mrs. Swan, of a son—Lady E. Dawson, of a son—The Countess of Erroll, of a daughter.

*Married.*] At Belfast, W. J. Moore, esq. to Miss Stewart—Lieut.-col. Garner, to Miss M. Burke—At Boyneville, J. M'Connick, esq. to Miss M. Murphy—At Glanmire, co. Cork, T. Cantrell, esq. to Miss O'Flaherty—At Roseneath, W. W. Despard, esq. to Miss L. J. Sanders—H. Harper, esq. of Maymore, to Miss S. Johnston—At Nenagh Church, W. Daxon, esq. to Miss B. Powers.

*Died.*] At Broomfield, Mrs. Henry—At Elms, co. Cork, W. Phillips, esq.—At Lissiniskey, S. Pepper, esq. 74—At Mount Vernon, W. Adair, esq.—At Holly Hill, Skibbeen, J. Long, esq.—At Cashel, R. B. Hamilton Lowe, esq.—At Mount Pleasant, A. A. Kennedy, esq.—At Glensmore, co. Kilkenny, Rev. W. Grant—At Cork, Sir V. Pick, 78—At Kilrush, co. Clare, G. Fitzgerald, esq.—At Kilworth, co. Cork, Mrs. Norcott, 78—At Cove of Cork, R. B. Montague, esq.—At Farm Hill, Waterford, Miss M. Grace—At Tandragee, Mrs. Creevy—At Stonhill, co. Limrick, J. F. Massey, esq.—At Blackrock, co. Cork, Capt. R. Farmer—At Knockraha, Mrs. Gould—At Carlow, Mrs. M. Foster—At Wexford, Lieut. W. Covenagh.

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